Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency. Admin. Report, 1897-98 to 1899-1900

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1897-98. to 1899-1900

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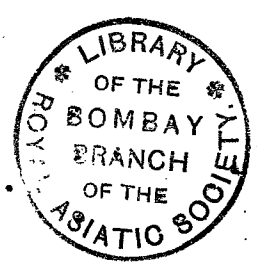

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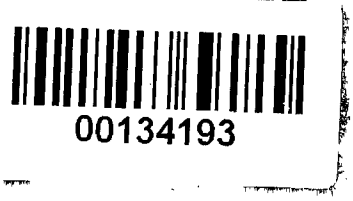

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No. 46 of 1898.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. MEADE,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Foreign Department,
Simla.

Shiraz, *the 19th July 1898.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1897-98, arranged as follows :—

Part I.—General Summary.

Appendix A.—Meteorological Tables.

Part II.—Report on Maskat Affairs.

Part III.—Trade Report of the Persian Gulf for 1897.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

Part IV.—Trade Report for Maskat.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

Part V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. J. MEADE,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1897-98.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—GENERAL.

Rainfall and harvest.—The harvest in 1896-97 was a failure, only 7·98 inches of rain being registered in Bushire during that period. Instead, therefore, of grain being exported, there was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the countries bordering on the Gulf, and large importations of food-stuffs have taken place during the year under report. The famine in India prevented much grain coming from there, and Burma has been the chief source of supply, quantities of rice being imported from that country. In spite of heavy importations, prices went very high, and the comparative statement given in the margin, will show that food-stuffs have cost much more during the past twelve months than they did in the famine years of 1871-72. It is a proof of the increase in prosperity of Bushire during the past 25 years, that in spite of these high rates there has not been actual famine, and that it has not been necessary to provide public relief. At one time, however, things looked very bad; the rains did not come as early as usual, and, though there was a fall of some 2·25 inches in December and early part of January, it ceased entirely after the 16th of the latter month. The rain held off, and the crops were getting yellow and burnt up, while there was no prospect of fodder for cattle, horses, and mules. Early in March the outlook was exceedingly gloomy; but good falls of rain, which have, I am glad to say, been general, on the 9th and again on the 21st March and subsequent days, revived the dying crops, and brought up the grass, sufficiently to ensure a fairly good harvest throughout the south of Persia. Less land had been sown than in ordinary years, and I am doubtful if there will be much grain for export; but there will, I am informed, be sufficient to meet local requirements. The rain was too late to do much good in Persian Baluchistan, and there will certainly be much suffering there, as it is the third bad harvest in succession. The failing of the crops during the past three years, has undoubtedly affected trade. When grain was largely exported, imports rose proportionately, and they have languished during the recent bad years. It is to be hoped, however, that the worst is now over, and that a period of prosperity is about to commence. If the rainfall during the coming year is normal, it is probable that there will be surplus grain for exportation, and that the money thus obtained will be employed to increase imports.

Famine Time; 1871-72.				
Wheat	Krs. 17 to 21	per	Hashim maund of	124lb.
Barley	„ 10 „ 14	„	„	
Rice	„ 19 „ 30	„	„	
Dates	„ 10 „ 12	„	„	
During 1897-98.				
Wheat	Krs. 21 to 28	per	Hashim maund of	124lb.
Barley	„ 18 „ 24	„	„	
Rice	„ 40 „ 50	„	„	
Dates	„ 16 „ 23	„	„	

Quarantine.—Quarantine has been enforced during the year against ports in India infected with plague. The arrangements have been in the charge of Surgeon-Captain P. Lumsden, who has carried out his difficult duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Quarantine interferes with trade, and with the comfort of individuals, and the efforts to evade it are unceasing. Dr. Lumsden and those working under him deserve much credit for the manner in which they have enforced the regulations laid down by the Venice Conference, in the face of much opposition. I am glad to say that up to the end of the year under report no case of plague has occurred in the Persian Gulf or at Maskat.

In May 1897 the Turkish Government deputed two Turkish doctors to Kowait, to inspect the quarantine arrangements between Maskat and that place.

Anniversary of Her Majesty's accession.—The anniversary of the sixtieth year of the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was duly celebrated at Bushire, Maskat, Mohammerah, Shiraz and other places on the 22nd June 1897.

Demand of Persian garrison for arrears of pay and rations.—In July the Persian garrison at Bushire took "Bust" under the Residency flagstaff, and demanded our assistance in obtaining arrears of pay which had not, so they stated, been paid for five months. After a time some arrangement was arrived at, and the men returned to their own quarters.

Mail robberies.—There was some unrest among the tribes between Shiraz and Bushire during the past year, and several robberies occurred on the trade route. Among others was the robbery of the Legation Kossid with despatches for Bushire, who was attacked at a defile, called the Tang-i-Turkan, about 20 miles south of Kazeroon. The bags were taken, and some of the contents were destroyed, the remainder being recovered. The day after this occurrence the Persian post was also robbed, and the Commandant of the body-guard of the Governor-General of Fars was sent with a small force to arrest the robbers. It is stated that he failed to arrest the real culprits, and compensation has only lately been awarded, since I came to Shiraz and took up the matter with the Governor-General.

Consular changes.—In November 1897 Dr. Robert Hauck, the newly appointed Consul for Germany, arrived at Bushire. This appointment indicates the intention of Germany to extend trade relations in the Gulf; but at present there cannot be much consular work for a German representative.

In June 1897 M. Ferrand arrived as French Vice-Consul at Bushire. He remained till the end of October, when he left for Siam. He was succeeded by M. Bryois, who took over charge of the Consulate in February 1898. My relations with all these gentlemen, and also with Mr. Vanderzee, the Consul for the Netherlands, have been most cordial and friendly.

Changes in the Governorship of Bushire.—There have been numerous changes in the *personnel* of the Governor of Bushire. When I arrived the Iktedar-us-Sultan was Governor; but in September he was deposed, and an interregnum ensued, during which the Amir Panj, or Commander of the troops, held charge. This official has since died, when employed against the murderers of Mr. Graves in Persian Baluchistan. It was then stated that the Mujir-us-Sultaneh would have the post; but the appointment was annulled, and the Mujir-us-Sultaneh returned to Tehran from Shiraz, which he had reached on his way to Bushire. Soon after it was announced that His Highness the Firman Firma had obtained the Governor-Generalship of Fars, the Nazim-ud-Dowleh returning to Tehran; and that the Kawam-ul-Mulk had obtained the Governorship of Bushire, deputing his son the Itemad-us-Sultan, better known as the Beglar Begi, to be his deputy. The Itemad-us-Sultan arrived at Bushire in November 1897, and resigned the post in February 1898. On the departure of the Beglar Begi, the Malik-ut-Tujar held charge for a short time, and, in March 1898, the Imad-i-Nizam, a servant of the Firman Firma, came to Bushire as Governor. He has in turn been succeeded, first, by the Saeed-us-Sultan, and, since, by the Muzuffur-i-Nizam, who has lately been removed. As the Iktedar-us-Sultan, the Governor, when I reached Bushire in June 1897, had

only relieved the Hissam-us-Sultaneh in March 1897, it will be seen that there have been no less than eight changes in the Governorship of Bushire during a period of fifteen months.

2.—OMAN—MASKAT COAST.

Nothing of special importance has occurred at Maskat during the past year. Captain Beville was Political Agent at the beginning of the year, and went to India on leave, on the 10th June, at the same time that I relieved Colonel Wilson. Captain Beville obtained an appointment in India, and did not return to Maskat at the end of his leave. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Jayakar held charge of the Political Agency from the departure of Captain Beville to the arrival of Major Fagan on the 15th September. I visited Maskat twice during the year under report, first in June 1897, when I was on my way to Bushire, and again in January 1898. On the first occasion I did not land, as there was at the time quarantine against arrivals from Karachi; but at the second visit I spent some days on shore, and had several interviews with His Highness the Sultan. Major Fagan, the Political Agent, has drawn up a report on Maskat affairs for the past year, which accompanies as Part II of this compilation, and as it contains an account of everything of importance that has occurred, it seems unnecessary to recapitulate his observations here.

3.—OMAN—PIRATE COAST.

In September a severe storm caused the loss of many lives at the pearl fisheries, and it is reported that about 100 fishing boats were wrecked. There has been a rise in the price of pearls owing to the fact that the take was less than usual. The reason for this has not yet been given.

There was some alarm felt in consequence of the movement of the Chief of Abu Dthabi; but nothing important occurred.

During the summer several fires broke out at Debaye, and the people became alarmed, fearing a repetition of the disastrous conflagrations which had occurred during the previous year. A slave woman was, however, caught in the act of firing a house, and confessed that she was doing it at the instigation of a relation of the Chief.

Small-pox was very prevalent on this coast during a portion of the year.

In April 1897, the Mutaserrif of El-Hasa invited the people on the Katr Coast to join in a general contribution collected on behalf of the Turkish Government towards the expenses of the Turko-Greek war; but Sheikh Jasim bin Thani replied that the people could not afford to pay anything towards it.

4.—BAHREIN.

There have been no changes of importance at Bahrein during the past twelve months. Sheikh Esa has been the Chief, and has continued to enjoy good health. In November he sent his son, Sheikh Hamed, to visit me at Bushire, and in February I visited the islands, remaining there a few days. In May 1897, the Chief appointed Sheikh Hamed to be Governor of Maharrak, and during my visit to Bahrein he expressed a wish that the British Government would recognise him as his successor, whenever his own death occurs.

In September I deputed Mr. Prideaux, the First Assistant Resident, and Mr. Gaskin, Extra Assistant, to visit Bahrein and enquire into various complaints against the British Agent, Agha Muhammad Rahim.

There were also complaints of high-handed conduct on the part of some of the Sheikh's officials, which Mr. Prideaux went into, and which the Sheikh disposed of afterwards at my request in a satisfactory manner by punishing the parties concerned.

5.—NEJD.

Muhammad Ibn Rashid, the Amir of Jebel Shammar, died on the 3rd December 1897, after nominating his nephew as his successor. This was afterwards duly accepted by all the Sheikhs and leading men of Nejd.

6.—KOWAIT.

Sheikh Mubarek, whose assassination of his brothers is mentioned in last year's report, continued to be ruler of Kowait, and has on various occasions received British officers in a friendly manner. The port is a good one, and its situation may make it one of the most important places in the Persian Gulf in the near future. There were constant rumours of intended attacks on Kowait by the sons of the murdered brothers of Sheikh Mubarek, who were said to have obtained the assistance of various important Arab Sheikhs. Nothing important occurred, however, and Sheikh Mubarek assured the British officers who saw him, that he is strong enough to resist all attacks.

7.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

The great event of the year in Mohammerah has been the murder of Sheikh Mizzal Khan bin Haji Jaber, the well-known Arab ruler of Arabistan. He was assassinated on the 3rd June, when landing from his boat opposite his own residence at Falin. The actual murderers were three negroes, who are supposed to have been instigated to commit the crime by the Sheikh's cousin, Selman bin Mansur, the Chief of the Mohaisin tribe. It was feared at first that the sudden death of Sheikh Mizzal would give rise to trouble; but nothing particular has occurred. The Governorship of Mohammerah and of the tribes was assumed by Sheikh Mizzal's brother, Sheikh Khazal, after tribal election, which has subsequently been confirmed by the Persian Government; and he appears to have conducted the Government in a proper manner, avoiding difficult situations, which at one time seemed likely to arise.

The Ala-ud-Dowleh relieved Haji Il-Khani in February 1897, and on his arrival at Shushtêr proceeded to arrest several men, who had been engaged in the attacks on the premises and caravans of British firms. A general rising ensued, and would probably have ended badly, but for the timely arrival of some 3,000 Bakhtiaris. With their assistance, the Governor-General was able to subdue the revolt, after twenty days' desultory fighting, in which 25 of the rioters and 5 of the Governor's men are said to have been killed.

Ala-ud-Dowleh was succeeded by Saád-us-Sultaneh, Sirdar Akram, who has held the post for the rest of the year. An embargo was put on the export of cereals from Arabistan, as the harvest there had been so bad. This affected British firms, who had given advances to the cultivators, and, after some trouble, an exception was made in favour of the export of sesame seed. The embargo still continues in force, but will, I hope, soon be withdrawn, as the harvest in Arabistan has been very good, and the Arabs wish to sell their produce, so as to obtain money to replace the flocks and herds, which perished during the recent drought.

In July an attempt was made by the Persian Government to establish a Persian Customs House at Mohammerah, but this fell through in consequence of the opposition of Sheikh Khazal.

Owing probably to want, consequent on bad harvests, there has been a considerable amount of crime in Arabistan, and the roads have been unsafe. Complaints have been sent in by British firms, Messrs. Lynch and Messrs. Hotz, complaining of losses sustained.

In December 1897, a French exploring party under the direction of M. Jenguir, with whom was Mme. Lampre, ascended the Karun, where they were subsequently joined by M. de Morgan.

8.—FARS AND THE PERSIAN COAST.

The Nazim-ud-Dowleh was Governor-General of Fars during the early portion of the past year, and was succeeded in October by His Royal Highness the Firman Firma, a near relative of the present Shah.

The failure of the winter rains pointed to a famine, and at one time Bushire was crowded with starving people from the interior. The timely fall of rain in March renewed the hopes of the people, and the harvest has been a good one, though, as less land than usual has been brought under cultivation, the output will be below the average.

Had the rain not fallen, an attempt to again destroy the Longitudinal Bench marks at the Telegraph Station would probably have been made. The superstitious idea that these marks in some way control the rainfall still holds good, and it is not improbable that fresh attacks will be made on them whenever the rain holds off.

There was a great deal of crime at Bushire and its neighbourhood during the past year. The high prices prevailing and consequent distress were the chief causes of the disorders that prevailed; but they were also fomented by local rival aspirants for power, who wished to discredit each other. Another source of danger to Bushire is the neighbourhood of the Tangistanis, a tribe inhabiting the hilly broken country which lies between the lofty tableland of Iran, and the flat strip of sandy shore between the foot of the hills and the sea. Tangistan, as its name implies, consists of a succession of "Tangs" or defiles, and is an almost impossible country for regular troops to enter. Sir James Outram forbore to pursue the defeated enemy when they had retreated into this region, after the victory of Khushab, and the thorough conquest of the tribes who occupy it would be a difficult undertaking, especially now that they are generally armed with breech-loading rifles. The Tangistanis played an important part in the defence of Reshire Fort in the campaign of 1856-57, and they have for many years been employed as irregular troops by the Persian authorities. The Malik-ut-Tujar had several in his pay. Towards the close of 1897, Hyder Khan, a Tangistani leader, was deputed to punish Ali Khan, another who had not paid his revenue. Hyder Khan being successful, his opponent came to Bushire and took "Bust" or sanctuary at the Imamzada, a shrine near Reshire. He had a large number of followers with him, and it is said that they committed many of the numerous violent crimes that took place in the early part of 1898. As there were reasons to apprehend that an attack would be made on the Telegraph Station, and on Europeans generally, a small party of Blue-jackets was landed in March, and were retained till an addition to the Resident's escort of 25 sepoys arrived from Bombay. The position of affairs at Bushire at that time gave rise to some anxiety, as the small garrison had been reduced by the despatch of some 150 regulars to the Makran Coast, and the Governor-General was directed by the Persian Government to send a force from Shiraz to coerce the Tangistanis. After considerable delay some 800 men were sent under the command of the Saeed-us-Sultan, an officer on the staff of the Firman Firma. As this expedition was carried out after the end of the year I propose reserving an account of it till later, but it is not out of place to mention here that the greater part of the troops employed, as well as their commander, have returned to Shiraz, and that little appears to have been effected as far as the punishment of the Tangistanis is concerned.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Persian Government, after much discussion, made good, during the past year, the losses incurred by British Firms whose property was robbed when in transit to the interior during the troubles which ensued on the assassination of His Majesty the late Shah in 1896. This result is, I believe, chiefly due to the efforts of the British Legation at Tehran, which was then in charge of the Hon'ble Charles Hardinge, during the absence of Sir H. M. Durand.

One claim, that of Messrs. Livingstone Muir for £1,000, was not pressed along with the others, and when Mr. Muir brought it to my notice, I was afraid it was too late. The Legation, however, took it up, and the Persian Government discharged it in full.

9.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

The state of affairs on this Coast has been unsatisfactory for some time, and has been referred to in previous reports. Nominally forming part of Persia, the littoral, from the entrance to the Gulf to the border of British

Baluchistan, is occupied by a number of Baluch clans ruled over by their own headmen. The events of the past year, though exceptional in some respects, have passed on the same general lines. There were many causes for discontent. The rainfall, usually scanty, has either failed entirely during the past three years, or the crops, when there has been rain, have been destroyed by locusts. The result has been general and widespread distress. We are interested in the fate of Makran inasmuch as some 258 miles of the land portion of the Indo-European Telegraph pass through it, and there are two important Telegraph stations at Jask and Charbar, which are worked by Englishmen, who have, in many instances, their wives and families with them. For the protection of these stations, and of the line, subsidies have for many years been paid to the local Baluch Chiefs,* who have in return, until recently, protected our people and the line in such a manner that danger was never anticipated. Besides the members of the Telegraph Department at Jask and Charbar, there are some British Indian traders carrying on trade at the various small ports, who are entitled to our protection, and these men, along with the employés of the Telegraph Department, have suffered during the recent troubles. I have already given the causes for discontent against the Persian rule, to which must be added the prevalent idea that, on the death of His late Majesty the Shah, in 1896, the Persian Government had come to an end, and that the time had come for every one to take what he could lay his hands on. These causes led to the rising against the Persian rule. There does not appear originally to have been any hostile feeling against the English, and I am of opinion that no permanent dislike to us exists among the Baluchis. Last year, however, was one of much excitement in the Muhammadan world, and the Baluchis, who are Sunnis, and profess to regard the Sultan of Turkey as their head, undoubtedly felt the effects of the wave of fanaticism, which passed over the tribes on the North-West Frontiers of British India. The hatred of the Persians and contempt for their authority, followed by exaggerated ideas of the recrudescence of Muhammadan power, gave the opportunity for attacks on Europeans and their property, which culminated in the murder, on the 2nd December, of Mr. Graves, the Inspector of the land line in Persian Baluchistan. Anticipations of plunder no doubt were at the bottom of each particular crime, but the perpetrators would never have attempted to commit them if the condition of affairs had been normal, and if the prestige of Europeans had not fallen to some extent. It is only necessary for me to refer briefly to the steps which were taken to avenge the murder of Mr. Graves, and to restore order.

	£
* Geh	3,000
Dushtiyari	1,000
Rahu	1,000

It was decided from the first that the necessary measures must be taken by the Persians, and that we should only interfere to the extent of establishing the facts of Mr. Graves' murder by a suitable enquiry held on the spot. This was done by me in December 1897, and the enquiry I then made indicated that the murder had been committed by a gang of Kirwanis, a tribe who live near the Rapch river, on the banks of which Mr. Graves was encamped at the time of his death. The evidence I then obtained implicated five† important Kirwanis as having been leaders of the gang, and this has since been confirmed by the statements of two of them, who were captured in April. Of the five men whose names are given in the margin, one, Malik-hind, was killed on the 5th April in an encounter with a party sent to arrest him. Shahi Muhammad was publicly executed at Jask, and Sabair is now in chains at Bushire. The two other leaders are still at large, but the son of Lulla has been captured, and is being kept by the Persians as a hostage for his father, who will, I hope, be secured during the coming winter. Though the capture and death of some of the murderers took place after the end of the official year, it is necessary to refer to it in this report, to explain what has been done. The Persian Government sent the gunboat *Persepolis* soon after the news of Mr. Graves' death was received, with a small force to the mouth of the Rapch, and the Persian Admiral, the Darya Begi (Lord of the Sea), remained near the scene of the murder from December till the end of May, when he withdrew, the heat having become very trying, and there being no prospect of further results. I

† 1. Malik-hind bin Shahbeg,
2. Lulla bin Shahbeg,
3. Shahi Muhammad bin Gulbeg,
4. Sabair bin Sugurullah, and
5. Shahgul bin Yar Muhammad.

myself left the Coast, at the end of December 1897, returning for a few days in April, but throughout the five months that the Darya Begi and his party were on the Rapch, Mr. Campbell of the Indo-European Telegraph Department remained with him, and carried on the duties of Political Officer. A strong escort, sometimes consisting of Blue-jackets, and sometimes of sepoys from the Marine Battalion, was kept on shore for Mr. Campbell's protection, and was also very useful as a support to the Persians, who would otherwise have certainly withdrawn. The Persian Government arranged that a force should be sent from Kerman, simultaneously with the landing of the Darya Begi and his men on the Coast. Before the murder of Mr. Graves, it had been arranged that I should meet the Asaf-ud-Dowleh, the Governor-General of Kerman, at Charbar in February, and arrange personally with him for the settlement of the numerous questions which were then pending. When, in December, the state of the country became still more disturbed, the Asaf-ud-Dowleh was ordered to proceed south without delay, with sufficient force to ensure the pacification of the district, and the capture of Mr. Graves' murderers. The Governor-General, however, appears to have delayed and procrastinated, and the time that was allowed to elapse before he reached Bampur, undoubtedly encouraged the disaffected, and seriously hampered the efforts of the Darya Begi. Those who would have thrown in their lot at once with him, if the Persian advance from the north had taken place in good time, became disheartened by rumours that the Governor-General was not coming. The Asaf-ud-Dowleh eventually reached Bampur, but got no further, returning, when the weather got hot, to Kerman. He was able, however, to send one of his officers, General Lutfullah Khan, to join the Darya Begi, and he appears also to have sent out parties to collect revenue. The Governorship of the district was taken away from Husain Khan, who was reported to be captured. This has since been contradicted, and it is now stated that his son is in the hands of the Persians, who are keeping him as a hostage till Husain Khan has paid up a heavy fine. Husain Khan's rival, one Mauladad Khan, has been made Governor in his place, and it is probable that his power has now been broken. Next cold weather should see the complete restoration of order in Persian Baluchistan. The operations against the Kirwanis were somewhat slow and protracted, and the tribe might perhaps have been punished more speedily if the British parties on shore had been allowed to undertake offensive operations. This would, however, have relieved the Persians of the responsibility, which undoubtedly attached to them, and would probably have led to serious complications, out of all proportion to the advantages to be gained by a speedy punishment of the Kirwanis. I am of opinion, too, that the display of force which we made, and the long retention of our troops on the Makran Coast will have a much more lasting effect than any hasty expedition into the interior would have had. As it is, the hostile Baluchis have suffered far more from the prolonged residence of the combined force at Rapch, than they would have done had an attempt been made to follow the murderers into the hills; and they are now aware we can easily land troops whenever we wish to punish them, should they dare again to interfere with our people. I do not anticipate any further serious troubles on the Makran Coast; but it is desirable to maintain for the present a small force at Jask and Charbar for the protection of British subjects. It is worthy of notice that the Telegraph line between Jask and Charbar was never touched, though in British Baluchistan several miles were wrecked when the rioting occurred there.

In February, Captain Sykes, Consul for Kerman, was sent to meet the Asaf-ud-Dowleh, with the object of urging him to expedite his movements. Captain Sykes went from Bunder Abbas, but failed to join the Asaf-ud-Dowleh, as his health gave way, and he decided therefore to return to the sea without completing his mission. He eventually arrived at Charbar early in April.

10.—SLAVE TRADE.

There have been no important captures of slave-carrying vessels during the past year; but some minor transactions have been brought to light and dealt with. The question of the employment of French flags by Maskat

vessels is still under consideration. Three slaves took refuge in the Bushire Residency, of which one was manumitted, while the claims of the other two are still under consideration.

11.—PIRACY.

Three acts of piracy in the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab took place in May. The victims were Kowait boats, from one of which goods and cash to the extent of Krans 17,000 (equivalent to about Rs. 5,500) were carried off and a member of the crew was killed.

In September when the *Lawrence* was in the Shat-el-Arab, information of an act of piracy on the high seas, near the entrance of the river, was received. The pirates were captured and were made over to the Persian authorities, all the parties being Persian subjects. The pirates received six months' imprisonment, and their boats and effects were sold, the proceeds being handed over to the injured persons who had been badly wounded.

An outward bound Kutch sailing boat was attacked and plundered in the Shat-el-Arab in December between Fao and Mohammerah. Two of the crew were killed.

12.—ROYAL NAVY.

During the early part of the year Her Majesty's steamer the *Sphinx*, Commander Baker, was the only man-of-war in the Gulf. In June, the *Pigeon*, Lieutenant-Commander Mowbray, passed up the Gulf to Basrah, where she remained almost continuously till December when she proceeded to the Makran Coast, and landed a party who took part in the expedition made with the object of investigating Mr. Graves' murder. The *Pigeon* was subsequently put on duty connected with the suppression of the traffic in arms, and eventually went to Bombay. The *Sphinx* as usual went to Maskat and Ras-al-Had for the summer, and in November left the Gulf for Bombay, where she remained, undergoing annual repairs, till January 1898.

Besides the *Sphinx* and the *Pigeon*, the *Cossack*, Commander Fraser, the *Redbreast*, Commander Martin, and the *Lapwing*, Lieutenant-Commander Carr, were employed at various times during the winter on duties under the general direction of the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The *Lapwing*, as already noticed in this report, effected the capture of the arms and ammunition on board the *Baluchistan*, and has in consequence been almost entirely employed in the neighbourhood of Maskat, outside the actual limits of the Persian Gulf.

13.—OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Colonel F. Wilson was Resident and Consul-General up to the 10th June, when I relieved him. Lieutenant C. Ducat was First Assistant Resident up to the 17th July, when he left Bushire to take up an appointment in India. Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux arrived at Bushire on 21st August. Mr. J. C. Gaskin held charge of the duties of First Assistant between the departure of Lieutenant Ducat and Lieutenant Prideaux's arrival.

14.—OBSERVATORY.

The result of the daily observations are recorded in a Tabular Statement marked Appendix A.

M. J. MEADE,
Offg. Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the force and prevailing directions of the wind and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1897-98.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION.																	
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	Rain.
																			In. Cts.
April 1897 .	287·6	7	9	3	3	7	7	7	17	..	...	...	3	3	...	...	17	17	·6
May „ .	236·61	...	3	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	55	24	...
June „ .	231·6	...	3	...	7	11	7	3	3	7	...	...	3	3	3	3	44	3	...
July „ .	268·66	11	11	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	7	37	7	...
August „ .	244·6	...	6	...	6	3	11	6	6	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	45	3	...
September „ .	237·40	3	10	3	20	10	14	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	14	...
October „ .	235·99	...	3	10	20	13	10	16	16	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
November „ .	251·45	7	10	27	13	3	3	17	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...
December „ .	224·81	...	13	6	10	10	16	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	·92
January 1898 .	240·4	3	26	13	10	10	...	6	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	1·33
February „ .	253·92	4	18	21	7	7	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...
March „ .	251·70	10	13	10	16	6	10	...	13	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	3	4·69
For the year .	247·6	4	10·50	8	10	7	7	7	7	1	·50	1	2	1	1	3	21	9	7·00

		Inches.	Cents.
Rainfall during cultivation season of	1888-89	9	95
	1889-90	7	89
	1890-91	20	70
	1891-92	7	68
	1892-93	11	26
	1893-94	17	66
	1894-95	23	63
	1895-96	4	90
	1896-97	7	99
	1897-98	7	...

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1898, taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering Thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		*Wet.*			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
1897.											
April	30·019	75·7	66·8	82·6	100·5	67·7	61	62·9	57	30th	2nd & 4th
May	29·905	82·7	75·2	89·4	103·2	76·9	66	70·5	63	2nd	6th
June	29·759	88·1	76·6	92·7	107	80	73·8	73	68·3	26th	17th
July	28·678	89·1	78·7	96·6	107·4	85·4	77·7	73·1	64·2	2nd	16th
August	29·681	90·2	82·1	95·5	104·8	84	76·3	79·5	75	2nd	29th
September	29·904	87·8	75·7	95	108·1	79·2	72	73·7	65	5th	20th
October	30·095	79·9	70·4	88·1	95	70·3	66	66·4	56	26th	7th, 17th & 25th
November	30·206	66·7	58·6	75·9	87·3	59·8	46	54·5	40·5	10th	16th
December	30·243	60·1	55·5	67·6	77·5	55·2	39	52·0	34	16th	29th
1898.											
January	30·317	52·9	49·5	59·7	78·8	48·0	40·7	45·7	38·3	27th	23rd
February	30·148	56·9	51·9	63·5	76·3	50·9	43	47·1	40	13th	2nd
March	30·082	64·3	59	69·9	82·3	57·6	46·2	53·6	42·3	30th	1st
For the year	29·919	74·5	66·6	81·4	94·0	67·9	59	62·6	53·7	5th September	29th December

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Political.

The past year has not been productive of any events of importance in the political history of Oman and there are fewer inter-tribal disturbances than usual to record. The general quiet has been brought about by the excessive price in food-stuffs which has had the effect of engendering a general desire for peace and a fuller appreciation of the advantages of free gifts of food-stuffs from the Sultan.

In May rumours were current of unrest amongst the Beni Ruwaheh and Beni Jabir fomented by Sheikh Rashid, the Sultan's Wali at Semail, who, for purposes of his own, was endeavouring to set these tribes against one another. Quiet was, however, restored.

In June a disturbance occurred at Nakhl, Sheikh Khalfan bin Thenayan, a very troublesome personage, being the aggressor. Fifty men were despatched with the Wali of Barka to restore order and to arrest Khalfan bin Thenayan, but the latter evaded capture by flight and has hitherto succeeded in retaining his liberty, notwithstanding several attempts to effect his capture.

In December the Beni Ruwaheh attacked Seyma, a place belonging to the Beni Hadram and took it with a loss to the defenders of three men killed and six taken prisoners. On hearing the news Sheikh Rashid bin Uzaiz, Wali of the Semail, interceded between the parties and succeeded in effecting the restoration of Seyma to the Beni Hadram.

Dhofar.

Suleiman bin Suweilim, the Governor of Dhofar, arrived at that place on the 15th April and took over charge of his duties.

In April and May, two bodies of men belonging to His Highness's garrison at Dhofar, numbering in all about 45 men, deserted and returned to Maskat.

Shortly after Suleiman bin Suweilim's arrival at Dhofar in April 1897, the inhabitants of Hafa attacked those of Salala with the result that one of the Al Kathir was killed. In this affair Suleiman favoured the inhabitants of Hafa, and was strongly suspected of being the instigator of the quarrel between the parties. On the matter being reported to the Sultan, His Highness sent letters *viâ* Bombay and Aden recalling Suleiman and appointing Seyyid Seif bin Yarab as Governor in his place.

Suleiman did not obey the order of recall till the end of February, and when he did so, he brought back with him the Sultan's nominee, Seyyid Seif bin Yarab, and left his Nubian slave, Noobie, an illiterate and absolutely worthless individual, to act as Wali in his place.

In November 1897, the Wali's nephew and an Arab who accompanied him, were attacked and killed by the Kara hillmen.

General.

In May 1897, an attempt was made by the Sultan to insist that all bags of rice imported into Maskat should be of one uniform weight. As such an order was calculated to hamper trade and to benefit nobody, the matter was represented to His Highness who revoked this order.

On the 21st June, the Jubilee, in commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, was duly celebrated. All the foreign representatives offered their congratulations on the occasion, and the heads of the Khoja and Banian communities testified their loyalty to Her Majesty.

In August 1897, the Officer in Political Charge of the Makran Coast forwarded a petition from the British Indian traders at Gwadur, representing

that an attempt was being made by the Sultan to levy exorbitant taxes on the fish yards owned by them, and suggesting that the taxes should be reduced by two-thirds.

Personal enquiries made by me on the spot showed that the complaints of the owners of the fish-yards were well founded, and that the taxes which it was sought to levy were out of all proportion to the profits made by these individuals, some of whom had already closed their yards in consequence of its imposition.

On the matter being represented to the Sultan, His Highness was at first indisposed to make any change, but ultimately he was induced to agree to the proposed reduction.

In January 1898, the Sultan agreed to co-operate with the British and Persian Governments in the suppression of the illegal importation of arms into Persia and British India and issued a proclamation on the 13th of the same month authorizing British and Persian vessels of war to search, in Maskat waters, vessels carrying the flags of the British, Persian, and Maskat Governments, and confiscate arms and ammunition found in them intended for Persian and British Indian ports.

The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf visited Maskat in June in the R. I. M. S. *Lawrence*, and again in January in the same vessel.

The quarantine imposed by His Highness the Sultan of Maskat on account of the prevalence of plague in Bombay and Karachi, remained in force throughout the year. It was reduced to five days in June, but in consequence of the recent recrudescence of plague at Karachi, it was again increased to eight days. The measure was effective and kept the disease out of the country.

The tide-gauge which was erected in February 1893, was dismantled in March by Mr. Belcham, the Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India Department.

Marine.

In August 1897, a collision occurred between the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Mobile* and an Arab dhow from Sur which resulted in the latter being sunk. All hands were saved by the boats of the *Mobile*. The owner of the dhow brought an action against the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, but the enquiry showed that the accident was caused by the negligence of the Nakhoda in not taking the ordinary and proper precautions to avoid such an accident.

Navy.

The following men-of-war visited Maskat:—H. M. S. *Redbreast*, *Pigeon*, *Sphinx*, *Lapwing*, and *Cossack*.

The Indian Government Telegraph steamer *Patrick Stewart* also visited Maskat with Mr. Ffinch, the Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraphs, on board.

Foreign Navies were represented by the French gun-boat *Gabes*.

Slave Trade.

During the year 43 fugitive slaves took refuge in the Consulate. Of these 34 were freed under the Treaty stipulations of 1873, and the rest dismissed, not being entitled to freedom.

Commanders Baker of H. M. S. *Sphinx* and Carr of H. M. S. *Lapwing*, liberated, respectively, under the Brussels Conference Act, 3 and 5 slaves who had taken refuge on board the vessels under their command.

In July, the Residency Agent at Lingah was directed by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to send to this Consulate two Africans from the Batineh who had taken refuge at the Lingah Agency and who had been kidnapped by two Arabs. The Arabs made their escape on their way to Maskat, and the Africans who could identify them having also absconded on arrival at Maskat, the case was allowed to drop.

The long standing case of the seven Africans which gave rise to voluminous correspondence was brought to a close by the release of the three surviving Africans, one of whom, by name Saadu, elected to return to Africa; while the other two, named Seyanoo and Juma, elected to settle in Maskat.

Official changes.

Captain F. G. Beville held charge of the office of Political Agent and Consul from the commencement of the year under report to 10th June. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Jayakar held the same from 11th June to 15th September, when he was relieved by Major C. G. F. Fagan, who remained in charge up to the close of the year.

C. G. F. FAGAN,

Political Agent and Consul,
Maskat.

PART III.—TRADE REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF, FOR 1897.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As anticipated in last year's report, trade to and from the Gulf has not been as flourishing in 1897 as in recent previous years.

In spite, however, of a recrudescence of the plague in India and a poor harvest in Southern Persia, due to a very scanty rainfall, the year shows an improvement on 1896 to the extent of an increase of R73,23,602 in imports, and of R2,44,432 in exports.

The poorness of the spring harvest in 1897 compelled people to resort early in the year to the stores of grain preserved in underground granaries from previous years, and, when these were exhausted, food-stuffs had to be imported from India and Basrah. Prices of food-stuffs in August and September were higher than they are remembered to have been in any former year, and when, during the latter months of the year, rain persistently held off, fears were generally entertained that a worse famine than that of 1871-72 was inevitable. These fears have since fortunately been dissipated by the excellent rainfall which occurred in March 1898; and the harvest is reported to be good, though less land than usual has been brought under cultivation.

The old-established shipping companies, the British India, the Bombay and Persia, and the Anglo-Arabian and Persian Gulf, had the field to themselves in the Persian Gulf throughout the year, and with the exception of a short interruption in the service of the first mentioned, consequent on a strike amongst its officers, on the eastern run, all three services worked very regularly.

The new German firm alluded to in last year's report, which trades under the name of Deutsch-Persische Handels-Gesellschaft, continued its operations at Bushire throughout the year, besides starting Agencies at Shiraz and in one or two of the lesser ports in the Persian Gulf.

Many merchants and manufacturers in Germany and Belgium have commenced soliciting orders from the Persian traders, and their eagerness to afford facilities will probably sooner or later open up fresh lines of commerce, though, for the year under report, the competition thus offered has not been seriously felt by the old-established firms here.

The deputation of Dr. Hauck, formerly of the German Legation at Tehran, as Consul in Bushire, to institute a German Vice-Consulate here, is significant of the endeavours to expand her trade which Germany has lately begun to make all over the world.

A small native banking establishment, conducted entirely by Persian merchants, and with a capital of £20,000 in shares, opened this year under the style of the Bushire Trading Company. Similar institutions have also been started in Shiraz, Ispahan and Tehran, and it is claimed for these companies by their supporters that they have rendered important services to the general public. The Imperial Bank of Persia is, however, strongly protesting against their existence, on the ground that they infringe the concession made to the Bank.

Towards the close of 1897, the prospects for the present year seemed decidedly gloomy. The sowing season, which commences in November, opened under such unfavourable circumstances as a heavy mortality amongst the cattle and plough animals, scarcity and high prices of seed, impoverishment of the cultivators, and tardy and scanty rain. Added to this were the misfortunes of internecine quarrels, and the loss by shipwreck of many able-bodied men who had gone to Basrah on the annual mission to purchase dates for the year's consumption, and for distribution amongst the peasantry. The removal of these

persons in such a sudden way must, along with other causes I have mentioned, have materially diminished the extent of the area placed under cultivation in the districts to which they belonged. Later on, however, favourable reports were received from the interior of the good done to the crops by the late heavy fall of rain, and of the prospect of a good harvest in consequence. In spite, therefore, of the fact that the opium crop is not likely to be a large one, and that fruit-trees, particularly almonds, have been damaged by frost and locusts, there is reason to hope that the volume of trade in 1898, if hardly up to normal standard, will show a great improvement upon the year under report.

IMPORTS.

Arms and ammunition.—This trade was carried on unchecked until the beginning of December when the Persian Government suddenly announced its intention to stop it once and for all, and, in consequence thereof, proceeded to enforce the prohibition, which has existed since 1881, by seizing and confiscating every rifle and cartridge which could be found for sale in its seaport towns and territorial waters.

Although the importation of arms was carried on for only about eleven months of the year under report, the imports nevertheless showed an increase over the whole previous year's figures of about two lakhs of rupees, thus showing how rapidly it was increasing.

Candles.—There was a general falling off of the demand for this article, due to the dearness of living, and transactions in it consequently resulted in loss to the importers.

Coffee.—The use of coffee is said to be dying out in Persia, and the little trade done in it resulted in loss. Dearness of the staple food-stuffs also contributed to diminish the demand during the past year, with the result that the decrease of the import has been about 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Cotton goods.—Transactions in the interior on the whole are said to have been unremunerative, but in the seaport towns a profit of about 10 per cent. is reported to have been made on imports, the value of which exceeded that of 1896 by nearly 50 lakhs of rupees.

Drugs and Medicines.—There was a good deal of sickness in the interior, notably at Shiraz, where influenza and fevers were very rife and caused many deaths. Consequently imports, influenced by demand, increased about 20 per cent., and trade in these articles was very lucrative, profits recorded being 10 to 15 per cent. The condition of the market, however, at the close of the year leaves the prospect for 1898 somewhat unfavourable.

Glass and glass-ware.—The total import shows a small increase, owing to a demand having arisen in Lingah and Bunder Abbas, where there was none before. In Bushire the demand has considerably decreased.

Gold lace and thread.—Trade in this line is still feeling the competition noticed in last year's report, *viz.*, the introduction from the north of a better class of goods and the increase, therefore, over the figures of 1896 is hardly appreciable.

Hardware and Cutlery.—There was a decline of R25,200 in the value of these goods, due to dearness of food-stuffs.

Indigo.—Calcutta indigo is said to be getting into disfavour, and cheaper sorts are being sought after, more suitable for supplying the wants of the country. The trade, however, has revived considerably from the depression caused in the previous year by the Indian famine, and the imports show an increase valued at R2,72,102 over 1896.

Matches.—The decrease in the import of this article was due to the supply of last year having exceeded the demand.

Metals.—The imports only show a small increase over those of last year, but the trade is reported to have been generally profitable and more especially in yellow metal sheets for which an increasing demand exists.

Oil, Kerosene.—The dearness of food-stuffs is probably the cause of the falling off in the import of this article. Shipments made direct from Russia are said to have been more profitable than those from India.

Porcelain and China-ware.—The money returns of these wares show a further improvement of a few thousand rupees over the figures of the previous year, and it seems clear that importers, having been induced in 1896 to import less of the cheap Indian and more of the more expensive and better European article, have now realised the fact that better business can be done in the latter. English and Continental makes are getting more into favour, and have pushed their way even as far as Tehran, competing there with Russian goods. Imports from China have at the same time as those from India materially decreased.

Provisions and Stores.—The value of the import of these articles has been almost as great as in 1896, and 1½ lakhs greater than in 1895. Enormous quantities of rice have been imported into Bushire from India,* showing that the cause of the abnormal import was the failure of the harvest in Persia.

* Calcutta and Burma.

Sugar, loaf.—The figures this year show a large increase of nearly three lakhs of rupees in value over the previous year. The imports from France and Germany, however, are reported not to have afforded much satisfaction or profit.

Sugar, soft.—There has been a large falling-off in the import this year, probably due to the inability of the poor classes, the principal buyers, to indulge largely in its use. The trade in Mauritius sugar was less satisfactory than that in the German article which is imported *viâ* London and Bombay.

Tea.—The import of this article was smaller in value than in 1896 by ₹9,58,980. The reason is the same as that given in the case of sugar (soft).

Timber and Wood.—The demand continues to increase both for Indian and Singapore sorts, and very good profits are said to have been realised in these articles.

Woollen Goods.—The figures for 1897 show a further fall of ₹26,160 beyond those for 1896, but notwithstanding this, the demand is reported to be increasing, and considerable profits were made by importers. The reason for the falling-off is the same as that given for 1896.

EXPORTS.

Horses.—There was a considerable fall in this trade during 1896, due to plague and famine in India. This year, on account of the recrudescence of the plague, the market in Bombay was said to be so dull that only 10 horses were exported during the year, and consequently a further fall of ₹42,870 is recorded.

Arms and Ammunition.—The import of these into Bahrein, which used to be effected through Bushire and the other Persian ports in the Gulf, was carried on direct this year; hence the falling off of ₹59,904 in the exports.

Cotton.—A further large fall of ₹1,30,729, compared with the figures of 1896, took place in the export of this commodity. This is attributable, partly to the same cause as prevailed in 1896, namely, the poorness of the cotton crop, and partly to the bulk of the produce finding its way to Russia, where better prices are now obtained than in India.

Dates.—The increase in the export of dates occurred principally at Lingah.

Almonds.—There was a slight increase in the export of this commodity, but prices realised were said not to be good, as the demand in India was small.

Wheat.—There was an entire absence of export of this grain from Bushire, and the increase of the export from Lingah and Bunder Abbas only means that grain was sent from there to other Persian ports, where prices were actually higher.

Gum.—Bushire has hitherto been the only port from which this product has been exported, but favourable markets in England and India not only induced an export from Bushire of more than double that of the previous year, but also encouraged shipments from Lingah. The advance recorded amounts to over a lakh of rupees, and considerable profits were realised, both on local sales and on shipments.

Hides and Skins.—There was a rise in the exports of these articles amounting in value to about ₹38,923.

Opium.—The decrease in the export is due to a poor crop.

Rose-water.—The demand for this article fell considerably in India, probably on account of the recrudescence of plague.

Shells.—Export this year exceeded that of 1896 by ₹1,21,102, and the trade again proved exceptionally remunerative, in spite of the wages paid to the divers being raised in rates. This is a trade in which European and the better class of Persian merchants hesitate to engage, the persons concerned in it being notorious for their fraudulent practices.

Silk.—The slight fall in the export of this article was due to the recrudescence of plague in India.

Tobacco.—The heavy fall in the export of this commodity is said to be due to the opposition of the priesthood of Persia, who regard with disfavour the monopoly held by the "Société de Tombac" from the Persian Government.

Wool.—A large increase of this article, worth ₹1,17,849, has been exported, but as shipments to the United Kingdom are said not to have been profitable, it is hardly likely that the rate of increase will be maintained.

Carpets.—A bad market in Egypt prevented large exports being made, and a fall of ₹1,04,584 resulted.

Miscellaneous.

Exchange.—Sterling exchange stood at Krans 51¼ at the commencement of the year, and fell gradually to Krans 56¼, which figure it reached in October. It rose again to Krans 53½ in November, and at the close of the year it was 55 Krans.

Exchange between rupees and krans fluctuated more than in the previous year. Opening at Krans 320 to the ₹100, the rate rose in August to Krans 345, and still continuing to rise, at the close of the year was Krans 355 to ₹100.

Mule hire.—This was fairly moderate and steady throughout the year. It opened at the rate of Krans 80 per load, and excepting a fall in March and April to Krans 65, the rates ranged between Krans 80 and 95 till the close of the year, when they stood at Krans 105 per load.

Freights.—Freights to London ruled at 25*s.* per ton throughout the year except in May when they fell to 23*s.* and 22*s.* 6*d.*

Shipping.—The shipping trade of the year under review shows a small decrease when compared with the figures of 1896, and a considerable decrease on 1895. Ninety-three steam vessels, aggregating 101,394 tons, entered the port of Bushire, a very great majority of which carried the British flag.

M. J. MEADE,
Political Resident,
Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

3. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

4. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

5. Statement showing the customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1897-98.

6. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

7. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

8. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

9. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

10. Return of principal articles of export from Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

11. Return of principal articles of import into Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

12. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

13. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

14. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

15. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

16. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

17. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

18. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

19. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

20. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

21. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

22. Abstract table of exports to principal countries from all the ports before specified during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

23. Abstract table of imports into all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

24. Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

25. Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports before specified during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

26. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

27. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1895, 1896, 1897.

TABLE No. I.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses	402 head	60,300	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	259 head	44,030	10 head	1,500
Persian Ports	...	...	1 „	170	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	1 „	170	...	...
Mules—						
India	...	...	...	...	22 head	3,300
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	57 cases 4,000 rifles	4,58,000	...	...	...	...
Rifles and Guns—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1 pkg.	255	1 case	4,500
Maskat	...	...	33 pkgs.	1,48,495	30 cases	1,35,000
Persian Ports	...	...	1,000 Nos.	1,00,011	400 Nos. 2 cases	49,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	400 Nos.	40,000
Cartridges—						
Maskat	...	...	98 cases	40,664	37 cases	15,540
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	9 „	3,780
Other sorts—				255	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	510	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	34	4 cases	3,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	500
Maskat	...	...	...			
CATTLE	6,000 head	18,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	5,000 head	14,994	4,000 head	12,000
COTTON (RAW)	728 cwts.	22,070	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	2,138 cwts.	59,857	597 cwts.	8,004
Persian Ports	...	...	278 „	7,769	...	...
Maskat	...	...	10 „	289	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	600 cwts.	9,600
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	478 pkgs.	1,87,100	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	88 bundles	38,896	1 pkg.	442
India	...	...	54 pkgs.	23,868	9 pkgs.	3,978
Turkey	...	...	37 „	16,354	3 „	1,326
Persian ports	...	...	125 „	55,250	30 „	13,260
Maskat	...	...	3 „	1,326	4 „	1,768
Curtains—			5 „	1,496	3 bales	900
United Kingdom	...	...	2 bundles	595	...	...
France	...	...				
Other sorts—			4 cases	2,244	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	1 bundle	595	...	...
India	...	...	1 case	595	...	...
Turkey	...	...			3 cases	1,200
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 case	600
Maskat	...	...	...	...		
Yarn and Twist—						
Bahrein	...	...	37 pkgs.	6,171	...	...
DATES	17,579 cwts.	54,720	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	535 cwts.	1,870	2 cwts.	15
Egypt	...	...	586 „	2,159	1,382 „	6,045
India	...	...	9,333 „	32,816	7,144 „	31,505
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	739 pkgs.	13,490	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	661 cwts.	18,343	644 cwts.	20,013
Turkey	...	...	52 „	1,037	17 „	462
Persian ports	...	...	30 „	849	8 „	210
Bahrein	...	...	35 „	969	10 „	294
Egypt	...	...	19 „	306	23 „	364
Maskat	...	...	...	...	72 „	1,900

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bus[illegible]re during Tabl[illegible] the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	1,173 cwts.	16,700	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	1 cwt.	119	5 cwts.	320
India	...	...	168 cwts.	3,635	2 „	35
Turkey	...	...	550 „	7,628	441 „	4,112
Bahrein	...	...	225 „	1,503	251 „	2,216
Persian ports	...	...	184 „	680	143 „	609
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds	11,154 cwts.	2,79,680	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	3,750 cwts.	52,410	3,290 cwts.	37,420
Persian ports	...	...	11 „	135	...	...
Almond Kernels—						
United Kingdom	...	...	417 „	14,790	309 cwts.	11,526
India	...	...	2,317 „	81,112	1,342 „	50,092
Other sorts	2,343 cwts.	21,180	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	1,107 cwts.	23,630	16 cwts.	272
India	...	...	505 „	5,287	485 „	4,169
Turkey	...	...	191 „	1,122	455 „	2,815
Egypt	...	...	6 „	85	...	...
Maskat	...	...	13 „	187	3 cwts.	15
Bahrein	...	...	683 „	4,300	628 „	3,827
Zanzibar	...	...	10 „	85	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	186 „	3,400	33 cwts.	80
Germany	...	...	6 „	50	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Barley	27,698 cwts.	55,400	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	60 cwts.	200
Rice—						
India	...	...	42 cwts.	425	66 „	652
Turkey	...	...	35 „	340	15 „	150
Persian Ports	...	...	90 „	901	2 „	15
Maskat	...	...	...	...	726 „	7,260
Wheat—	386,256 cwts.	12,39,240	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	26,588	7,042 „	...	...	...
Maskat	...	5,865	1,539 „	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	714	187 „	...	...	...
Other sorts—	565 cwts.	3,370	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	25 cwts.	120	...	...
Turkey	...	...	53 „	374	50 cwts.	400
Maskat	...	...	209 „	1,122	779 „	4,640
Persian Ports	...	...	230 „	1,241	64 „	350
Bahrein	...	...	77 „	493	500 „	3,600
GUM—	17,094 cwts.	1,24,280	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	4,880 cwts.	35,583	10,693 cwts.	85,544
India	...	...	7,909 „	58,003	12,958 „	1,03,668
France	...	...	244 „	1,785	933 „	7,460
Germany	...	...	9 „	68	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2 „	17	45 cwts.	360
Egypt	...	...	81 „	595	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.	24
Mastic, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	...	11 cwts.	1,190	87 „	2,956
India	...	...	358 „	5,015	160 „	2,247
Turkey	...	...	32 „	442	...	...
Egypt	...	...	9 „	1,020	32 cwts.	2,100
France	...	...	...	...	46 „	3,100
HIDES AND SKINS—	2,933 bundles	2,34,640	...	...	...	...
Hides—						
India	...	...	8 bundles	799	1 bundle	100
Germany	...	...	1 bundle	102	...	...
Skins—						
India	...	...	2,734bundles	2,26,916	3,420 bundles	3,04,380
Turkey	...	...	8 „	663	...	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7 bales	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
JEWELLERY—	13 pkts.	19,620	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	3 pkts.	27,500
Precious Stones—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	12,750	1 box	1,000
India	...	...	...	...	1 tin	1,500
Silver-ware—						
United Kingdom	..	...	1 box	204	2 boxes	1,128
Belgium	...	...	2 boxes	2,040	...	...
India	...	...	1 box	153	4 boxes	660
Egypt	...	...	1 „	204	...	...
OPIUM—	2,440 chests	33,06,200	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	2,127 chests	27,26,664	2,808 chests	25,83,360
United Kingdom	...	...	837 „	10,11,415	530 „	4,87,600
Egypt	...	...	22 „	29,700	36 „	33,120
Maskat	...	...	2 „	2,700	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	6 chests	5,520
Germany	...	...	...	...	1 chest	920
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—	8,427 cases 6,845 carboys	86,370	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	4 carboys	17	..	...
India	...	...	8,245 cases 6,471 carboys	73,406 29,104	7,716 cases 5,719 carboys	47,496 20,016
Turkey	...	...	199 cases 421 carboys	1,802 1,887	51 cases 245 carboys	306 857
Egypt	...	...	8 cases	68	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	647 cases 400 carboys	4,624 1,802	847 cases 600 carboys	6,682 2,400
Maskat	...	...	48 cases 472 carboys	442 2,125	31 cases 73 carboys	186 255
Persian Ports	...	...	94 cases 141 carboys	850 629	172 cases 158 carboys	1,032 553
Bahrein	...	...	29 cases	255	210 cases	1,660
Arab Coast	...	...	30 „	272	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2 boxes	408	1 box	480
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—	1,087 cases	30,430	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	869 cwts.	28,016	449 cwts.	12,950
Turkey	...	...	3 „	102	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	354 „	11,424	148 cwts.	4,180
Maskat	...	...	75 „	2,431	235 „	6,580
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	36 „	1,000
Sugar—						
Turkey	...	...	87 cwts.	1,054	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	74 „	884	...	...
Sugar, loaf—	817 cases	22,060	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	106 cwts.	1,666	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	192 „	3,128	418 cwts.	6,867
Maskat	...	...	...	...	64 „	1,050
Bahrein	...	...	39 cwts.	629	...	...
Other sorts—	602 pkgs.	10,720	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	2 pkgs.	120	11 pkgs.	275
India	...	...	54 „	1,036	293 „	2,008
Turkey	...	...	301 „	3,434	104 „	2,240
Egypt	...	...	2 „	34	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	39 „	1,207	35 pkgs.	400
Bahrein	...	...	1 pkg.	17	133 „	800
Maskat	...	...	...	...	6 „	156
Russia	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	15
SEEDS—	6,184 cwts.	35,530	...	...	...	...
Black seeds—						
India	...	...	...	...	712 cwts.	5,441

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SEEDS—*contd.*		R		R		R
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	...	...	222 cwts.	1,037	1,168 cwts.	4,674
India	...	...	1,495 „	6,987	2,212 „	8,850
Poppy seed—						
United Kingdom	...	...	136 cwts.	629	765 cwts.	3,060
Germany	...	...	9 „	68	247 „	990
India	...	...	1,926 „	8,993	3 „	16
Maskat	...	...	2 „	17	3 „	16
Sesame—						
United Kingdom	...	...	25 cwts.	120	139 cwts.	744
Germany	...	...	9 „	34	1,018 „	5,432
India	...	...	3,240 „	15,130	106 „	568
Persian Ports	...	...	37 „	170	188 „	1,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	90 „	480
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	11 „	56
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	560 cwts.	5,066	136 cwts.	1,562
Turkey	...	...	13 „	68	65 „	360
Persian Ports	...	...	81 „	884	9 „	59
Maskat	...	...	46 „	544	36 „	330
Bahrein	...	...	35 „	238	52 „	306
Germany	...	...	...	...	28 „	285
SHELLS, MOTHER-O'-PEARL	6,819 pkgs.	1,87,650	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	28,118 cwts.	2,12,585	33,135 cwts.	3,09,260
France	...	...	1,046 „	10,455	2,426 „	22,638
Germany	...	...	...	...	520 „	4,858
India	...	...	...	...	74 „	686
SILK (RAW)	217 pkgs.	78,600	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	272 bdls.	96,237	191 bdls.	68,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	29 „	11,600
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 bdl.	400
TOBACCO	17,988 cwts.	2,92,930	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	146 cwts.	2,601	16 cwts.	198
France	...	...	43 „	765	43 „	550
Germany	...	...	10 „	170	...	...
Austria	...	...	261 „	4,658	...	...
Turkey	...	...	6,107 „	1,09,021	46 cwts.	583
Egypt	...	...	16,436 „	2,93,250	10,584 „	1,35,828
Malta	...	...	1,512 „	28,135	485 „	6,302
Larnaca	...	...	385 „	6,868	204* „	2,548
India	...	...	60 „	1,071	106 „	1,709
America	...	...	26 „	459	9 „	110
Persian Ports	...	...	113 „	2,040	2 „	22
Bahrein	...	...	27 „	476	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	384 cwts.	4,928
WOOL	5,526 cwts.	1,74,990	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	6,423 cwts.	1,87,578	13,944 cwts.	3,48,600
France	...	...	99 „	2,907	279 „	6,975
India	...	...	141 „	4,131	720 „	18,000
WOOLLEN GOODS	1,427½ bales.	19,25,900	...	...	...	...
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	...	...	689 pkgs.	1,86,605	480 pkgs.	2,40,000
France	...	...	7 „	3,859	...	...
Germany	...	...	5 „	2,754	...	...
Austria	...	...	2 „	1,105	...	...
Belgium	...	...	9 „	4,947	...	...
India	...	...	36 „	19,805	26 pkgs.	13,600

* Of this amount 92½ cwts. were for Lunasol.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN GOODS—*contd* :—						
Carpets—contd :—						
Turkey	...	...	177 pkgs.	97,342	74 pkgs.	35,750
Egypt	...	...	241 „	1,32,550	127 „	63,200
Larnaca	...	...	2 „	1,088	...	...
Algiers	...	...	1 pkg.	544	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	6 pkgs.	3,298	...	...
Dutch Colony	...	...	...	...	2 bales	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1 bdl.	500
Rugs—						
United Kingdom	...	...	14 pkgs.	3,500	15 pkgs.	4,220
Switzerland	...	...	1 parcel	255	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	10 pkgs.	2,500	9 bundles	2,070
Turkey	...	...	3 „	748	...	...
Egypt	...	...	3 „	1,054	...	...
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	1,10,550	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	29,087	...	36,516
France	...	...	...	51	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	34	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	255	...	...
India	...	...	...	8,109	...	12,800
Turkey	...	...	...	31,892	...	8,800
Egypt	...	...	...	8,636	...	3,878
Persian Ports	...	...	...	13,753	...	5,078
Maskat	...	...	...	1,309	...	693
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,006	...	12,829
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	250
SPECIE	...	4,49,160	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	18,190	...	1,600
India	...	...	...	3,89,453	...	3,92,823
Turkey	...	...	...	1,07,644	...	7,200
Persian ports	...	...	...	1,44,500	...	1,48,200
Maskat	...	...	...	2,805	...	15,100
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,09,735	...	15,800
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	95,18,880	...	74,85,289	...	62,80,526
Total value of exports to principal countries.						
United Kingdom	...	28,22,290	...	18,14,018	...	15,49,723
India	...	12,89,190	...	12,99,928	...	12,12,768
Turkey	...	7,35,200	...	3,85,742	...	1,17,801
China	...	31,68,480	...	27,26,664	...	25,83,360
Other European countries	...	28,640	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	20,417	...	40,723
Germany	...	...	...	3,280	...	12,485
Belgium	...	...	...	7,242	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	5,763	...	250
Maskat and dependencies	...	62,310	...	2,10,321	...	1,92,113
Bahrein and Arab Coast	...	1,02,690	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,41,956	...	63,188
Arab Coast	...	...	...	272	...	...
Persian Ports	...	5,77,520	...	3,56,165	...	2,38,195
Algiers	...	...	...	544	...	...
America	...	...	...	459	...	110
Switzerland	...	...	...	255	...	...
Zanzibar	...	10,270	...	6,511	...	10,082
Malta	...	...	...	28,135	...	6,302
Larnaca	...	...	...	7,956	...	2,548
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	4,928
Dutch Colony	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	15
Egypt	...	7,72,290	...	4,69,661	...	2,44,935
TOTAL	...	95,18,880	...	74,85,289	...	62,80,526

TABLE No. II.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		ℝ		ℝ		ℝ
APPAREL (wearing)	77 pkgs.	34,600	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	43 cases	19,360	75 cases	28,500
India	...	...	26 „	8,660	34 pkgs.	12,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2 cases	800
France	...	...	5 cases	2,200	2 „	300
ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS	711 pkgs.	10,13,420	...	...	...	...
Guns and Rifles—						
United Kingdom	...	...	177 cases	7,73,350	313 cases	14,0[illegible]
Egypt	...	...	...	...	28 „	1,2[illegible]
Maskat	...	...	24 cases	1,08,000	22 „	[illegible]
Bahrein	...	...	3 „	13,500	28½ „	1,22,250
India	...	...	1 case	4,500	2 „	9,0[illegible]
Turkey	...	...	6 cases	27,000	...	...
France	...	...	212 „	9,54,000	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	...	...	213 cases	88,395	563 cases	2,35,6[illegible]
France	...	...	1 case	415	52 „	21,840
Maskat	...	...	41 cases	17,015	32 „	13,440
Bahrein	...	...	3 „	1,245	26½ „	11,130
India	...	...	7 „	2,905	11 „	4,080
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	17 pkgs.	9,000	66½ cases	64,800
India	...	...	...	...	9 „	5,300
France	...	...	26 pkgs.	6,050	6 „	4,50[illegible]
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	80[illegible]
Maskat	...	...	12 pkgs.	7,500	1 case	560
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 „	100
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER	147 cases	32,500	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	66 cases	32,100	85½ cases	35,250
India	...	...	95 „	47,500	79 „	39,500
Egypt	...	...	...	...	16 „	8,000
France	...	...	3 cases	1,500	6 „	3,000
Turkey	...	...	7 „	3,500	1 case	500
Germany	...	...	...	...	1 „	200
CANDLES	7,550 cases	66,060	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	1,945½ cwts.	84,743	1,426 cwts.	56,780
Belgium	...	...	1,136 „	49,480	307 „	12,220
India	...	...	175½ „	7,638	12 „	480
Canvas (country)—						
India	...	...	31 bdls	4,123	23 bdls.	3,000
Persian ports	...	...	1 bdl.	133	...	...
COFFEE	277 cwts.	22,670	...	...	208 cwts.	18,870
India	...	...	199 cwts.	16,240	9 „	850
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir and coir rope—						
India	...	...	...	...	145 cwts.	1,600
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8 „	140
COTTON GOODS	28,469 pkgs.	1,13,97,600	...	...	...	...
Grey and white shirtings—						
United Kingdom	...	...	9,131 pkgs.	36,52,400	24,854 pkgs.	96,93,060
India	...	...	5 cases	2,000	336 „	1,31,040
Austria	...	...	...	...	6 cases	2,340
Egypt	...	...	...	...	13 „	5,070
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	3 bdls.	1,170
France	...	...	1 case	400	2 pkgs.	780
Turkey	...	...	4 cases	1,600	...	...
Prints—						
India	...	...	2,473 bdls.	9,89,200	1,907 pkgs.	8,39,080
United Kingdom	...	...	3,705 pkgs.	14,82,000	229 „	1,00,760
Persian ports	...	...	13 bdls.	5,200	32 „	14,080
Turkey	...	...	2 „	800	4 „	1,760
France	...	...	3 pkgs.	1,200	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal artieles imported into the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GOODS—*contd.*						
sorts—						
ted Kingdom	...	...	73 pkgs.	29,200	121 pkgs.	52,960
ia	...	...	29 „	11,600	10 bales	4,400
key	...	...	1 bdl.	400	8 bdls.	3,520
nce	...	...	24 pkgs.	9,600	7 bales	3,080
ria	...	...	...	...	6 „	2,640
ian ports	...	...	1 case	400	3 „	940
any	...	...	...	...	2 cases	880
(*raw*)—						
	...	...	...	...	14 cwts.	190
an ports	...	...	...	...	88 „	510
D TWIST	1,014 pkgs.	2,49,400	...	...	...	...
	...	...	541 bales	1,29,840	381 pkgs.	76,200
ed Kingdom	...	...	6 „	1,440	19 „	3,800
	8,250 cwts.	24,880	...	...	...	...
key	...	...	5,535 cwts.	25,000	6,857 cwts.	33,000
an ports	...	...	127 „	570	352 „	1,690
	...	...	...	...	23 „	110
e juice—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1,000 cwts.	6,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	2,933 pkgs.	1,38,990	...	...	...	...
Cassia—						
India	...	...	897 pkgs.	22,525	467 cwts.	11,780
China	...	...	140 cases	1,250	120 „	2,880
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 „	30
Quinine—						
India	...	...	89 pkgs.	17,800	32 cases	5,440
United Kingdom	...	...	5 „	1,000	7½ „	1,280
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	178 pkgs.	14,150	304 pkgs.	20,890
India	...	...	1,892 „	60,185	1,561 „	88,350
France	...	...	3 cases	350	12 „	16,400
Germany	...	...	...	...	26 „	2,600
China	...	...	...	...	30 „	2,400
Persian ports	...	...	40 pkgs.	1,410	33 „	1,000
Turkey	...	...	3 bales	90	1 pkg.	100
Belgium	...	...	58 pkgs.	5,800	...	...
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	478 pkgs.	25,640	...	...	...	...
Colours—						
United Kingdom	...	...	26 cases	3,900	128 cases	7,330
India	...	...	68 „	10,200	250 pkgs.	7,510
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	6 „	210
China	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	150
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	15 pkgs.	1,920	20 pkgs.	1,480
India	...	...	76 „	2,160	21 „	530
Persian ports	...	...	302 „	3,020	120 „	1,200
Maskat	...	...	...	...	205 „	850
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	50 „	250
FUEL	3,535 tons	82,600	...	...	...	...
Coal—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	550 tons	19,250
India	...	...	...	...	70 „	2,450
Charcoal—						
India	...	...	238 tons	9,520	2,770 cwts.	7,230
Persian ports	...	...	50 „	1,500	810 „	1,220
Firewood—						
India	...	...	...	...	45 tons	720
Persian ports	...	...	2,650 tons	50,000	330 „	53,290
Other fuel—						
Turkey	...	...	...	6,500	30,000 bdls.	3,500

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		
FURNITURE	223 pkgs.	47,230	...	...	...	
India	...	...	117 pkgs.	13,300	18 pkgs.	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7 cases	
France	...	...	28 pkgs.	21,800	...	
GLASS AND GLASSWARE	2,124 pkgs.	73,520	...	...	...	
Glass-ware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	73 cases	7,87	82 cases	
India	...	...	159 „	18,8	89½ „	
Austria	...	...	...	...	58 „	
France	...	...	43 cases	5,3	56½ „	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	
Window-glass—						
India	...	...	708 cases	7,2	736 cases	
United Kingdom	...	...	164 „	1,6	221 „	
France	...	...	35 „	35	...	
Austria	...	...	...	...	70 cases	
Germany	...	...	20 cases	200	...	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8 cases	
Other shorts—						
India	...	...	104 cases	4,510	6 cases	
United Kingdom	...	...	21 „	710	„	
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	15 cases	10,370	...	...	...	...
Gold thread—						
France	...	...	4 cases	3,636	2 [illegible]	1,400
Austria	...	...	...	...	2	1,400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 case	7[illegible]
India	...	...	3 cases	4,214	...	...
Gold lace—						
India	...	...	2 cases	1,818	...	...
France	...	...	1 case	909	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	6 cases	
India	...	...	3 cases	1,200	7 „	7,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	2,000
France	...	...	1 case	909	...	
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1 case	500	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE	18,181 cwts.	83,080	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
India	...	...	...	...	3,110 cwts.	14,510
Persian ports	...	...	5,600 cwts.	25,000	22,783 „	1,61,090
Rice—						
India	...	...	4,750 cwts.	38,004	13,660 cwts.	1,37,550
Turkey	...	...	94 „	756	92 „	920
Persian ports	...	...	90	732	1,055 „	10,550
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	149 cwts.	1,071	813 cwts.	3,920
Turkey	...	...	2,726 „	13,945	8,800 „	32,370
Persian ports	...	...	211 „	919	639 „	2,640
HABERDASHERY	89 pkgs.	26,280	...	...	...	...
Thread—						
United Kingdom	...	...	9 cases	2,700	7 cases	2,100
India	...	...	152 „	45,600	160 „	48,000
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	4 cases	1,200	4 cases	1,100
India	...	...	29 „	7,280	30 „	8,600
Austria	...	...	...	...	2 „	600
Germany	...	...	...	...	1 „	200
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	814 pkgs.	58,980	...	...	...	...
Hardware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	19 pkgs.	3,800	13 cases	2,600
India	...	...	86 „	17,200	68 „	13,200
France	...	...	2 „	400	12 „	2,400
Egypt	...	...	...	...	31 „	6,200

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—contd.		℟		℟		℟
Metalware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	33 cases	6,600	10 cases	2,000
India	...	...	...	...	32 „	4,240
France	...	...	16 cases	3,200	7 „	1,400
Cutlery—						
United Kingdom	...	...	3 cases	1,200	17 cases	5,100
India	...	...	89 „	35,600	81 „	24,300
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	203 pkgs.	18,610	114 cases	16,660
India	...	...	621 „	25,895	549 „	17,100
Austria	...	...	...	...	3 „	600
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	50
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 case	70
France	...	...	15 pkgs.	2,260	...	...
INDIGO	3,266 cwts.	6,89,300	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	2,227 cwts.	3,84,615	2,885 cwts.	4,23,060
United Kingdom	...	...	22 „	3,855	...	...
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF	1,322 pkgs.	1,15,990	...	...	...	..
Gunnies—						
India	...	...	230 pkgs.	14,260	169 bdls.	7,840
Turkey	...	...	43 „	2,666	3 „	190
Maskat	...	...	...	...	22 „	1,360
Persian Ports	...	...	1 pkg.	62	...	...
Hessian cloth—						
India	...	...	37 pkgs.	11,100	80 bdls.	24,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4 „	1,200
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	2 cases	120	13 bdls.	780
Persian Ports	...	...	39 pkgs.	1,833	7 „	350
LAMPS AND LAMP-WARE	68 pkgs.	18,100	...	...	...	...
Lampware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	7 cases	1,400	24 cases	4,800
India	...	...	2 „	400	5 „	1,000
France	...	...	9 „	1,800	...	...
Lamps—						
United Kingdom	...	...	36 cases	2,700	43 cases	3,440
India	...	...	14 „	1,050	17 „	1,360
France	...	...	7 „	525	1 case	100
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	38 cases	5,100	6 cases	1,200
India	...	...	1 case	200	...	...
France	...	...	2 cases	100	...	...
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF	185 pkgs.	30,850	...	...	...	...
Leather—						
India	...	...	85 pkgs.	11,006	65 pkgs.	6,500
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2 „	200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	7 „	700
Turkey	...	...	13 pkgs.	1,131	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	29 cases	9,950	30 cases	10,900
India	...	...	11 „	2,700	29 „	8,700
France	...	...	2 „	550	...	...
LEMONS, DRY—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	388 cwts.	7,760
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	50 „	1,000
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS	3,196 pkgs.	56,940	...	...	...	...
Whiskey—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1,216 cases	19,456	959 cases	15,340
India	...	...	39 „	624	...	...
Wines—						
United Kingdom	...	...	283 cases	6,865	299 cases	8,040
France	...	...	72 „	1,800	116 „	3,120
India	...	...	134 „	3,350	49 „	1,270

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS.—contd.		R		R		R
Brandy—						
United Kingdom	...	...	264 cases	4,755	268 cases	8,580
India	...	...	119 „	2,142	133 „	4,260
France	...	...	67 „	1,206	89 „	2,850
Champagne—						
United Kingdom	...	...	5 cases	300	10 cases	600
France	...	...	65 „	3,900	20 „	1,200
India	...	...	43 „	2,580	...	...
Beer—						
United Kingdom	...	...	178 cases	4,450	135 cases	3,380
India	...	...	62 „	1,550	2 „	50
Germany	...	...	...	...	45 „	1,130
Austria	...	...	...	...	20 „	500
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	114 cases	1,855	71 cases	1,070
India	...	...	41 „	648	46 „	920
France	...	...	24 „	448	6 „	120
MATCHES	497 cases	23,350	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	317 cases	15,850
Austria	...	...	1,255 cases	61,495	319 „	15,950
India	...	...	349 „	17,10[illegible]	361 „	18,050
Turkey	...	...	486 „	23,814	1 case	50
Egypt	...	...	...	...	220 cases	11,000
Mats—						
India	...	...	...	...	34 bdls.	1,110
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	160 „	4,590
Turkey	...	...	...	...	22,000 pcs.	7,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	1,250
Maskat	...	...	...	...	222 bdls.	5,330
METALS—						
Copper	2,959 cwts.	1,36,420	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	4,501 cwts.	2,04,545	3,266 cwts.	1,46,970
India	...	...	3,000 „	1,35,000	1,619 „	72,860
Germany	...	...	...	...	75 „	3,380
Persian Ports	...	...	35 cwts.	1,575	44 „	1,620
Tin	689 cwts.	51,670	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	98 cwts.	8,232	15 cwts.	1,130
India	...	...	842 „	71,728	365 „	27,380
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	80
Iron	6,734 cwts.	53,870	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	1,663 cwts.	14,967	4,188 cwts.	34,630
India	...	...	3,865 „	19,325	7,046 „	63,650
Turkey	...	...	42 „	210	2 „	20
Germany	...	...	100 „	500	...	...
Brass	271 cwts.	10,840	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	365 cwts.	14,600
India	...	...	331 cwts.	13,240	678 „	27,140
Other sorts	1,508 cwts.	21,570	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	353 cwts.	5,640	370 cwts.	4,500
India	...	...	2,964 „	27,313	613 „	7,490
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	2,631 pkgs.	5,93,250	...	...	...	...
OILS—						
Kerosene	13,492 cases.	65,710	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	5,140 cwts.	35,980	1,500 cwts.	12,000
India	...	...	2,313 „	23,130	1,179 „	9,430
Other sorts	677 cwts.	4,520	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	80
India	...	...	62 cwts.	1,426	107 „	1,960
France	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	40
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	50
Maskat	...	...	400 cwts.	1,400	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PORCELAIN AND CHINA-WARE.	798 pkgs.	1,09,040	...	...	...	...
China-ware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2 pkgs.	200	48 cases	4,800
India	...	...	77 „	4,620	27 „	2,020
China	...	...	54 „	27,000	222 „	55,500
France	...	...	34 „	3,400	9 „	900
Porcelain—						
United Kingdom	...	...	741 pkgs.	47,100	287 cases	59,220
India	...	...	580 „	34,800	316 „	12,680
Austria	...	...	...	...	10 „	600
Belgium	...	...	1 pkg.	60	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1 „	42	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	8 pkgs.	1,450	34 cases	1,300
China	...	...	...	...	1 case	250
France	...	...	21 pkgs.	2,100	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	4 „	600	...	...
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN-STORES.	5,250 pkgs.	65,260	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	...	...	{ 54 robbins 5,000 Nos. }	3,080
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	3,000 „	1,200
Flour—						
India	...	...	763 bags	76,300	4 049 cwts.	30,080
Persian Ports	...	...	325 „	32,500	1,229 „	9,130
Turkey	...	...	...	...	500 „	3,720
Ghee—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	40
Tamarind—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,623 cwts.	16,230
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	80
Confectionery and Preserves—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	12 cases.	580
India	...	...	...	...	52 „	1,040
China	...	...	...	...	56 „	3,360
France	...	...	...	...	3 „	120
Pickles—						
India	...	...	...	...	213 pkgs.	4,330
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	163 cases	5,050	217 pkgs.	6,080
India	...	...	2,479 „	23,072	522 „	5,750
Persian Ports	...	...	233 pkgs.	6,803	748 „	3,390
China	...	...	42 cases	2,520	...	...
Turkey	...	...	500 cwts.	3,000	8 pkgs.	140
Zanzibar	...	...	100 carboys	400	...	...
France	...	...	35 cases	1,440	3 pkgs.	70
Maskat	...	...	106 „	3,590	500 „	2,000
Bahrein	...	...	100 cwts.	1,400	151 „	2,260
SHELLS, MOTHER-O'-PEARL—						
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	10,000 cwts.	40,000
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	41 pkgs.	51,700	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	50 cases	35,000	52½ cases	42,750
Turkey	...	...	2 „	200	16 „	14,000
France	...	...	4 „	4,000	7 „	8,000
India	...	...	...	...	13 „	13,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	4 „	4,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	1,000
SILVER-WARE	5 cases.	21,000	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1½ cases	3,000
India	...	...	...	...	3 cases	7,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the port of Bushire du the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valu
		R		R		R
SPICES	4,091 cwts.	63,560	...	...		...
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,287 cwts.	1
Ginger—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,038 cwts.	2
Pepper—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,327 cwts.	2
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	2,270 cwts.	40,830	394 cwts.	
Persian Ports	...	...	8 „	80	...	...
STATIONERY	621 pkgs.	66,270	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	103 pkgs.	14,000	247 cases	2
India	...	...	92 „	10,500	153 pkgs.	1
France	...	...	4 „	600	17 cases	
Germany	...	...	...	...	2 „	
China	...	...	1 pkg.	100	21 „	2
SUGAR, LOAF	16,246 cases	4,38,540	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	195 cases	4,095	1,466 cwts.	2
France	...	...	29,056 „	6,10,176	48,164 „	8,0
India	...	...	100 „	2,100	6,646 „	1,1
Maskat	...	...	30 „	630	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	100 cwts.	1
Persian Ports	...	...	80 cases	1,680	...	...
SUGAR, SOFT	19,900 bags	4,37,390	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4,309 cwts.	5
India	...	...	27,163 bags	5,70,423	13,751 „	1,6
France	...	...	939 „	19,698	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	4,125 cwts.	2
Mauritius	...	...	142 bags	2,982	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	9 „	189	40 cwts.	
TEA	7,567 cwts.	7,62,770	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	9,958 cwts.	6,97,050	4,101 cwts.	4,9
United Kingdom	...	...	7 „	750	62 „	
China	...	...	289 „	34,425	1,047 „	1,6
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2 „	
France	...	...	7 cwts.	750	...	...
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	36,620	...	...	...	...
Planks—						
India	...	...	...	22,522	6,907 pieces	
Turkey	...	...	...	1,200	...	
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	...	...	20,000	24,000 rafters	
Maskat	...	...	...	8,000	...	...
TOBACCO	113 pkgs.	23,300	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	40 cases	4,000	...	
India	...	...	2 „	200	47 cases	
Persian Ports	...	...	37 bdls.	555	8 pkgs.	
					21 bags.	
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
United Kingdom	...	...	11 cases	4,160		1
France	...	...	9 „	3,600	28 cases	...
India	...	...	16 „	6,250	...	3
Turkey	...	...	1 case	250	10 cases	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	3
WATCHES AND CLOCKS	37 cases	18,800	...	...	15 cases	
United Kingdom	...	...	11 cases	4,015	...	1
India	...	...	2 „	1,300	23½ cases	1
France	...	...	23 „	9,020	9 „	1
					1 case	
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...		1,0
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	3,645 cwts.	1
					48 „	

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the port of Bushire during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN GOODS	291 pkgs.	2,84,620	...	...	...	...
Cashmere Shawls—						
India	...	...	45 bdls.	83,265	43 bdls.	67,900
Woollen Piece Goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	45 pkgs.	22,950	47 pkgs.	23,970
India	...	...	3 „	1,530	15 „	7,650
France	...	...	2 „	1,020	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	34 pkgs.	16,920	16½ cases	5,350
India	...	...	13 „	1,885	8 „	2,100
Persian Ports	...	...	14 „	920	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2 „	200	...	...
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	83,810	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	3,820	...	32,460
India	...	...	...	2,944	...	26,150
France	...	...	...	1,330	...	7,900
Turkey	...	...	...	8,500	...	1,590
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,920	...	2,220
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,400	...	2,240
China	...	...	...	60	...	150
SPECIE	...	1,77,22,880	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	9,040	...	23,330
Turkey	...	...	...	3,22,305	...	1,90,110
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,15,886	...	1,61,410
Maskat	...	...	...	15,300	...	48,160
Bahrein	...	...	...	5,750	...	29,850
United Kingdom	...	...	...	5,250	...	...
TOTAL	...	1,83,04,490	...	1,34,01,080	...	1,83,25,270
Total value of Imports from principal countries.						
United Kingdom	...	1,22,35,000	...	66,99,647	...	1,23,82,080
India	...	44,64,140	...	39,03,138	...	33,36,110
France	...	...	...	16,82,217	...	8 99,230
Turkey	...	4,14,500	...	4,42,867	...	4,13,110
Persian Ports	...	3,25,820	...	2,52,429	...	4,39,820
Maskat	...	16,000	...	1,54,235	...	1,79,500
China	...	1,44,870	...	65,355	...	1,75,200
Austria	...	...	...	61,495	...	34,140
Belgium	...	...	...	55,540	...	12,220
Russia	...	50,000	...	35,980	...	12,000
Egypt	...	25,020	...	...	...	1,69,690
Bahrein and Arab Coast	...	5,730	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	14,850	...	20,400	...	25,450
Mauritius	...	...	...	2,982	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	24,295	...	2,15,030
Germany	...	...	...	500	...	31,690
TOTAL	...	1,83,04,490	...	1,34,01,080	...	1,83,25,270

TABLE No. 3.

Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	30	2,400	132	1,70,434	162	1,72,834
	1896	22	1,760	112	1,33,277	134	1,35,037
	1897	18	1,420	90	98,494	108	99,914
Turkish	1895	35	1,750	1	1,389	36	3,139
	1896	45	2,250	2	2,200	47	4,450
	1897	50	2,500	1	1,215	51	3,715
Norwegian	1895	...	...	1	994	1	994
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1895	135	5,400	...	...	135	5,400
	1896	110	4,000	...	...	110	4,000
	1897	150	4,500	...	...	150	4,500
Maskat	1895	17	1,700	...	...	17	1,700
	1896	25*	2,250	...	...	25	2,250
	1897	20†	2,000	...	...	20	2,000
Arab	1895	35	1,400	...	...	35	1,400
	1896	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
	1897	35	1,125	...	...	35	1,125
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	12	16,707	12	16,707
	1897	...	...	1	850	1	850
German	1895	...	...	3	3,193	3	3,193
	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch	1895	...	...	1	696	1	696
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
American	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	1	918	...	...	1	918
Total	1895	252	12,650	138	1,76,706	390	1,89,356
	1896	242	11,860	127	1,54,110	369	1,65,970
	1897	274	12,463	93	1,01,394	367	1,13,857

* These carried French flags.

† These generally carried French flags.

TABLE No. 4.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	30	2,400	130	1,61,226	160	1,63,626
	1896	22	1,760	104	1,24,477	126	1,26,237
	1897	18	1,420	90	96,703	108	98,123
Turkish	1895	35	1,750	3	4,668	38	6,418
	1896	45	2,250	3	1,389	48	3,639
	1897	50	2,500	1	1,215	51	3,715
Persian	1895	120	4,800	...	...	120	4,800
	1896	100	4,600	...	...	100	4,600
	1897	130	3,900	...	...	130	3,900
Norwegian	1895	...	...	1	994	1	994
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1895	17	1,700	...	...	17	1,700
	1896	25*	2,250	...	...	25	2,250
	1897	20†	2,000	...	...	20	2,000
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	3	3,273	3	3,273
	1897	...	...	2	1,700	2	1,700
German	1895	...	...	3	3,193	3	3,193
	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	1895	35	1,400	...	...	35	1,400
	1896	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
	1897	35	1,125	...	...	35	1,125
Austrian	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
Total	1895	237	12,050	137	1,70,081	374	1,82,131
	1896	232	12,460	111	1,31,065	343	1,43,525
	1897	253	10,945	94	1,00,453	347	1,11,398

* These carried French flags.
† These generally carried French flags.

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the amount paid for customs by farmer (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf Ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past year which commenced on the 21st March 1897 and ended on the 21st March 1898.

	Krans.	Krans.
Bunder Deelum	60,000	
„ Reeg	40,000	
„ Bushire	12,00,000	
„ Lingah	1,80,000	
„ Abbas and Jask	8,00,000	
„ Shiraz	3,00,000	
		25,80,000

In addition to the above the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1897-98 and sub-let them at the sums specified below :—

Revenue of	Rud Hillah	50,000	
	Ahmedi	18,000	
	Reshire	8,500	
	Bushire gate with Hamal Bashi	1,40,000	
	Kangoon and Taheri	30,000	
	Sheepkoh	45,000	
	Lingah	70,000	
	Bunder Abbas, Khamir, Minah, Jask, Shameelat, Biriaban and Eseen.	3,60,000	
	Hurmaz, Larak, Bostana, Kishim and Hangam	92,000	
			8,13,500
Total		.....	33,93,500

TABLE No. 6.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	40 head	1,200
Camels—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	30 „	1,200
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Guns—						
Arab Coast	...	...	4 cases	15,000	1 case	5,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 „	5,000
Cartridges—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	2 cases	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2 „	1,000
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	6,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,500	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	8,000	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)	515 cwts.	39,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	150 cwts.	9,000	120 cwts.	7,200
Maskat	...	...	50 „	3,000	40 „	2,400
Turkey	...	...	100 „	6,000	80 „	4,800
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	3,000	50 „	6,000
Arab Coast	...	...	200 „	12,000	150 „	9,000
CATTLE	3,000 head	10,500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	1,000 head	4,000	800 head	3,200
COFFEE	1,386 cwts.	97,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	50 cwts.	3,500	60 cwts.	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	400 „	28,000	600 „	30,000
Maskat	...	...	100 „	7,000	120 „	6,000
Persian Ports	...	...	80 „	5,600	1,000 „	5,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Maskat	...	...	125 cwts.	1,500	100 cwts.	1,200
Arab Coast	...	...	208 „	2,500	350 „	4,200
Persian Ports	...	...	167 „	2,000	150 „	1,800
COTTON PIECE GOODS	2,750 bales	9,70,000	...	...	...	...
White and grey shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	19 bales	9,500	18 bales	7,200
Arab Coast	...	...	40 „	15,000	50 „	20,000
Persian Ports	...	...	122 „	57,000	150 „	60,000
Maskat	...	...	19 „	9,000	18 „	7,200
Prints—						
Turkey	...	...	40 bales	16,000	15 bales	6,000
Arab Coast	...	...	37 „	15,000	60 „	24,000
Persian Ports	...	...	225 „	50,000	350 „	70,000
Maskat	...	...	63 „	25,000	40 „	16,000
Dyed shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	9 bales	5,000	5 bales	2,500
Arab Coast	...	...	150 „	75,000	120 „	60,000
Persian Ports	...	...	200 „	80,000	150 „	60,000
Maskat	...	...	80 „	4,000	40 „	20,000
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	25 bales	11,000	30 bales	15,000
Arab Coast	...	...	99 „	49 000	200 „	1,00,000
Persian Ports	...	...	263 „	79,000	500 „	2,50,000
Maskat	...	...	89 „	39,000	80 „	30,000
COTTON (Raw)—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	150 cwts.	2,700
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	50 „	900

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON—*contd.*		R		R		R
YARN AND TWIST	748 cwts.	30,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	100 cwts.	4,000	50 cwts.	2,500
Persian Ports	...	...	200 „	8,000	100 „	5,000
DATES	42,000 cwts.	1,05,600	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	5,000 cwts.	20,000	25,000 cwts.	75,000
Arab Coast	...	...	12,500 „	45,000	38,000 „	1,40,000
Turkey	...	...	2,500 „	5,000	3,000 „	9,000
DATE-JUICE—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	50 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	20 „	120
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	1,680 cwts.	16,800	...	...	...	...
Rose-buds—						
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	600 cwts.	7,200
India	...	...	1,000 cwts.	12,000	120 „	1,440
Turkey	...	...	200 „	2,400	50 „	600
Arab Coast	...	...	1,167 „	14,000	500 „	6,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	200 cwts.	2,000	100 cwts.	1,000
United Kingdom	...	...	500 „	20,000	360 „	14,400
Arab Coast	...	...	740 „	7,400	400 „	4,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	150 „	1,500
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	3,167 cwts.	19,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	8,000	1,000 cwts.	6,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	6,000	700 „	4,200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,700	500 „	3,000
Maskat	...	...	...	1,500	400 „	2,400
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	500 „	2,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	2,375 cwts.	28,500	...	...	...	...
Almonds—						
India	...	...	1,000 cwts.	12,000	1,500 cwts.	18,000
Arab Coast	...	...	667 „	8,000	400 „	4,800
Maskat	...	...	208 „	2,500	100 „	1,200
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	200 „	2,400
Raisins and Currants—						
Arab Coast	...	...	2,500 cwts.	15,000	1,000 cwts.	7,000
India	...	...	250 „	1,500	1,500 „	10,500
Maskat	...	...	417 „	2,500	350 „	3,450
Persian Ports	...	...	1,165 „	7,000	400 „	2,800
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	500 „	3,500
Other sorts—						
Zanzibar	...	...	125 cwts.	1,500	300 cwts.	3,000
India	...	...	833 „	10,000	750 „	7,500
Arab Coast	...	...	667 „	8,000	250 „	2,500
Turkey	...	...	250 „	3,000	50 „	500
Maskat	...	...	250 „	3,000	50 „	500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	100 „	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	333 cwts.	4,000	350 „	3,500
FUEL	2,900 tons	29,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	250 tons.	3,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	200 tons	2,000
Persian Ports	...	...	333 tons.	4,000	500 „	5,000
Arab Coast	...	...	417 „	5,000	800 „	8,000
GRAIN AND PULSE	104,025 cwts.	5,04,500	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
Arab Coast	...	...	7,000 cwts.	35,000	5,000 cwts.	35,000
Maskat	...	...	2,500 „	12,500	1,500 „	10,500
Persian Ports	...	...	4,000 „	20,000	4,000 „	28,000
Barley—						
Persian Ports	...	...	5,000 cwts.	15,000	2,000 cwts.	6,000
Maskat	...	...	700 „	2,100	1,000 „	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	1,667 „	5,000	1,500 „	4,500
Rice—						
Arab Coast	...	...	50,000 cwts.	3,00,000	45,000 cwts.	3,90,000
Persian Ports	...	...	16,670 „	1,00,000	15,000 „	1,30,000
Maskat	...	...	10,000 „	55,000	7,500 „	65,000
Turkey	...	...	7,500 „	45,000	9,000	78,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GRAIN AND PULSE.—*contd.*		R		R		R
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	....	...	200 cwts.	2,000	350 cwts.	3,500
Maskat	....	...	206 ,,	2,600	100 ,,	1,000
Arab Coast	...	...	310 ,,	3,100	500 ,,	5,000
Bahrein	....	...	....	...	200 ,,	2,000
GUM—						
Mastic and other sorts—						
Turkey	....	...	....	...	300 cwts.	4,500
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	40 cases	10,000	....	...	...	...
Hardware—						
Bahrein	....	...	....	...	75 cwts.	1,500
Arab Coast	....	...	....	3,000	300 ,,	6,000
Persian Ports	....	...	....	7,000	500 ,,	10,000
Maskat	....	...	...	2,000	175 ,,	3,500
Anchors—						
Arab Coast	....	...	300 cwts	2,400	...	...
Maskat	....	...	200 ,,	1,500	...	...
Persian Ports	....	...	400 ,,	3,500	...	...
Cutlery—						
Persian Ports	....	...	10 cases	2,500	5 cases	1,250
Maskat	....	...	6 ,,	1,500	...	...
Arab Coast	....	...	...	...	4 cases	1,000
HIDES AND SKINS	....	14,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	....	...	67 bdls.	8,000	...	...
Maskat	....	...	42 ,,	5,000	...	...
Arab Coast	....	...	75 ,,	9,000	...	...
India	....	...	125 ,,	15,000	100 bdls.	12,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	....	...	....	...	20 bdls.	200
Other manufactures—						
Arab Coast	....	...	....	...	267 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	....	...	....	...	100 ,,	1,500
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Persian Ports	....	...	....	...	...	2,500
Arab Coast	....	...	....	...	...	1,000
METALS	1,368 cwts.	28,500	....	...	...	...
Copper—						
Arab Coast	....	...	50 cwts.	2,000	80 cwts.	3,200
Persian Ports	....	...	175 ,,	7,000	150 ,,	6,000
Maskat	....	...	75 ,,	3,000	50 ,,	2,000
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	....	...	800 cwts.	8,400	...	8,000
Persian Ports	....	...	590 ,,	9,900	...	5,000
Maskat	....	...	350 ,,	3,700	...	2,500
OILS	3,256 cwts.	35,100	...	...	...	...
Kerosine—						
Arab Coast	...	...	715 cwts.	5,000	1,665 cwts.	10,000
Persian Ports	....	...	572 ,,	4,000	2,165 ,,	13,000
Maskat	....	...	572 ,,	4,000	665 ,,	4,000
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	....	....	233 cwts.	3,500	500 cwts.	10,000
Persian Ports	....	....	167 ,,	2,500	200 ,,	4,000
Maskat	....	...	67 ,,	1,000	100 ,,	2,000
OPIUM—						
Arab Coast	....	...	...	...	...	200
PEARLS	....	41,02,000	...	...	...	...
India	....	...	...	38,62,500	...	35,70,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
PERFUMERY	...	10,100	...	...	...	...
Rose-water—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	500	25 cwts.	500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,500	75 ,,	1,500
Maskat	...	...	...	300	25 ,,	500
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	3,500	167 tolas	2,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	100 ,,	1,500
PROVISIONS	...	75,000	...	...	...	...
Ghee—						
Arab Coast	...	...	1,550 cwts.	62,000	1,000 cwts.	40,000
SUGAR (LOAF AND SOFT)	4,356 cwts.	63,400	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	584 cwts.	8,500	1,500 cwts.	21,000
Maskat	...	...	341 ,,	4,800	500 ,,	7,000
Arab Coast	...	...	83 ,,	1,500	1,150 ,,	16,100
TEA	170 cases	10,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	39 cases	2,500	55 cases	3,300
Arab Coast	...	...	26 ,,	1,000	35 ,,	2,100
Maskat	...	...	5 ,,	300	4 ,,	240
LIMES (DRY)	1,286 cwts.	18,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	200 cwts.	3,000	500 cwts.	6,000
Turkey	...	...	566 ,,	8,000	860 ,,	9,600
Arab Coast	...	...	600 ,,	9,000	300 ,,	3,600
Other Sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	1,100 cwts.	11,000	1,200 cwts.	12,000
Persian Ports	...	...	300 ,,	3,000	700 ,,	7,000
Maskat	...	...	100 ,,	1,000	150 ,,	1,500
SALT	5,600 tons	28,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	5,400 tons	27,000	5,000 tons	25,000
SEEDS	583 cwts.	10,500	...	...	...	...
Linseed—						
India	...	...	2,500 cwts.	12,500	3,000 cwts.	15,000
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	55 cwts.	1,000	...	2,000
Arab Coast	...	...	267 ,,	4,000	...	3,000
Maskat	...	...	78 ,,	1,500	...	...
Shark Fins—						
India	...	...	...	...	167 cwts.	2,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)	2,300 cwts.	50,800	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	250 cwts.	10,000	60 cwts.	2,400
United Kingdom	...	...	110 ,,	20,200	2,300 ,,	34,500
Silk (Raw)—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	250 lbs.	2,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	1,000
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	12,000	...	...	...	...
Silk, Piece-goods—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,000	80 pieces	4,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,500	100 ,,	5,000
Maskat	...	...	...	1,000	50 ,,	2,500
Silk Apparel—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
SPICES	1,840 cwts.	46,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	333 cwts.	6,500	100 cwts.	2,000
Maskat	...	...	165 ,,	3,000	200 ,,	4,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	800 ,,	16,000
Tallow—						
Arab Coast	...	...	64 cwts.	1,500	200 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	21 ,,	500	50 ,,	750
Maskat	...	...	13 ,,	300	20 ,,	300

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	7,000	...	10,000
Maskat	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000
Rafters—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
TOBACCO	4,600 cwts.	6,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2,500 cwts.	30,000	2,100 cwts.	25,200
Persian Ports	...	...	160 „	4,000	400 „	10,000
India	...	...	2,830 „	25,000	850 „	10,200
Bahrein	...	...	320 „	8,000	500 „	12,500
Wool—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	500
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
Turkey	...	...	40 bdls.	40,000	45 bdls.	45,000
Arab Coast	...	...	15 „	15,000	5 „	5,000
India	...	...	25 „	25,000	25 „	25,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	10 „	10,000
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,500	50 pieces	2,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,500	...	...
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	1,14,100	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	1,200	...	10,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,800	...	9,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	13,500	...	9,500
Maskat	...	...	...	1,500	...	5,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,500
Turkey	...	...	...	4,000	...	5,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
SPECIE	...	25,67,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	6,00,000	...	5,50,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	1,00,000
Turkey	...	...	...	1,20,000	...	1,20,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	17,00,000	...	18,00,000
Maskat	...	...	...	8,000	...	10,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	92,04,300	...	84,72,200	...	87,75,450
Total value of exports to principal countries.						
United Kingdom	...	48,000	...	40,200	...	48,900
India	...	46,81,600	...	46,24,700	...	42,70,340
Turkey	...	4,70,000	...	3,27,400	...	3,41,900
Maskat	...	1,08,300	...	2,23,600	...	2,15,890
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	92,600
Arab Coast	...	29,07,600	...	25,44,100	...	28,52,800
Persian Ports	...	9,83,500	...	7,09,700	...	9,47,520
Zanzibar	...	5,300	...	2,500	...	5,500
TOTAL	...	92,04,300	...	84,72,200	...	87,75,450

TABLE No. 7.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	322 head	10,100	...	...	...	...
Horses—						
Arab Coast	...	...	6 head	1,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	1 ,,	500	...	...
Donkeys—						
Arab Coast	...	...	65 head	2,700	50 head	1,500
Maskat	...	...	60 ,,	1,800	55 ,,	1,650
Persian Ports	...	...	25 ,,	750	...	...
Camels—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	70 head	2,800
Turkey	...	...	...	...	15 ,,	600
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	80 head	3,200	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	10 head	400
APPAREL, WEARING	4,300 pcs.	15,500	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	3,500 pcs.	14,000	3,000 Pcs.	12,000
Persian Ports	...	...	500 ,,	1,250	400 ,,	1,000
Maskat	...	...	400 ,,	12,000	350 ,,	1,050
ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS	...	13,700	...	...	...	...
Guns—						
Maskat	...	...	...	1,500	4 cases	20,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	3 ,,	15,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	5 ,,	25,000
Cartridges—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	8 cases	4,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	6 ,,	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	10 ,,	5,000
Other sorts—	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	500	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER	45 cases	10,130	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	40 cases	9,000	35 cases	7,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	200
BUILDING MATERIALS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunam—						
Persian Ports	...	...	3,500 tons	8,750	3,000 tons	7,500
Candles—						
India	...	...	...	...	350 cases	2,800
CANVAS (COUNTRY)	1,000 cwt.	60,000	...	...	...	...
CATTLE	5,500 head	19,250	...	...	...	...
COFFEE	2,000 cwt.	1,40,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	1,500 cwt.	90,000	1,200 cwt.	60,000
COIR AND COIR-ROPE	1,200 cwt.	14,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	1,300 cwt.	15,000	1,200 cwt.	14,400
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	3,200 bdls.	12,15,000	...	...	...	...
White and grey shirtings—						
India	...	...	315 bdls.	1,42,000	280 bdls.	1,12,000
Prints—						
India	...	...	660 bdls.	2,00,000	600 bdls.	1,80,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	...	...	400 bdls.	80,000	350 bdls.	1,75,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS.—*contd.*		₹		₹		₹
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	965 bdls.	4,97,000	860 bdls.	4,30,000
Persian Ports	...	...	180 „	72,000	150 „	60,000
COTTON RAW	800 cwts.	15,850	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	400 cwts.	6,000	300 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	100 „	1,800
YARN AND TWIST	1,200 cwts.	48,800	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	300 cwts.	15,000	250 cwts.	12,500
DATES	55,000 cwts.	1,37,500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	11,666 cwts.	35,000	62,000 cwts.	1,86,000
Persian Ports	...	...	9,667 „	29,000	11,000 „	33,000
Maskat	...	...	6,666 „	20,000	10,000	30,000
Arab Coast	...	...	4,000 „	12,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	8,000 cwts.	24,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	2,600 cwts.	26,000		...	...	...
Cassia—						
Quinine—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	350
Assafœtida—						
India	...	...	125 cwts.	2,500	...	...
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	800 cwts.	8,000	...	...
India	...	...	400 „	4,300	460 cwts.	4,600
Turkey	...	...	150 „	1,300	150 „	1,500
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	4,465 cwts.	26,800	...	...	...	...
Colours—						
India	...	...	...	...	50 cwts.	600
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	2,000 cwts.	12,000	2,500 cwts.	15,000
India	...	...	1,000 „	6,000	1,800 „	10,800
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)	...	10,300	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	3,371 cwts.	40,450	...	...	...	...
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	...	...	400 cwts.	4,800	360 cwts.	4,320
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	...	...	1,200 cwts.	12,000	1,500 cwts.	10,500
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	350 cwts.	3,500	300 cwts.	3,000
Maskat	...	...	200 „	2,000	250 „	2,500
Turkey	...	...	50 „	500	100 „	1,000
FUEL	6,850 tons	68,500	...	...	...	...
Coal—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	120 cwts.	150
India	...	...	...	...	800 „	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	200 „	250
Firewood—						
Persian Ports	...	...	4,000 tons	40,000	4,500 tons	45,000
India	...	...	1,400 „	10,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	500 „	5,000	400 tons	4,000
FURNITURE	...	10,500		...	...	...
India	...	...	...	7,500	...	6,000
Turkey	...	...	...	150	...	1,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FURNITURE—*continued.*						
Glass and glass-ware—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Glass (window)—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	510 lbs.	10,200	...	...	...	...
Gold lace—						
India	...	...	250 lbs.	5,000	100 lbs.	2,000
Maskat	...	...	50 „	1,000	10 „	200
Gold thread—						
India	...	...	275 lbs.	5,500	140 lbs.	2,800
Persian Ports	...	...	10 „	200	15 „	300
Gold embroidered cloth—						
India	...	...	150 pcs.	1,500	120 pcs.	6,000
GRAIN AND PULSE	1,63,650 cwts.	7,47,200	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
Persian Ports	...	...	20,000 cwts.	1,00,000	8,000 cwts.	56,000
India	...	...	1,600 „	12,000	12,000 „	84,000
Turkey	...	...	600 „	3,000	500 „	3,500
Barley—						
Turkey	...	...	6,000 cwts.	16,000	3,000 cwts.	9,000
Persian Ports	...	...	9,000 „	30,000	6,000 „	18,000
India	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	3,000
Rice—						
India	...	...	120,000 cwts.	8,00,000	105,000 cwts.	9,10,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	600 cwts.	4,200	400 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	...	...	1,500 „	8,100	1,000 „	10,000
Turkey	...	...	600 „	2,400	200 „	2,000
Haberdashery—						
India	...	...	14 cases	3,500	12 cases	3,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	60 cases	15,000	...	...	...	...
Hardware—						
India	...	...	420 cwts.	42,000	3,000 cwts.	30,000
Cutlery—						
India	...	...	6 cases	1,500	13 cases	3,000
Hides and skins—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Indigo—						
India	...	...	20 cwts.	4,000	30 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	...	...	11 „	2,500	10 „	2,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Gunnies—						
India	...	...	40 bdls.	2,400	20 bdls.	1,200
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	30 „	300
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	650 cwts.	6,500	900 cwts.	9,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	300
Lamps and Lamp-ware—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	500

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.	...	20,200	...	...	...	...
Saddlery and harness—						
India	...	...	...	12,000	...	2,000
Turkey	...	...	...	8,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,000	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	200	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Matches—						
India	...	...	...	...	120 cases.	6,000
MATS, (Bags)	32,500 pcs.	13,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	15,000 cases	6,000	12,000 cases	4,800
Turkey	...	...	5,000 ,,	3,000	4,000 ,,	2,400
Bahrein	...	...	200 ,,	1,000	150 ,,	750
METALS	2,500 cwts.	46,500	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
India	...	...	850 cwts.	46,000	650 cwts.	32,500
Tin—						
India	...	...	100 cwts.	2,000	200 cwts.	4,000
Iron—						
India	...	...	2,000 cwts.	20,000	1,500 cwts.	15,000
Brass—						
India	...	...	...	...	12½ cwts.	500
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	1,000 cwts.	17,300	600 cwts.	6,000
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	3,150 cwts.	14,400	...	...	...	...
OILS	4,600 ,,	49,200	...	...	...	...
Kerosene—						
India	...	...	4,500 cwts.	31,500	9,000 cwts.	54,000
Other oils—						
India	...	...	800 cwts.	14,400	1,200 cwts.	24,000
PEARLS	...	41,51,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	32,60,000	...	32,00,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	90,000
India (Aden)	...	...	...	8,000	...	7,000
Turkey	...	...	...	95,000	...	1,00,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	35,000	...	1,80,000
PERFUMERY	...	16,000	...	...	...	...
Rose-water—						
Persian Ports	...	...	125 cwts.	3,000	104 cwts.	2,500
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	8,000	333 tolas	5,000
Turkey	...	...	...	5,000	67 ,,	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	2,000	100 ,,	1,500
PORCELAIN AND CHINA-WARE	220 cases	11,000	...	...	...	...
China-ware—						
India	...	...	170 cases	8,500	80 cases	4,000
PROVISIONS	...	1,02,000	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	500 cwts.	6,500	1,000 cwts.	10,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,200	4,000 Nos.	1,500

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
LEMONS, DRY	2,000 cwts.	28,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1,600 cwts.	24,000	1,800 cwts.	23,400
Persian Ports	...	...	80 „	1,050	200 „	2,600
Flour—						
India	...	...	500 cwts.	5,000	900 cwts.	9,000
Ghee—						
Persian Ports	...	...	1,625 cwts.	65,000	1,500 cwts.	60,000
Maskat	...	...	167 „	10,000	200 „	8,000
Turkey	...	...	34 „	2,000	400 „	16,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	31,000	1,500 cwts.	15,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	400 „	4,000
Maskat	...	...	...	1,500	700 „	7,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	5,000	800 „	8,000
Turkey	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
SALT	6,200 tons	31,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	6,000 tons	30,000	5,500 tons	27,500
SEEDS	900 cwts.	16,200	...	...	...	...
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	...	2,500 tons	12,500	3,000 cwts.	15,000
Simsim—						
Persian Ports	...	...	300 cwts.	2,100	300 cwts.	2,100
India	...	...	150 „	1,050	100 „	700
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	900 cwts.	11,700	...	...
India	...	...	300 „	4,500	250 cwts.	2,500
Turkey	...	...	100 „	1,200	100 „	1,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O-PEARL)	2,300 cwts.	50,800	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	1,480 cwts.	30,200	2,000 cwts.	30,000
Persian Ports	...	...	200 „	6,000	300 „	4,500
Maskat	...	...	70 „	2,800	60 „	2,400
SILK, (RAW)	1,010 lbs.	10,100	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	100 lbs.	1,000	500 lbs.	5,000
Arab Coast	...	...	50 „	500	100 „	1,000
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	1,900 pcs.	19,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	2,500 pcs.	25,000	300 pcs.	15,000
Persian Ports	...	...	500 „	5,000	100 „	5,000
SPICES	2,840 cwts.	71,000	...	...	...	...
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	1,200 cwts.	12,000	1,200 cwts.	18,000
Ginger—						
India	...	...	500 cwts.	12,000	400 cwts.	10,000
Pepper—						
India	...	...	580 cwts.	14,500	135 cwts.	2,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	175 cwts.	5,000	300 cwts.	15,000
Persian Ports	...	...	105 „	3,000	50 „	2,500
SUGAR, LOAF	1,830 cwts.	33,000	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	200 cwts.	3,600	625 cwts.	9,350
India	...	...	1,111 „	20,000	1,500 „	22,500
SUGAR, SOFT	4,000 cwts.	52,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	3,000 cwts.	39,000	4,500 cwts.	58,500
SUGAR CANDY	500 cwts.	10,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	400 cwts.	8,000	350 cwts.	7,000
TALLOW	458 cwts.	11,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	375 cwts.	9,000	400 cwts.	6,000
TEA	200 cases	12,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	160 cases	10,400	150 cases	9,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	39,500	...	...	...	...
Planks—						
India	...	...	...	25,000	...	31,000
Rafters—						
India	...	...	...	10,000	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	6,000	...	8,000
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.	7,050 cwts.	90,000	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Maskat	...	...	1,200 cwts.	30,000	1,500 cwts.	37,500
Persian Ports	...	...	1,780 „	21,360	800 „	9,600
Manufactures of Tambacco—						
India	...	...	...	2,000	...	4,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	500
Watches and Clocks—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Wool—						
Turkey	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
WOOLLEN GOODS	87 bdls.	85,000	...	...	...	...
Cashmere shawls—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Woollen piece-goods—						
India	...	...	5 bdls.	5,000	5 bdls.	5,000
Woollen Cloaks—						
Persian Ports	...	...	5 bdls.	5,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	3 „	3,000	5 bdls.	5,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	8 bdls.	8,000	...	...
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	...	91,850	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	36,000	...	25,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	9,000	...	7,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Maskat	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,000
Turkey	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
SPECIE	...	28,30,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	2,15,000	...	20,50,000
Maskat	...	...	...	90,000	...	80,000
Turkey	...	...	...	80,000	...	70,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	30,000	...	10,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	30,000	...	30,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,05,68,830	...	72,25,360	...	93,19,970
Total value of Imports from principal countries—						
United Kingdom	...	15,000	...	3,600	...	9,350
India	...	40,54,870	...	26,59,550	...	46,00,250
Bahrein and Arab Coast	...	38,00,100	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,81,000	...	1,48,750
Zanzibar	...	10,950	...	8,900	...	11,500
Persian Ports	...	22,28,060	...	5,53,060	...	6,33,520
Turkey	...	2,84,950	...	2,59,050	...	4,05,400
Maskat	...	1,74,900	...	2,08,100	...	2,27,450
Arab Coast	...	...	...	33,52,100	...	32,83,750
TOTAL	...	1,05,68,830	...	72,25,360	...	93,19,970

TABLE No. 8.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	153	13,500	77	84,700	230	98,200
	1896	142	12,000	77	84,700	219	96,700
	1897	150	12,750	73	80,300	223	93,050
Turkish	1895	75	5,100	6	6,600	81	11,700
	1896	57	3,800	3	3,300	60	7,100
	1897	50	3,500	1	1,100	51	4,600
Persian	1895	193	8,450	...	...	193	8,450
	1896	203	8,700	...	...	203	8,700
	1897	200	8,600	...	...	200	8,600
French	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	12	960	8	8,800	20	9,760
	1897	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
Maskat	1895	85	3,200	...	...	85	3,200
	1896	81	3,300	...	...	81	3,300
	1897	95	3,800	...	...	95	3,800
Arab	1895	145	4,440	...	...	145	4,400
	1896	132	3,840	...	...	132	3,840
	1897	135	4,050	...	...	135	4,050
Total	1895	666	35,850	83	91,300	749	1,27,150
	1896	627	32,600	88	96,800	715	1,29,400
	1897	645	33,900	74	81,400	719	1,15,300

TABLE No. 9.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	143	12,750	49	53,900	192	66,650
	1896	132	11,250	57	62,700	189	73,950
	1897	140	11,900	56	61,600	196	73,500
Turkish	1895	65	4,450	6	6,600	71	11,050
	1896	55	3,700	3	3,300	58	7,000
	1897	50	3,500	2	2,200	52	5,700
Persian	1895	213	10,050	...	...	213	10,050
	1896	117	9,820	...	...	117	9,820
	1897	120	5,160	...	...	120	5,160
French	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	12	960	8	8,800	20	9,760
	1897	12	960	...	...	12	960
Maskat	1895	53	2,560	...	...	53	2,560
	1896	58	2,840	...	...	58	2,840
	1897	75	3,000	...	...	75	3,000
Arab	1895	122	3,160	...	...	122	3,160
	1896	115	3,200	...	...	115	3,200
	1897	125	3,750	...	...	125	3,750
Total	1895	611	34,170	55	60,500	666	94,670
	1896	489	31,770	68	74,800	557	106,570
	1897	522	28,270	58	63,800	580	92,070

TABLE No. 10.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	200 head	80,000	...	...	...	...
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	96 bdls.	28,800	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	26 bdls.	5,660	32 pkgs.	4,320
Arab Coast	...	...	100 „	25,000	38 „	11,400
Maskat	...	...	50 „	12,000	25 „	7,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	26 „	2,250
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	25 „	7,500
COTTON (RAW)	10,216 cwts.	2,04,320	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	8,525 cwts.	1,44,925	6,523½ cwts.	62,082
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	30 „	360
Arab Coast	...	...	100 cwts.	1,700	50 „	600
Maskat	...	...	75 „	1,275	70 „	840
DATES	100,000 cwts.	7,00,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	74,000 cwts.	2,96,000	60,000 cwts.	2,40,000
Arab Coast	...	...	11,000 „	33,000	12,000 „	48,000
Persian Ports	...	...	5,000 „	15,000	8,000 „	32,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	14,560 cwts.	4,29,360	...	...	...	...
Rose-buds—						
India	...	...	...	...	2,964 cwts.	26,676
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	150 „	1,350
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	100 „	900
Maskat	...	...	...	...	100 „	900
Turkey	...	...	...	...	150 „	1,350
Other Sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1,500 cwts.	36,000	700 cwts.	18,900
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	200 „	700
India	...	...	5,368 cwts.	1,16,135	7,972 „	1,58,570
Arab Coast	...	...	400 „	1,400	300 „	1,050
Turkey	...	...	900 „	3,150	3,000 „	10,650
Maskat	...	...	800 „	2,800	559 „	1,956
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	5,730 cwts.	27,770	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	1,288 cwts.	14,132
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	600 „	2,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	400 „	1,600
Maskat	...	...	...	...	300 „	1,200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4,000 „	16,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	64,026 cwts.	9,14,720	...	...	...	...
Almonds—						
India	...	...	12,325 cwts.	1,47,900	16,290 cwts.	1,95,480
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	150 „	1,800
Maskat	...	...	400 cwts.	4,800	580 „	6,960
Arab Coast	...	...	200 „	2,400	200 „	2,400
Turkey	...	...	200 „	2,400	300 „	3,600
Raisins and Currants—						
India	...	...	34,000 cwts.	1,87,000	24,737 cwts.	1,48,425
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	150 „	900
Maskat	...	...	500 cwts.	2,750	400 „	2,400
Arab Coast	...	...	300 „	1,650	200 „	1,200
Turkey	...	...	200 „	1,100	250 „	1,500
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	4,194 cwts.	1,48,901	10,489 cwts.	1,94,583
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	150 „	1,250
Arab Coast	...	...	300 cwts.	2,100	400 „	3,400
Maskat	...	...	200 „	1,400	310 „	2,840
Turkey	...	...	400 „	2,800	500 „	3,900

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GRAIN AND PULSE	8,194 cwts.	36,220	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
Arab Coast	...	...	575 cwts.	4,025	1,200 cwts.	8,400
Maskat	...	...	1,000 „	7,000	2,500 „	17,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	400 „	2,800
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	4,800 „	33,602
Barley—						
Maskat	...	...	750 cwts.	3,000	150 cwts.	600
Arab Coast	...	...	300 „	1,200	100 „	400
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	50 „	200
Other Sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	850 cwts.	4,950	1,012 „	6,060
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	800 „	4,800
Maskat	...	...	1,270 cwts.	8,750	2,320 „	13,900
Turkey	...	...	230 „	1,550	344 „	2,059
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	700 „	4,200
HIDES AND SKINS	...	23,300	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	43,400	...	30,300
Arab Coast	...	...	...	450	...	600
Maskat	...	...	...	950	...	1,200
MATS AND MAT BAGS	800 bdls.	16,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	300 bdls.	6,000	250 bdls.	5,000
Turkey	...	...	190 „	3,800	150 „	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	90 „	1,800
Arab Coast	...	...	150 bdls.	3,000	200 „	4,000
Maskat	...	...	50 „	1,000	110 „	2,200
OPIUM	728 chests	8,73,600	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	474 chests	4,74,000	1,286 chests	10,28,800
PEARLS	...	71,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	15,600
PERFUMERY	...	42,030	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	28,350	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	900	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	300	...	...
PROVISIONS	8,090 cwts.	2,15,610	...	...	...	...
Ghee—						
India	...	...	350 cwts.	16,800	...	...
Maskat	...	...	100 „	4,800	60 cwts	2,400
Arab Coast	...	...	50 „	2,400	42 „	1,680
Other Sorts—						
Maskat	...	...	300 cwts.	2,100	200 cwts.	1,400
Arab Coast	...	...	225 „	1,575	300 „	2,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	100 „	700
SALT	30,000 tons	60,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	17,000 tons	34,000	20,000 tons.	50,000
Maskat	...	...	6,000 „	12,000	6,000 „	15,000
Zanzibar	...	...	2,000 „	4,000	2,000 „	5,000
SEEDS	9,554 cwts.	1,44,990	...	...	...	...
Linseed—						
India	...	...	...	...	120 cwts.	720
Poppy Seeds—						
India	...	...	4,800 cwts.	24,000	...	...
Sesame—						
India	...	...	300 cwts.	1,500	...	...
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	3,782½ cwts.	89,280	4,596 cwts.	80,236
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	100 „	800

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SILK (RAW)	38 bdls.	38,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	2½ bdls.	2,500	3 bdls.	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	½ bdl.	500
Arab Coast	...	...	½ bdl.	500	½ „	500
Maskat	...	...	1 „	1,000	1 „	1,000
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—	119 bdls.	95,200	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—						
India	...	...	50 bdls.	50,000	79 bdls.	47,700
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	5 „	2,500
Turkey	...	...	6 bdls.	4,200	8 „	4,000
Arab Coast	...	...	9 „	6,300	8 „	4,000
Maskat	...	...	20 „	14,000	29 „	14,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	6 „	3,000
SPICES—						
Saffron—						
India	...	...	...	...	7¼ cwts.	10,875
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	1 „	1,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	3,000
TOBACCO	2,200 cwts.	22,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	300 cwts.	3,000	500 cwts.	4,500
Turkey	...	...	700 „	7,000	2,560 „	23,040
WOOL	28,086 cwts.	10,74,300	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	15,550 cwts.	3,79,350	14,165 cwts.	3,13,990
Arab Coast	...	...	50 „	1,050	75 „	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	15 „	300
WOOLLEN GOODS	649 bdls.	3,62,820	...	...	...	...
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	5 bdls.	5,000
India	...	...	32 bdls.	32,000	30 „	30,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	2 „	2,000
Egypt	...	...	22 bdls.	41,500	158 „	31,600
Maskat	...	...	7 „	7,000	6 „	6,000
Turkey	...	...	70 „	70,000	72 „	72,000
Arab Coast	...	...	5 „	5,000	3 „	3,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	...	27,620	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	3,912	...	1,900
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	345
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	455
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	355
United Kingdom	...	...	...	4,300	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	494	...	...
SPECIE	...	3,60,900	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	3,16,250	...	2,72,911
Persian Ports	...	...	...	69,000	...	37,420
Maskat	...	...	...	7,800	...	14,300
Turkey	...	...	...	12,000	...	1,100
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,500
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	58,48,560	...	30,62,502	...	36,92,672
Total value of exports to principal countries.						
United Kingdom	...	75,000	...	40,300	...	23,900
India	...	41,85,170	...	20,86,923	...	19,06,680
Turkey	...	2,90,330	...	1,30,254	...	1,46,519
Maskat	...	1,16,420	...	98,125	...	1,18,051
Egypt	...	62,820	...	41,500	...	31,600
China	...	8,73,600	...	4,74,000	...	10,28,800
Persian Ports	...	1,29,700	...	84,000	...	1,19,577
Zanzibar	...	3 000	...	4,300	...	5,000
Arab Coast	...	1,12,520	...	1,03,100	...	1,05,085
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,460
TOTAL	...	58,48,560	...	30,62,502	...	36,92,672

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	650 head	32,500	...	...	...	...
Donkeys—						
Maskat	...	...	200 head	7,000	170 head	5,100
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	...	54,220	...	...	...	...
Rifles, Martini Henry—						
United Kingdom	...	...	7 cases	42,000	12 cases	60,000
Maskat	...	...	4 pkgs.	3,360	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	8,750	14 cases	12,000
Maskat	...	...	...	700	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	14,400	8 cases	6,400
Maskat	...	...	...	...	6 „	300
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER	200 cases	10,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	60 cases	3,000	60 cases	3,000
CANDLES	3,320 cases	29,880	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	301 cwts.	12,000	1,500 cases	9,000
COFFEE	165 cwts.	11,550	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	180 cwts.	12,600	398 cwts.	19,900
COIR AND COIR ROPE	1,200 cwts.	15,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	130½ cwts.	1,566
COTTON PIECE GOODS	7,754 bdls.	31,79,140	...	...	...	...
White and grey shirtings—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1,300 bales	4,79,000	1,200 cwts.	4,80,000
India	...	...	2,500 „	7,34,000	1,000 bales	3,00,000
Prints—						
India	...	...	400 bales	1,20,000	300 bales	72,000
United Kingdom	...	...	400 „	80,000	600 „	1,80,000
Mulls—						
India	...	...	100 bales	30,000	...	...
Dyed shirtings—						
India	...	...	1,900 bales	2,85,000	2,000 bales	2,40,000
Red and black Twills—						
India	...	...	100 bales	35,000	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	100 „	15,000	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	25 bales	5,000	2,300 bales	5,90,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,400 „	2,80,000
YARN AND TWIST	2,810 bales	4,49,600	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	5,100 bales	7,65,000	5,960 bales	8,16,520
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	921 cwts.	13,170	...	...	...	...
Cassia—						
Turkey	...	...	300 cwts.	3,600	164 cwts.	820
Quinine—						
India	...	...	16 pkgs.	1,600	42 cases	4,200
Myrobalan—						
India	...	...	450 cwts.	5,400	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	60 cwts.	1,800	486 cwts.	5,760
Turkey	...	...	70 „	560	190 „	1,540

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	964 cwts.	47,250	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	270 cwts.	25,350	1,022 cwts.	79,756
United Kingdom	...	...	45 „	5,400	111 „	13,375
FURNITURE	...	22,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	23,020
Writing Desks and Boxes—						
India	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	23,650	...	...
GLASS AND GLASS-WARE.						
Glass-ware—						
India	...	...	...	...	65 cases	3,250
Glass—						
India	...	...	...	...	281 cases	1,405
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	60 cases	2,000
GRAIN AND PULSE	8,007 cwts.	40,170	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
India	...	...	600 cwts.	4,200	100 cwts.	600
Turkey	...	...	480 „	3,360	...	...
Barley—						
Turkey	...	...	10,187½ cwts.	40,750	3,981 cwts.	19,905
Rice—						
India	...	...	9,600 cwts.	76,800	13,764 cwts.	1,16,994
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	40 cwts.	320	50 cwts.	400
Haberdashery—						
India	...	...	...	13,000	61 cases	6,200
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	54 cases	54,700	...	...	...	...
Hardware—						
India	...	...	...	3,350	200 pkgs.	7,095
Cutlery—						
India	...	...	...	6,000	80 cases	8,000
Hides and Skins—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Indigo—						
India	...	...	1,900 cwts.	1,71,000	3,453½ cwts.	2,36,012
JUTES AND MANUFACTURES OF	942 bdls.	58,260	...	...	...	...
Gunnies—						
India	...	...	1,000 bdls.	25,000	1,250 bdls.	41,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	9 cwts.	750	12 bdls.	1,200
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF.						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes—						
India	...	...	...	...	10 cases	1,000
Lemons, dry—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	300 cwts.	3,600

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
LIQUORS AND WINES AND SPIRITS.	500 cases	12,000	...	...	...	...
Brandy—						
India	...	...	900 cases	22,500	300 cases	7,200
Matches—						
India	...	...	...	...	590 cases	23,600
MATS AND MAT BAGS	2,500 bdls.	25,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	10 bdls.	250	8 bdls.	200
Maskat	...	...	2,000 ,,	20,000	1,500 ,,	15,000
METALS	14,775 cwts.	2,51,760	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
India	...	...	4,000 cwts.	1,80,000	38,781 cwts.	1,70,167
Tin—						
India	...	...	312½ cwts.	23,438	375 cwts.	18,750
Iron—						
India	...	...	5,100 cwts.	40,825	3,208 cases	19,320
Brass—						
India	...	...	...	...	100 cwts.	5,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	425 cwts.	5,400	234 cwts.	1,854
OILS	1,133 cwts.	11,330	...	...	...	...
Kerosine—						
India	...	...	2,000 cases	18,000	60 cwts.	900
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	100 cwts.	2,100	...	...
PEARLS	...	7,100	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	15,600
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	45 cbys.	270
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	40 ,,	240
PORCELAIN AND CHINA-WARE	710 cases	35,500	...	...	...	...
China-ware—						
India	...	...	600 cases	30,000	653 cases	33,10)
PROVISIONS	11,648 cwts.	25,740	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	...	...	175 cwts.	2,100
Tamarind—						
India	...	...	187½ cwts.	1,688	...	...
Sweets—						
India	...	...	300 pkgs.	1,500	...	...
Flour—						
India	...	...	1,100 cwts.	7,700	1,200 cwts.	9,600
Ghee—						
India	...	...	...	...	67½ cwts.	2,700
Persian Ports	...	...	46⅔ cwts.	2,186	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	162½ cwts.	6,500
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	900	297 cwts.	1,168
Arab Coast	...	...	...	20,000	12,500 ,,	37,500
Maskat	...	...	...	10,000	6,500 ,,	19,500
Silk Piece-goods—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
SPICES	5,455 cwt.	92,510	...	...	...	...
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	720 cwts.	8,640	1,102 cwts.	3,324
Ginger—						
India	...	...	297½ cwts.	5,950	876 cwts.	12,264

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which ported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SPICES—*contd.*		R		R		R
Black Pepper—						
India	...	...	1,140 cwts.	28,500	1,566 cwts.	36,018
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	174½ cwts.	5,133	264½ cwts.	5,245
Stationery—						
India	...	...	...	...	185 cases	11,100
SUGAR, LOAF	22,446 cwts.	4,48,920	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	16,500 cwts.	2,80,500	3,750 cwts.	43,750
France	...	...	1,200 „	20,400	18,750 „	2,25,000
SUGAR, SOFT	23,554 cwt.	3,06,210	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	19,500 cwts.	2,34,000	23,585 cwts.	2,43,850
Sugar-candy—						
India	...	...	300 cwts.	4,800	432¼ cwts.	6,916
TEA	,575 cwts.	26,08,200	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	35,500 cwt.	18,30,500	18,155½ cwts	10,68,408
United Kingdom	...	...	97½ „	3,413	...	...
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	30,000	...	...	...	...
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	...	...	5,00	...	6,000
Beams and Rafters—						
India	...	...	...	8,000	...	...
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	...	...	3,500	...	2,800
TOBACCO	1,500 bdls.	18,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	800 bdls.	24,000	700 pkgs.	21,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	50 „	1,500
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	...	...	...	29 cases	1,650
Broad-cloth and other woollen piece-goods—						
India	...	...	6 bdls.	6,000	4 pkgs.	4,000
Other manufactures of wool—						
India	...	...	10 bdls.	10,000	12 pkgs.	12,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	86,060	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	24,095	...	8,618
Maskat	...	...	...	5,280	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	300	...	...
SPECIE	...	3,00,150	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	6,300	...	1,80,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,05,500	...	76,660
Turkey	...	...	...	72,400	...	44,466
Arab Coast	...	...	...	35,000	...	12,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Maskat	...	...	...	5,000	...	8,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	86,08,570	...	61,84,198	...	61,05,256
Total value of imports from principal countries.						
India	...	75,51,950	...	51,53,339	...	45,40,680
United Kingdom	...	2,83,920	...	6,47,963	...	10,32,275
Other European countries	...	3,28,920	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	1,91,900	...	1,20,670	...	73,501
Persian Ports	...	28,800	...	1,07,986	...	76,900
Maskat	...	94,580	...	75,340	...	72,500
Bahrein and Arab Coast	...	1,26,500	...	...	...	15,000
France	...	...	...	55,000	...	66,600
Zanzibar	...	...	...	20,400	...	2,25,000
	...	2,000	...	3,500	...	2,800
TOTAL	...	86,08,570	...	61,84,198	...	61,05,256

TABLE No. 12.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	25	4,500	81	89,100	106	93,600
	1896	23	4,140	76	83,600	99	87,740
	1897	24	4,320	76	83,600	100	87,920
Turkish	1895	3	120	4	4,400	7	4,520
	1896	2	80	2	2,200	4	2,280
	1897	8	320	...	...	8	320
Persian	1895	94	3,320	...	...	94	3,320
	1896	100	3,500	...	...	100	3,500
	1897	130	4,550	...	...	130	4,550
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1895	50	750	...	...	50	750
	1896	45	675	...	...	45	675
	1897	30	450	...	...	30	450
Arab	1895	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1896	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1897	60	900	...	...	60	900
German	1895	...	...	2	1,800	2	1,800
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	202	9,140	87	95,300	289	1,04,440
	1896	210	8,995	89	97,900	299	1,06,895
	1897	252	10,540	76	83,600	328	94,140

TABLE No. 13.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	23	4,140	83	91,300	106	95,440
	1896	20	3,600	76	83,600	96	87,200
	1897	21	3,780	72	97,200	93	82,980
Turkish	1895	3	120	4	4,400	7	4,520
	1896	2	80	1	1,100	3	1,180
	1897	8	320	...	...	8	320
Persian	1895	84	1,520	...	...	84	1,520
	1896	90	1,750	...	...	90	1,750
	1867	120	4,200	...	...	120	4,200
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1895	50	750	...	...	50	750
	1896	45	675	...	...	45	675
	1897	30	450	...	...	30	450
Arab	1895	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1896	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1897	60	900	...	...	60	900
German	1895	...	...	2	1,800	2	1,800
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	190	6,980	89	97,500	279	1,04,480
	1896	197	6,705	88	96,800	285	1,03,505
	1897	239	9,650	72	79,200	311	88,850

TABLE No. 14.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal Countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
ANIMALS—	10 camels, 41 donkeys, 31 horses.	13,590	...	...	...	...
Horses—						
Maskat	...	...	4 head	1,400	7 head	2,590
Arab Coast	...	...	3 „	850	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	5 „	1,750	4 head	1 260
India	...	...	13 „	6,300	21 „	9,130
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	...	...	47 head	3,000	38 head	2,080
Turkey	...	...	7 „	650	11 „	910
Zanzibar	...	...	11 „	1,250	8 „	1,000
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—	...	61,000	...	...	...	...
Guns—						
Turkey	...	...	485 Rifles	31,500	1,970 Rifles	1,04,700
Arab Coast	...	...	100 „	6,850	800 „	48,000
Persian Ports	...	...	912 „	64,500	1,505 „	93,600
Maskat	...	...	...	...	825 „	49,500
Cartridges—						
Turkey	...	...	53,000 ctges.	2,900	340,000 ctges.	20,400
Persian Ports	...	...	106,500 „	5,850	240,000 „	14,400
Arab Coast	...	...	22,200 „	1,220	260,000 „	21,600
Maskat	...	...	...	...	160,000 „	9,600
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	7,650	...	570
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,220	...	190
Arab Coast	...	...	...	190	...	130
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)	1,115 cwts.	98,120	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	230 cwts.	19,500	222 cwts.	17,100
Zanzibar	...	...	30 „	3,500	25 „	2,000
Turkey	..	...	856 „	72,800	941 „	74,340
Maskat	...	...	59 „	5,000	52 „	4,100
Arab Coast	...	...	95 „	8,100	107 „	8,690
Cattle—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	50 head	320
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	80 „	380
COFFEE—	1,950 cwts.	1,65,750	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2,120 cwts.	1,49,500	2,510 cwts.	1,60,620
Persian Ports	...	...	38 „	2,750	35 „	2,240
COIR AND COIR ROPE	940 cwts.	10,100	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	850 cwts.	10,100	810 cwts.	10,530
Persian Ports	...	...	84 „	1,000	75 „	970
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	1,725 bdls.	3,96,750	...	...	...	...
White and Grey Shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	504 bdls.	1,37,650	355 bdls.	80,600
Persian Ports	...	...	14 „	3,090	9 „	2,050
Prints—						
Turkey	...	...	360 bdls.	1,13,480	381 bdls.	1,22,300
Persian Ports	...	...	8 „	2,400	6 „	1,950
Dyed Shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	75 bdls.	9,340	91 bdls.	11,500
Persian Ports	...	...	3 „	270	5 „	550
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	366 bdls.	83,920	545 bdls.	1,45,490
Persian Ports	...	...	21 „	4,300	33 „	7,650

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
Cotton (raw)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	30 cwts.	420
YARN AND TWIST	370 cwts.	20,350	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	71 bdls.	11,430	152 bdls.	18,810
DATES	30,750 cwts.	1,33,450	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	25,400 cwts	92,050	26,500 cwts.	1,06,000
Persian Ports	...	...	5,550 ,,	20,550	5,800 ,,	21,750
Arab Coast	...	...	4,850 ,,	18,400	3,950 ,,	14,810
Zanzibar	...	...	1,050 ,,	3,750	1,400 ,,	5,600
Maskat	...	...	1,150 ,,	4,200	1,300 ,,	5,200
Turkey	..	...	4,170 ,,	15,300	3,865 ,,	15,460
DATE JUICE—	2,750 cwts.	13,050	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1,800 cwts.	9,000	1,480 cwts.	8,140
Arab Coast	...	...	150 ,,	750	190 ,,	1,040
Maskat	...	...	350 ,,	1,750	405 ,,	2,220
Turkey	...	...	200 ,,	1,000	250 ,,	1,370
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose-buds—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,350
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	8,750
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	8,750
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	11,250	...	...	...	...
Almonds—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	187 cwt.	2,650
Raisins and Currants—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	164 cwt.	1,930
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,600	...	1,400
Turkey	...	...	...	13,800	...	8,750
Maskat	..	...	...	400	...	270
Arab Coast	...	...	...	200	...	130
GRAIN AND PULSE	70,500 cwts.	5,28,750	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
Turkey	...	...	11,000 cwts.	55,000	9,750 cwts.	63,400
Barley—						
Turkey	...	...	1,720 cwts.	5,650	1,400 cwts.	5,300
Rice—						
Turkey	...	...	80,250 cwts.	5,78,000	62,850 cwts.	5,69,500
Arab Coast	...	...	1,870 ,,	13,500	1,210 ,,	11,150
Persian Ports	...	...	1,730 ,,	12,500	1,280 ,,	11,840
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	1,700	...	1,56
Gum—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	280
Mastic and other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	470
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	...	11,450	...	...	...	...
Hardware—						
Turkey	...	...	...	13,000	...	11,800
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,050	...	930
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,340	...	1,240

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—*contd.*						
Cutlery—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	190
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	40
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	50
HIDES AND SKINS	32,000 pcs.	19,700	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	23,400 pcs	14,000	20,500 pcs	12,800
Persian Ports	...	...	10,000 ,,	6,100	13,510 ,,	8,150
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES						
Gunnies						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,450
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Other Manufactures—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	180
Mat and Mat Bags—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,550
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
METALS	800 cwts.	18,800	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
Turkey	...	...	825 cwts.	10,800	72 cwts.	4,530
Persian Ports	...	...	96 ,,	1,630	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	7 ,,	70	...	...
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	690 cwts.	9,750
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	140 ,,	1,950
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	37 ,,	380
OILS	...	18,150	...	...	...	...
Kerosine—						
Turkey	...	...	3,450 cases.	15,500	4,730 cases.	18,620
Persian Ports	...	...	640 ,,	2,900	510 ,,	2,040
Arab Coast	...	...	95 ,,	420	82 ,,	330
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	4,050	...	3,650
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,800	...	2,050
Opium—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	140
PEARLS	...	38,55,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	48,40,000	...	34,87,000
Turkey	...	...	...	20,000	...	3,18,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,82,000	...	51,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	25,000	...	55,000
PERFUMERY	...	10,450	...	...	...	...
Rose-water—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	300
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,340
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	350
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	230
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	175 cwt.	7,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	105 ,,	4,200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	65 ,,	2,600

Table showing the total Value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		R		R		R
SUGAR (LOAF AND SOFT)	1,730 cwts.	30,270	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2,020 cwts.	30,500	1,950 cwts.	29,450
Persian Ports	...	...	92 „	1,450	80 „	1,210
Tea—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	700
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	121 cwts.	2,650
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	30,900	...	31,450
Arab Coast	...	...	...	250	...	400
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	70
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
SHARK FINS	420 cwts.	10,800	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	470 cwts.	12,500	545 cwts.	14,170
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)	12,550 cwts.	75,100	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	760 cwts.	8,000	800 cwts.	9,000
Persian Ports	...	...	6,500 „	71,500	7,300 „	82,120
Silk (raw)—						
Turkey	...	...	1,240 lbs	10,100	1,150 lbs.	9,500
Arab Coast	...	...	13 „	110	14 „	120
Persian Ports	...	...	18 „	150	23 „	190
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	1,565 pcs.	10,560	...	...	...	...
Silk Piecegoods—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	9,150
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,480
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	630
Silk apparel—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	110 pcs.	2,750
SPICES	1,050 cwts.	26,050	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	640 cwts.	19,100	680 cwts.	20,500
Persian Ports	...	...	31 „	650	35 „	570
Arab Coast	...	...	15 „	350	22 „	420
Tallow—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	200 cwts.	4,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	64 „	1,430
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	15,900	...	...	...	...
Planks and Beams						
Turkey	...	...	...	11,850	...	6,700
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,050	...	3,100
Rafters						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8,300 pcs.	5,400
TOBACCO	1,500 cwts.	25,500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	1,135 cwts.	29,650	1,050 cwts.	31,900
Persian Ports	...	...	30 „	900	35 „	1,050
Wool—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	180 „	6,660
WOOLLEN GOODS	68 bundles	29,240	...	...	...	...
Carpets—						
Turkey	...	...	...	16,620	...	4,800
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,480	...	950
Arab Coast	...	...	...	6,030	...	630

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—concluded.

Principal Articles and Principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLEN GOODS—*concld.*						
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	6,450
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	700
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—	...	1,13,520	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	81,550	...	40,020
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,690	...	4,050
Maskat	...	...	...	3,400	...	500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	310	...	1,040
SPECIE	...	12,84,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	3,42,000
Turkey	...	...	...	7,42,000	...	6,85,000
Maskat	...	...	...	15,500	...	14,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	79,000	...	63,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	71,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	0,06,650	...	82,50,560	...	74,78,150
Total value of exports to principal countries.						
India	...	41,29,250	...	51,72,850	...	39,83,710
Turkey	...	23,71,520	...	23,36,990	...	27,22,580
Maskat	...	24,950	...	31,650	...	1,00,830
Arab Coast	...	2,05,520	...	1,62 940	...	2,32,710
Persian Ports	...	2,69,850	...	5,37,630	...	4,29,070
Zanzibar	...	5,560	...	8,500	...	9,300
TOTAL—	...	70,06,650	...	82,50,560	...	74,78,150

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TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
ANIMALS	31 camels, 28 donkeys, 24 horses	12,390	...	...	...	...
Horses—						
Turkey	...	...	18 head	4,770	26 head	6,420
Nejd	...	...	9 „	3,420	...	...
Donkeys—						
Turkey	...	...	33 head	3,030	31 head	3,320
Camels—						
Turkey	...	...	34 head	2,550	27 head	2,780
Arab Coast	...	...	8 „	1,240	6 „	1,110
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	470 head	11,750
Turkey	...	...	...	...	22 „	990
APPAREL (WEARING)	...	12,800	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	10,600	...	11,250
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	...	95,400	...	...	...	...
Guns—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2,630 Nos.	1,14,510	3,715 Nos.	2,95,450
Persian Ports	...	...	250 „	14,000	500 „	35,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,200 „	71,400
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2,500,000 Nos.	12,500	980,000 Nos.	58,800
Persian Ports	...	...	34,000 „	1,870	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	120,000 Nos.	7,140
Other Sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	7,920	...	13,500
France	...	...	...	360	...	...
India	...	...	...	7,040	...	9,800
Persian Ports	...	...	...	5,610	...	2,050
Maskat	...	...	...	2,300	...	450
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	4,350
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	200
BUILDING MATERIAL	...	15,850	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	15,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	7,300	...	5,800
India	...	...	...	1,950	...	2,300
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,450
CANDLES—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	5,350
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	800
CATTLE	26,710 head	91,340	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	30,517 head	86,750	26,740 head	83,340
Turkey	...	...	418 „	2,070	330 „	1,810
COFFEE	3,100 cwts.	2,48,150	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	3,600 cwts.	2,52,000	4,150 cwts.	2,61,450
COIR AND COIR ROPE	2,200 cwts.	26,400	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	2,050 cwts.	25,100	2,300 cwts.	29,300
Zanzibar	...	...	300 „	3,670	190 „	2,470
[illegible]	2,315 bales	5,72,280	...	...	...	...
[illegible]rey						
[illegible]	...	...	1,270 bdls.	3,03,250	1,430 bdls.	3,07,450

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Prints—						
India	...	...	525 bdls.	1,68,000	705 bdls.	1,76,200
Dyed shirting—						
India	...	...	110 bdls.	13,200	145 bdls.	19,570
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	190 bdls. 300 cases	1,14,900	263 bdls. 305 cases	1,38,600
COTTON (RAW)	2,550 cwts.	71,250	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1,950 cwts.	47,770	2,070 cwts.	53,820
India	...	...	880 „	13,200	795 „	12,320
Yarn and twist	915 cwts.	61,450	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	429 cwts.	24,120	442 cwts.	23,430
Persian Ports	...	...	517 „	28,980	485 „	24,740
DATES	63,500 cwts.	2,72,750	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	62,500 cwts.	2,42,750	69,100 cwts.	2,76,400
DATE JUICE	1,950 cwts.	9,250	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	1,840 cwts.	10,120	1,470 cwts.	9,550
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	...	14,580	...	...	...	...
Cassia—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	550
Quinine—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	360
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	...	13,810	...	13,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	14,950	...	13,450
Turkey	...	...	...	850	...	1,000
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	...	16,250	...	...	...	...
Indigo—						
India	...	...	...	15,000	130 cwts.	14,250
Colours and paint—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	430
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,200	800 cwts.	6,850
Maskat	...	...	...	1,800	240 „	2,280
India	...	...	...	850	...	910
Turkey	...	...	...	...	57 cwts.	500
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	...	20,100	...	...	...	...
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	...	...	450 cwts.	5,750	500 cwts.	6,250
Raisins and currants—						
Persian Ports	...	...	470 cwts.	5,250	492 cwts.	5,800
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,800	...	7,200
India	...	...	...	3,500	...	3,700
FUEL	1,500 tons	31,000	...	...	...	
Coal—						
Persian Ports	...	...	475 tons	19,000	1,40[illegible]	
India	...	...	150 „	6,000	15[illegible]	
Firewood—						
Persian Ports	...	...	1,540 cwts.	32,400	1,6[illegible]	

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FURNITURE—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,650
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	6,150
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	...	24,250	...	...	...	...
Gold Lace—						
India	...	...	...	1,250	...	1,150
Persian Ports	...	...	...	350	...	420
Gold Thread—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	18,750	550 bdls.	17,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	150 „	4,000
India	...	...	...	2,850	150 „	4,050
GRAIN AND PULSE	219,200 cwts.	16,71,400	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
Persian Ports	...	...	29,000 cwts.	1,31,500	21,200 cwts.	1,17,500
India	...	...	3,500 „	20,000	3,950 „	24,700
Turkey	...	...	4,500 „	18,500	2,970 „	13,850
Barley—						
Persian Ports	...	...	1,700 cwts.	5,000	1,450 cwts.	5,450
Turkey	...	...	1,150 „	3,000	1,005 „	3,580
Rice—						
India	...	...	245,000 cwts.	18,45,000	167,500 cwts.	15,57,500
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,050	...	8,000
Turkey	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,750
India	...	...	...	500	...	800
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	900
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.	...	18,650	...	...	...	...
Hardware—						
India	...	...	1,820 cwts.	20,000	2,250 cwts.	25,850
United Kingdom	...	...	80 „	8,800	...	...
Cutlery—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	16,500	...	15,000
India	...	...	...	2,800	...	2,450
HIDES AND SKINS	17,100 pcs.	12,820	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,750 pcs.	2,700
Turkey	...	...	12,500 pcs.	9,100	14,000 „	10,500
Persian Ports	...	...	2,150 „	2,250	2,500 „	2,170
MANUFAC-						
gs—						
	...	...	...	...	...	3,150
	...	...	...	...	...	800
—						
	...	...	...	...	...	8,750
l lamp-						
	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
	...	...	...	...	...	220
S, AND						
	...	...	...	...	...	350

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	25 cases	1,250
India	...	...	...	...	105 „	4,900
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	650
METALS	2,700 cwts.	55,350	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
India	...	...	215 cwts.	13,500	245 cwts.	14,050
Tin—						
India	...	...	65½ cwts.	5,500	74 cwts.	6,000
Iron—						
India	...	...	2,050 cwts.	18,250	2,280 cwts.	19,380
Brass—						
India	...	...	...	...	20 cwts.	1,200
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	730 cwts.	7,550	800 cwts.	8,600
Persian Ports	...	...	30 „	370	38 „	400
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	265 cwts.	17,750	...	...	...	...
OILS	4,850 cwts.	50,930	...	...	...	...
Kerosene—						
India	...	...	11,000 cases	44,000	12,750 cases	47,700
Persian Ports	...	...	2,000 „	8,000	...	...
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	560 cwts.	10,200	625 cwts.	10,650
Persian Ports	...	...	400 „	7,700	365 „	6,570
PEARLS	...	11,14,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	11,55,000	...	8,80,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,25,000	...	1,47,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,15,000	...	1,38,000
PERFUMERY	...	15,850	...	...	...	...
Rose-water—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	6,700	...	5,650
Turkey	...	...	...	500	...	320
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	3,850	480 tolas	
India	...	...	...	9,700	1,370 „	
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	
Porcelain—						
India	...	...	...	...	100 cas	
PROVISIONS	...	1,12,620	...	...	...	
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	
Dry Limes	550 cwts.	11,820	...	...	...	
Maskat	...	...	350 cwts.	7,500	41	
Persian Ports	...	...	225 „	5,000	32	

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
PROVISIONS—*contd.*						
Flour—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	650
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	210
Ghee—						
Turkey	...	...	1,550 cwts.	62,000	1,880 cwts.	71,500
Persian Ports	...	...	850 „	30,000	770 „	26,950
India	...	...	63 „	2,500	51 „	1,750
Other Sorts—						
Maskat	...	...	350 cwts.	8,200	330 cwts.	7,350
India	...	...	...	7,550	480 „	7,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	11,900	105 „	9,150
Arab Coast	...	...	...	36,500	...	32,800
Zanzibar	...	...	...	6,050	...	5,400
Turkey	...	...	...	250	...	550
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	250
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,150
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	3,550
SHELLS, (MOTHER-O'-PEARL).	3,250 cwts.	35,750	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2,860 cwts.	32,200	3,100 cwts.	35,650
Arab Coast	...	...	900 „	10,000	820 „	9,430
SILK (RAW)	3,000 lbs.	24,750	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	5 lbs.	24,000	2,780 lbs.	22,940
Turkey	..	...	2 „	1,740	205 „	1,590
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	420	58 „	479
SILK PIECE-GOODS	5,600 pcs.	43,400	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	3,400 pcs.	36,100	4,620 pcs.	40,500
Turkey	...	...	1,399 „	6,100	1,250 „	5,900
Persian Ports	...	...	770 „	4,400	850 „	4,250
SPICES	2,050 cwts.	47,150	...	...	...	...
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	820 cwts.	7,800	650 cwts.	8,450
Ginger—						
India	...	...	120 cwts.	3,250	145 cwts.	3,480
Black pepper—						
[illegible]	...	...	720 cwts.	14,400	672 cwts.	17,550
[illegible]*orts*—						
[illegible]	...	...	1,900 cwts.	24,150	2,150 cwts.	28,050
[illegible]						
[illegible] Ports	...	...	...	...	...	150
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	220
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	240 cwts.	3,900
[illegible]ts	...	...	...	...	130 „	2,100
[illegible]	3,550 cwts.	55,030	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	3,850 cwts.	57,750	4,100 cwts.	59,450
[illegible]	900 cwts.	17,550	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	850 cwts.	17,200	920 cwts.	17,480
[illegible]	910 cwts.	20,250	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	700 cwts.	15,400	550 cwts.	10,450
[illegible]	...	...	180 „	3,960	170 „	3,230
[illegible]	...	...	100 „	2,200	125 „	2,620
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1,700

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	42,500	...	...	...	...
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	...	...	37,500	...	34,300
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,200	...	...
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	18,450
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,850
TOBACCO	4,700 cwts.	92,600	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	2,020 cwts.	60,500	1,900 cwts.	68,420
India	...	..	...	1,630	...	1,500
Arab Coast	...	...	930 cwts.	27,900	875 cwts.	31,500
Turkey	...	...	17 „	2,100	20 „	2,660
Persian Ports	...	...	550 „	8,800	620 „	8,150
Cigars and Cigarettes—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	700
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	200
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	4,850
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	550
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	320
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	...	215 cwts.	7,750	287 cwts.	9,470
Persian Ports	...	...	85 „	3,050	100 „	3,300
WOOLLEN GOODS	76 bdls.	39,840	...	...	...	...
Broadcloth and other Woollen piece-goods—						
Turkey	...	...	...	20,250	...	5,700
India	...	...	...	10,000	...	11,200
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,850	...	2,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	830
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	750
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
Other manufactures of wool—						
Persian Ports	...	...	250 pcs.	3,500	215 pcs.	3,250
India	...	...	650 „	3,150	580 „	2,980
Turkey	...	...	20 „	400	22 „	480
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	...	88,380	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	3,100	...	4,050
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,800	...	7,200
India	...	...	...	650	...	2,820
SPECIE	...	17,55,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,38,000	...	1,05,000
India	...	...	...	17,52,000	...	15,20,000
Turkey	...	...	...	89,000	...	4,10,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	19,500
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	69,66,180	...	81,44,810	...	80,47,320
Total value of imports from principal countries—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,35,810	...	3,73,000
India	...	46,05,650	...	49,88,650	...	46,32,450
France	...	...	...	360	...	...
Turkey	...	14,10,730	...	16,94,740	...	17,98,680
Persian Ports	...	6,51,040	...	9,11,270	...	7,99,540
Arab Coast	...	2,02,180	...	3,03,490	...	2,26,090
Zanzibar	...	22,750	...	24,720	...	30,320
Nejd	...	...	...	3,420	...	...
Maskat	...	73,830	...	82,350	...	1,87,240
TOTAL	...	69,66,180	...	81,44,810	...	80,47,320

TABLE No. 16.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	34	2,210	84	82,440	118	84,650
	1896	25	1,925	88	89,195	113	91,120
	1897	27	2,107	59	56,230	86	58,337
Turkish	1895	263	9,394	1	1,500	264	10,894
	1896	251	9,583	1	1,200	252	10,783
	1897	277	9,695	1	1,200	278	10,895
Persian	1895	152	3,952	...	...	152	3,952
	1896	173	4,152	...	...	173	4,152
	1897	167	4,008	...	...	167	4,008
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	4	427	...	...	4	427
Maskat	1895	13	377	...	...	13	377
	1896	15	435	...	...	15	435
	1897	17	561	...	...	17	561
Arab	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	279	9,486	...	...	279	9,486
	1897	238	8,015	...	...	238	8,015
Total	1895	741	25,419	85	83,940	826	109,359
	1896	702	24,110	89	90,395	791	114,505
	1897	743	25,332	60	57,430	803	82,762

TABLE No. 17.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	29	3,799	84	82,440	113	86,239
	1896	35	4,340	88	89,195	123	93,535
	1897	36	4,248	59	56,230	95	60,478
Turkish	1895	238	7,378	1	1,500	239	8,878
	1896	257	4,753	1	1,200	258	8,653
	1897	263	8,679	1	1,200	264	9,879
Persian	1895	141	3,948	...	...	141	3,948
	1896	161	4,186	...	...	161	4,186
	1897	154	3,542	...	...	154	3,542
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	4	427	...	...	4	427
Maskat	1895	19	456	...	...	19	456
	1896	21	504	...	...	21	504
	1897	22	484	...	...	22	484
Arab	1895	264	10,824	...	...	264	10,824
	1896	274	10,547	...	...	274	10,547
	1897	245	11,515	...	...	245	11,515
Total	1895	691	26,405	85	83,940	776	110,345
	1896	748	27,030	89	90,395	837	117,425
	1897	724	28,895	60	57,430	784	86,325

TABLE No. 18.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ANIMALS—		R		R		R
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	...	...	167 head	5,000	150 head	4,500
Camels—						
Persian Ports	...	...	40 head	2,000	50 head	2,500
Bahrain	...	...	10 „	1,000	10 „	1,500
COFFEE	600 cwts.	30,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	633 cwts.	32,000	650 cwts.	26,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE	8,275 cwts.	50,000	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
Maskat	...	...	1,600 bags	15,000	2,250 cwts.	22,500
Rice—						
Maskat	...	...	4,000 „	40,000	5,250 „	42,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.	1,900 bdls.	20,000	...	...	...	...
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	...	...	2,000 bdls.	20,000	2,000 bdls.	20,000
Other sorts—						
Maskat	...	...	...	4,000	...	3,500
OILS	480 cwts.	12,000	...	...	...	...
Kerosine—						
Maskat	...	...	200 cases	1,000	200 cases	1,000
Other sorts—						
Maskat	...	...	...	8,000	...	4,000
PEARLS	...	80,00,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,00,00,000	...	75,00,000
PROVISIONS	5,000 cwts.	25,000	...	...	...	...
Ghee—						
Persian Ports	...	...	50 cwt.	3,000	60 cwts.	3,240
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	12,000	4,667 „	14,000
Turkey	...	...	...	2,000	667 „	2,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	12,000	4,667 „	14,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)	6,500 cwts.	65,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	3,335 cwts.	50,000	3,500 cwts.	50,000
TOBACCO	750 bdls.	15,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	437 bdls.	13,000	500 bdls.	10,000
Bahrein	...	...	233 „	7,000	175 „	3,500
WOOLLEN GOODS (cloaks)	2,300 pcs.	40,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	153 pcs.	2,000	150 pcs.	2,250
Zanzibar	...	...	115 „	1,500	100 „	1,500
Persian Ports	...	...	1,538 „	20,500	1,500 „	22,500
Turkey	...	...	153 „	2,000	150 „	2,250
Bahrein	...	...	412 „	6,000	400 „	6,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	...	34,500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	8,500	...	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	3,500	...	3,000
Maskat	...	...	...	20,500	...	16,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SPECIE	...	4,75,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,30,000	...	1,25,000
Turkey	...	...	...	1,10,000	...	1,00,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	40,000	...	30,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Maskat	...	...	...	2,67,000	...	2,50,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	87,76,500	...	1,08,41,500	...	82,88,740
Total value of exports to principal countries.						
India	...	6,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	83,53,000	...	1,02,64,000	...	77,54,740
Turkey	...	1,08,000	...	1,14,000	...	1,04,250
Maskat	...	2,48,000	...	3,89,500	...	3,67 250
Bahrein	...	59,500	...	69,500	...	58,(00
Zanzibar	...	2,000	...	4,500	...	4,500
TOTAL	...	87,76,500	...	1,08,41,500	...	82,88,740

TABLE No. 19.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
APPAREL, WEARING—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	200 pcs.	2,000
India	...	...	...	...	100 „	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	200 „	2,000
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	...	50,000	...	...	...	...
Guns—						
Maskat	...	...	500 Nos.	50,000	800 Nos.	64,000
Bahrein	...	...	350 „	35,000	300 „	24,000
Persian Ports	...	...	150 „	15,000	100 „	8,000
Cartridges—						
Maskat	...	...	100,000 Nos.	10,000	160,000 Nos.	16,000
Bahrein	...	...	70,000 „	7,000	60,000 „	6,000
Persian Ports	...	...	30,000 „	3,000	15,000 „	1,500
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	3,000 flasks 4,000 boxes	14,000	417 cwts. 3,000 boxes	13,000
Maskat	...	...	2,000 boxes	2,000	1,500 boxes	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	1,000 „	1,000	500 „	500
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2,000 books	3,000
India	...	...	...	...	700 „	1,000
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	700 cwts.	2,000
CANDLES—						
Persian Ports	...	...	45 cwts.	1,500	200 cases	1,600
India	...	...	14 „	500	100 „	800

Table showing the total value of principal articles i[redacted] the Ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1895, 1896 continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
CANVAS (COUNTRY)	450 cwts.	30,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	450 cwts.	30,000	600 cwts.	40,000
Bahrein	...	...	75 „	5,000	75 „	5,000
CATTLE	7,000 head	25,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	6,000 head	25,000	6,000 head	36,000
COFFEE	7,500 cwts.	4,00,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	3,750 cwts.	2,00,000	5,625 cwts.	2,25,000
India	...	...	2,250 „	1,75,000	5,000 „	2,00,000
COIR AND COIR-ROPE	7,500 cwts.	60,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	6,000 cwts.	50,000	5,000 cwts.	42,000
Persian Ports	...	...	2,500 „	20,000	2,000 „	16,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	1,300 bdls.	4,00,000	...	...	...	...
Grey and White Shirtings—						
India	...	...	400 bdls.	1,25,800	300 bdls.	95,350
Persian Ports	...	...	230 „	74,270	175 „	56,650
Prints—						
India	...	...	150 bdls.	40,000	100 bdls.	26,670
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	20,000	40 „	16,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	...	...	100 bdls.	33,000	75 bdls.	24,750
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	17,000	40 „	14,100
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	483 bdls.	1,38,100	450 bdls.	1,00,450
Persian Ports	...	...	234 „	67,900	240 „	54,700
Maskat	...	...	10 „	2,000	8 „	2,000
Bahrein	...	...	15 „	2,000	12 „	2,000
COTTON (RAW)	800 cwts.	20,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	400 cwts.	10,000	200 cwts.	7,000
Persian Ports	...	...	300 „	10,000	200 „	7,500
YARN AND TWIST	325 cwts.	16,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	200 cwts.	10,000	200 cwts.	12,000
Persian Ports	...	...	120 „	6,000	100 „	6,000
DATES	140,000 cwts.	5,70,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	50,000 cwts.	2,50,000	62,500 cwts.	2,40,000
Maskat	...	...	62,500 „	2,50,000	60,000 „	2,50,000
Persian Ports	...	...	53,300 „	1,60,000	50,000 „	2,00,000
Bahrein	...	...	20,000 „	40,000	10,000 „	30,000
DATE JUICE	1,500 cwts.	10,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	580 cwts.	4,000	500 cwts.	3,500
Maskat	...	...	435 „	3,000	400 „	2,500
Bahrein	...	...	290 „	2,000	200 „	1,500
Turkey	...	...	145 „	1,000	140 „	900
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	5,300 cwts.	35,000	...	...	...	...
Cassia—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	100
Quinine—						
Persian Ports	...	...	100 bottles	100	250 bottles	250
Assafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	200
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	300 cwts.	8,850	400 cwts.	13,330
India	...	...	40 „	550	30 „	700

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast during 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Colours—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	100 drums	500
India	...	...	...	...	100 „	500
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,000	350 cwts.	8,000
India	...	...	...	3,000	150 „	2,000
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	35,000	...	...	...	...
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	...	...	266 cwts.	2,000	260 cwts.	2,500
Raisins and currants—						
Persian Ports	...	...	430 cwts.	3,000	400 cwts.	2,500
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	20,000	1,000 cwts.	22,000
Maskat	...	...	...	8,000	900 „	9,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,000	82 „	2,000
FURNITURE	...	15,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	200 pieces	4,000
India	...	...	...	...	300 „	6,000
GLASS AND GLASS-WARE—						
Glassware—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	400
India	...	...	...	...	...	600
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	...	30,000	...	...	...	...
Gold lace—						
Persian Ports	...	...	1,600 tolas	2,000	1,200 tolas	1,500
Maskat	...	...	800 „	1,000	800 „	1,000
India	...	...	1,600 „	2,000	1,200 „	1,500
Gold thread—						
India	...	...	12,000 tolas	15,000	8,000 tolas	10,000
Persian Ports	...	...	12,000 „	15,000	8,000 „	10,000
GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTH						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
GRAIN AND PULSE	230,000 cwts.	13,30,000	...	...	...	...
Wheat—						
Persian Ports	...	...	12,500 bags	1,50,000	17,250 cwts.	1,72,500
India	...	...	4,166 „	50,000	5,250 „	52,500
Barley—						
Persian Ports	...	...	16,000 bags	80,000	18,000 cwts.	86,000
Rice—						
India	...	...	70,000 bags	7,00,000	52,500 cwts.	4,20,000
Persian Ports	...	...	30,000 „	3,00,000	60,000 „	4,80,000
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	1,249 bags	15,000	1,650 cwts.	15,400
India	...	...	161 „	2,000	510 „	4,760

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	700
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	300 cwts.	16,000	...	...	...	...
Hardware—						
India	...	...	...	30,000	...	19,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	10,000	...	9,000
Cutlery—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,000
India	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000
INDIGO—						
Persian Ports	...	...	111 cwts.	20,000	110 cwts.	22,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.						
Gunnies—						
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
LAMPS AND LAMP-WARE—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
India	...	...	...	...	...	500
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF						
Leather—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Manufactures of Leather—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	500
MATS	60,000 pcs.	40,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	40,000 pcs.	30,000	35,000 pcs.	23,000
Bahrein	...	...	10,000 „	16,500	17,500 „	22,500
Maskat	...	...	17,500 „	12,000	15,000 „	12,000
Turkey	...	...	2,500 „	1,500	2,000 „	2,000
METALS	2,000 cwts.	20,000	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
Persian Ports	...	...	400 cwts.	20,000	300 cwts.	16,000
India	...	...	200 „	10,000	150 „	7,000
Tin—						
Persian Ports	...	...	42 cwts.	3,000	35 cwts.	2,630
India	...	...	28 „	2,000	20 „	1,500
Iron—						
India	...	...	1,110 cwts.	12,000	750 cwts.	9,200
Persian Ports	...	...	550 „	6,000	400 „	4,850
Brass—						
India	...	...	75 cwts.	3,000	50 cwts.	2,000
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	2,000	40 „	1,600
Other Sorts—						
India	...	...	1,787 cwts.	22,000	1,087 cwts.	13,000
Persian Ports	...	...	393½ „	5,000	333 „	4,000
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	300 cwts.	16,000	...	...	...	...
OILS	5,000 „	90,000	...	...	...	...
Kerosene—						
Persian Ports	...	...	6,000 cases	30,000	5,000 cases	25,000
India	...	...	2,000 „	10,000	1,500 „	7,500

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897.—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OILS—*contd.*—		R		R		R
Other Sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	3,000 cwts.	35,000	3,000 cwts.	54,000
Persian Ports	...	...	555 „	10,000	450 „	8,300
India	...	...	555 „	10,000	450 „	8,300
PEARLS—	...	30,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	25,000	...	...
PERFUMERY—	...	40,000	...	...	...	...
Rose-water—						
Persian Ports	...	...	375 cboys.	1,500	400 cboys.	1,600
Turkey	...	...	125 „	500	130 „	520
Other Sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	21,000	...	16,320
India	...	...	...	16,000	...	12,480
Maskat	...	...	...	6,000	...	11,320
PORCELAIN AND CHINA-WARE—	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
Porcelain—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	50,000	...	20,000
India	...	...	...	30,000	...	15,000
PROVISIONS—	...	70,000	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
India	...	...	...	...	...	500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	500
Dry limes—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	13 cwts.	200
Maskat	...	...	...	...	52 „	800
Flour—						
India	...	...	600 bags	6,000	400 bags	6,000
Persian Ports	...	...	400 „	4,000	600 „	9,000
Ghee—						
Persian Ports	...	...	800 cwts.	40,000	1,000 cwts.	48,000
Bahrein	...	...	400 „	20,000	500 „	24,000
Maskat	...	...	200 „	10,000	300 „	14,400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	200 „	9,600
Other Sorts—						
Maskat	...	...	...	800	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	8,700	180 cwts.	10,100
India	...	...	...	4,500	180 „	2,900
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	30,000 cwts.	10,000
SEEDS—						
Simsim—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	41 cwts.	500
SILK (RAW)—	2,500 lbs.	15,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1,420 lbs.	10,000	1,800 lbs.	12,000
India	...	...	1,000 „	7,000	600 „	4,000
Maskat	...	...	425 „	3,000	600 „	4,000
SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF—	3,500 pcs.	35,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	2,000 pcs.	20,000	1,500 pcs.	18,000
Persian Ports	...	...	1,500 „	15,000	2,000 „	20,000
Maskat	...	...	500 „	5,000	1,000 „	10,000
SPICES—	1,850 cwts.	40,000	...	...	...	...
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	625 cwts.	5,000	750 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	...	...	500 „	3,000	750 „	6,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SPICES—*contd.*—						
Ginger—						
India	...	...	30 cwts.	500	26 cwts.	400
Persian Ports	...	...	30 „	500	35 „	500
Pepper—						
India	...	...	...	...	350 cwts.	8,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	350 „	8,000
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	800 cwts.	10,000	800 cwts.	11,000
India	...	...	400 „	5,000	330 „	4,000
STATIONERY—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
SUGAR, LOAF—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
SUGAR, SOFT—	12,500 cwts.	2,00,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	8,475 cwts	1,40,000	7,000 cwts.	1,05,000
Persian Ports	...	...	4,000 „	60,000	3,500 „	52,500
SUGARCANDY—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	400
TALLOW—	1,500 cwts.	35,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	1,100 cwts.	20,000	800 cwts.	14,400
Persian Ports	...	...	875 „	15,000	700 „	12,600
TEA—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
TIMBER AND WOOD—	...	25,000	...	...	...	...
Planks and beams—						
India	...	...	...	18,000	...	16,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Chandals (Rafters)—						
Zanzibar	...	...	8,400 Nos.	7,000	10,660 Nos.	8,000
Persian Ports	...	...	2,400 „	2,000	4,000 „	3,000
Maskat	...	...	2,400 „	2,000	4,000 „	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	1,200 „	1,000	...	...
TOBACCO—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	40 cwts.	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	120 „	3,000
Manufactures of tobacco—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	500
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
Persian Ports	...	..	...	...	...	500
India	...	...	...	...	...	500
WOOL—	100 cwts.	10,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	75 cwts.	7,000	75 cwts.	7,000
Turkey	...	...	25 „	3,000	25 „	3,000
WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS—	4,000 pcs.	40,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	245 pcs.	15,000	110 pcs.	6,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	120 „	7,200
Woollen cloaks—						
Bahrein	...	...	1,500 pcs.	15,000	1,500 pcs.	18,000
Persian Ports	...	...	500 „	5,000	500 „	11,000
Turkey	...	...	400 „	4,000	400 „	8,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS—*contd* —						
Other sorts (carpets)—						
Persian Ports	...	...	250 pcs.	5,000	200 pcs.	4,000
Turkey	...	...	50 „	1,000	50 „	1,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	1,08,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	50,000	...	10,000
Maskat	...	...	...	50,000	...	20,000
India	...	...	...	15,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
SPECIE—	...	16,00,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	15,50,000	...	13,40,000
India	...	...	...	2,20,000	...	1,15,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	54,70,000	...	61,40,570	...	56,28,130
Total value of articles from principal countries—						
India	...	16,62,000	...	19,81,050	...	14,20,360
Persian Ports	...	32,48,400	...	32,93,220	...	33,02,730
Turkey	...	2,17,000	...	2,96,000	...	3,19,020
Maskat	...	2,78,000	...	4,14,800	...	4,41,520
Bahrein	...	55,600	...	1,48,500	...	1,36,000
Zanzibar	...	9,000	...	7,000	...	8,500
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	54,70,000	...	61,40,570	...	56,28,130

TABLE No. 20.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.

NATIONALITY.		SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	40	2,800	11	9,576	51	12,376
	1896	25	1,750	17	14,450	42	16,200
	1897	12	840	5	4,000	17	4,840
Turkish	1895	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1896	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1897	10	200	...	...	10	200
Persian	1895	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1896	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1897	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	5	200	...	..	5	200
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1895	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1896	200	200	...	...	200	4,000
	1897	200	200	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	1895	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1897	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
TOTAL	1895	800	18,000	11	9,576	811	27,576
	1896	840	18,150	17	14,450	857	32,600
	1897	842	17,440	5	4,000	847	21,440

TABLE No. 21.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	35	2,450	11	9,576	46	12,026
	1896	20	1,400	17	14,450	37	15,850
	1897	2	100	5	4,000	7	4,100
Turkish	1895	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1896	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1897	10	200	...	...	10	200
Persian	1895	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1896	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1897	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
French	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	5	200	...	...	5	200
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1895	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1897	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	1895	70	1,400	...	...	70	1,400
	1896	50	1,000	...	...	50	1,000
	1897	50	500	...	...	50	500
Total	1895	715	16,050	11	9,576	726	25,626
	1896	685	14,800	17	14,450	702	29,250
	1897	662	12,800	5	4,000	667	16,800

TABLE No. 22.

Abstract table of export to principal countries from all the Ports before specified for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
Animals	...	1,53,890	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	50,330	...	13,930
Persian Ports	...	...	...	11,920	...	12,740
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,170	...	1,500
Maskat	...	...	...	1,400	...	2,590
Arab Coast	...	...	...	850	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	650	...	910
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,250	...	1,000
Arms and Ammunition	...	5,29,000	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	510	...	4,500
Turkey	...	...	...	42,560	...	1,65,670
Maskat	...	...	...	1,97,159	...	2,17,140
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,76,115	...	1,70,470
Arab Coast	...	...	...	29,260	...	75,730
Canvas (Sail cloth)	...	1,37,120	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	9,000	...	7,300
Turkey	...	...	...	78,800	...	79,140
Persian Ports	...	...	...	22,500	...	23,100
Maskat	...	...	...	8,000	...	6,500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	3,500	...	2,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	20,100	...	17,690

Abstract table of export to principal countries from all the Ports before specified for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
CATTLE	...	28,500	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	14,994	...	12,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	4,000	...	3,200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	320
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	380
COFFEE	...	2,92,750	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	1,53,000	...	1,63,620
Maskat	...	...	...	39,000	...	32,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	28,000	...	30,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	8,350	...	7,240
COIR AND COIR ROPE	...	10,100	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	10,100	...	10,530
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,770
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,500	...	4,200
Maskat	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,200
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	...	15,92,650	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	40,392	...	2,542
Turkey	...	...	...	4,08,499	...	3,96,236
India	...	...	...	24,463	...	3,978
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,33,554	...	4,72,960
France	...	...	...	595	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,79,000	...	2,15,400
Maskat	...	...	...	90,326	...	83,068
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	2,250
COTTON (RAW)	...	2,26,390	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	2,04,782	...	70,086
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,769	...	900
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	420
Maskat	...	...	...	1,564	...	840
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,700	...	3,300
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	9,960
YARN AND TWIST	...	50,350	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	11,430	...	18,810
Persian Ports	...	...	...	8,000	...	5,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	6,171	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	4,000	...	2,500
DATES	...	9,93,170	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	4,20,866	...	3,77,505
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,870	...	15
Turkey	...	...	...	20,300	...	24,460
Egypt	...	...	...	2,159	...	6,045
Arab Coast	...	...	...	96,400	...	2,02,810
Persian Ports	...	...	...	55,550	...	1,28,750
Maskat	...	...	...	4,200	...	5,200
Zanzibar	...	...	...	3,750	...	5,600
DATE JUICE	...	13,050	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	9,000	...	8,260
Arab Coast	...	...	...	750	...	4,040
Turkey	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,370
Maskat	...	...	...	1,750	...	2,220
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	...	4,59,650	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	56,000	...	33,300
India	...	...	...	1,48,478	...	2,07,699
Arab Coast	...	...	...	22,800	...	12,400
Turkey	...	...	...	6,587	...	23,162
Maskat	...	...	...	2,800	...	4,756
Persian Ports	...	...	...	849	...	210
Bahrein	...	...	...	969	...	10,594
Egypt	...	...	...	306	...	364

Abstract table of export to principal countries from all the Ports before specified for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	...	63,470	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	119	...	320
India	...	...	...	19,355	...	14,167
Arab Coast	...	...	...	10,400	...	5,800
Turkey	...	...	...	30,828	...	34,862
Maskat	...	...	...	4,000	...	3,600
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,380	...	3,609
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,503	...	6,616
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	12,55,330	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	38,420	...	11,798
India	...	...	...	6,46,110	...	6,66,169
Turkey	...	...	...	24,222	...	25,645
Arab Coast	...	...	...	37,350	...	21,430
Persian Ports	...	...	...	16,135	...	7,780
Maskat	...	...	...	17,537	...	17,635
Bahrein	...	...	...	4,300	...	14,677
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,585	...	3,000
Egypt	...	...	...	85	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	50	...	...
FUEL	...	29,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	3,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,000	...	5,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	5,000	...	8,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
GRAIN AND PULSE	...	24,17,480	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	26,588	...	...
India	...	...	...	545	...	652
Turkey	...	...	...	6,87,614	...	7,20,369
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,52,356	...	2,17,507
Maskat	...	...	...	1,52,937	...	1,87,900
Arab Coast	...	...	...	3,66,775	...	4,60,510
Bahrein	...	...	...	493	...	13,600
GUM	...	1,24,280	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	36,773	...	88,500
India	...	...	...	63,018	...	1,05,915
France	...	...	...	1,785	...	10,560
Germany	...	...	...	68	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	459	...	5,610
Egypt	...	...	...	1,615	...	2,100
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	24
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	...	21,450	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	13,000	...	11,990
Persian Ports	...	...	...	14,050	...	12,230
Arab Coast	...	...	...	6,740	...	8,280
Maskat	...	...	...	5,000	...	3,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
HIDES AND SKINS	...	2,91,640	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	3,00,115	...	3,59,580
Arab Coast	...	...	...	9,450	...	600
Turkey	...	...	...	8,663	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	5,950	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	6,100	...	8,150
Germany	...	...	...	102	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	623
JEWELLERY	...	19,620	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	12,954	...	2,128
Belgium	...	...	...	2,040	...	...
India	...	...	...	153	...	29,630
Egypt	...	...	...	204	...	...
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	20,000	...	23,300
Maskat	...	...	...	4,000	...	3,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	3,930
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,450

Abstract table of export to principal countries from all the Ports before specified for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported,	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
LEMONS (DRY)	...	18,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	8,000	...	12,250
Arab Coast	...	...	...	9,000	...	3,600
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	...	6,000
MATS AND MAT BAGS	...	16,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,050
India	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,160
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Turkey	...	...	...	3,800	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	3,000	...	5,000
Maskat	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,200
METALS	...	47,300	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	10,800	...	14,280
Persian Ports	...	...	...	18,530	...	12,950
Arab Coast	...	...	...	10,470	...	11,580
Maskat	...	...	...	6,700	...	4,500
OILS	...	65,250	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	19,550	...	22,270
Maskat	...	...	...	14,000	...	11,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	11,200	...	21,090
Arab Coast	...	...	...	8,920	...	20,330
OPIUM	...	41,79,800	...	...	...	...
United Kindom	...	...	...	10,11,415	...	4,87,600
China	...	...	...	32,00,664	...	36,12,160
Egypt	...	...	...	29,700	...	33,120
Maskat	...	...	...	2,700	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	140
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	200
India	...	...	...	...	...	5,520
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	920
PEARLS	...	1,60,28,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	87,02,500	...	70,72,600
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,02,84,500	...	75,53,000
Turkey	...	...	...	20,000	...	3,18,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	25,000	...	55,000
PERFUMERY	...	1,48,950	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	425	...	480
India	...	...	...	1,30,860	...	67,512
Turkey	...	...	...	4,589	...	5,803
Arab Coast	...	...	...	6,272	...	4,230
Maskat	...	...	...	4,067	...	941
Zanzibar	...	...	...	6,726	...	9,082
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,979	...	3,935
Egypt	...	...	...	68	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	255	...	1,660
PROVISIONS	...	4,82,490	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	120	...	275
India	...	...	...	45,852	...	14,958
Turkey	...	...	...	69,656	...	72,840
Egypt	...	...	...	34	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	47,593	...	64,497
Arab Coast	...	...	...	81,225	...	74,380
Maskat	...	...	...	15,731	...	24,526
Bahrein	...	...	...	12,646	...	14,800
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	15
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
SALT	...	88,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	61,000	...	75,000
Maskat	...	...	...	12,000	...	15,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	4,000	...	5,000
SEEDS	...	1,91,020	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,786	...	8,478
India	...	...	...	1,63,456	...	1,12,393
Germany	...	...	...	102	...	6,707
Maskat	...	...	...	2,061	...	346
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,054	...	3,859
Arab Coast	...	...	...	4,000	...	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	238	...	362
Turkey	...	...	...	68	...	2,610

Abstract table of export to principal countries from all the Ports before specified for the year 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SHARK FINS	...	10,800	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	12,500	...	16,170
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)	...	3,78,550	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	2,32,785	...	3,43,760
France	...	...	...	10,455	...	22,638
India	...	...	...	18,000	...	12,086
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,21,500	...	1,32,120
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	4,858
SILK (RAW)	...	1,16,600	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	400
India	...	...	...	98,737	...	71,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	150	...	1,190
Arab Coast	...	...	...	610	...	3,120
Maskat	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Turkey	...	...	...	10,100	...	21,100
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	500
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	1,17,760	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	50,000	...	47,700
Turkey	...	...	...	4,200	...	15,900
Maskat	...	...	..	15,000	...	17,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	8,800	...	11,630
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,000	...	9,480
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
SPICES	...	72,050	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	19,100	...	20,500
India	...	...	...	...	...	10,875
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,150	...	2,570
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Maskat	...	...	...	3,000	...	7,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	350	...	17,920
TALLOW	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,180
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	300
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	40,400	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	11,850	...	12,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	9,550	...	9,600
Arab Coast	...	...	...	9,000	...	10,000
Maskat	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000
TOBACCO	...	4,15,430	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	2,601	...	198
France	...	...	...	765	...	550
Germany	...	...	...	170	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	4,658	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	1,75,671	...	80,723
Egypt	...	...	...	2,93,250	...	1,35,828
Malta	...	...	...	28,135	...	6,302
Larnaca	...	...	...	6,868	...	2,548
India	...	...	...	29,071	...	16,409
America	...	...	...	459	...	110
Persian Ports	...	...	...	19,940	...	21,072
Bahrein	...	...	...	7,476	...	16,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	8,000	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	4,928
WOOL	...	12,49,290	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,87,578	...	3,48,600
India	...	...	...	3,83,481	...	3,34,990
France	...	...	...	2,907	...	6,975
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	300
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,050	...	2,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	6,660
WOOLLEN GOODS	...	24,23,960	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,92,605	...	2,51,290
France	...	...	...	3,859	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	2,754	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	1,105	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	4,947	...	...
India	...	...	...	76,806	...	68,600
Turkey	...	...	...	2,26,710	...	1,66,250
Egypt	...	...	...	1,75,104	...	94,800

Abstract table of export to principal countries from all the Ports before specified for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN GOODS—*contd.*						
Larnaca	...	...	...	1,088	...	...
Algiers	...	...	...	544	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	28,778	...	27,550
Switzerland	...	...	...	255	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1.500	...	2,200
Maskat	...	...	...	9,000	...	10,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	28,530	...	12,330
Bahrein	...	...	...	6,000	...	18,000
Dutch Colony	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	4,00,290	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	33,387	...	36,516
France	...	...	...	51	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	34	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	255	...	...
India	...	...	...	13,221	...	24,700
Turkey	...	...	...	1,17,936	...	53,820
Egypt	...	...	...	8,636	...	3,878
Persian Ports	...	...	...	43,443	...	21,983
Maskat	...	...	...	26,409	...	22,648
Bahrein	...	...	...	5,506	...	22,829
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,110	...	10,385
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,500
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	250
SPECIE	...	51,36,060	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	18,190	...	1,600
India	...	...	...	15,05,703	...	15,57,734
Turkey	...	...	...	10,91,644	...	9,13,300
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,93,500	...	4,81,620
Maskat	...	...	...	3,01,105	...	3,03,400
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,49,735	...	2,66,300
Arab Coast	...	...	...	17,79,000	...	18,63,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	4,03,54,890	...	3,81,12,051	...	3,45,15,538
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	29,45,290	...	18 94,518	...	16,22,523
India	...	1,42,41,210	...	1,31,84,401	...	1,13,73,498
Turkey	...	39,75,050	...	32,94,386	...	34,33,000
Egypt	...	8,35,110	...	5,11,161	...	2,76,535
China	...	40,42,080	...	32,00,664	...	36,12,160
Other European Countries	...	28,640	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	20,417	...	40,723
Germany	...	...	...	3,280	...	12,485
Belgium	...	...	...	7,242	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	5,763	...	250
Maskat	...	5,59,980	...	9,53,196	...	9,94,134
Bahrein and Arab Coast	...	1,02,690	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	59,500	...	2,11,456	...	4,21,248
Arab Coast	...	32,25,640	...	28,10,412	...	31,90,595
Persian Ports	...	1,03,13,570	...	1,19,51,495	...	94,89,102
Algiers	...	...	...	544	...	...
America	...	...	...	459	...	110
Switzerland	...	...	...	255	...	...
Zanzibar	...	26,130	...	26,311	...	34,382
Malta	...	...	...	28,135	...	6,302
Larnaca	...	...	...	7,956	...	2,548
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	4,928
Dutch Colony	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	15
TOTAL	...	4,03,54,890	...	3,81,12,051	...	3,45,15,538

TABLE No. 23.

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	...	54,990	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	10,820	...	14,510
Maskat	...	...	...	8,800	...	6,750
Arab Coast	...	...	...	8,140	...	5,410
Nejd	...	...	...	3,420	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	750	...	11,750
APPAREL, WEARING	...	62,900	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	33,260	...	37,050
United Kingdom	...	...	...	19,360	...	28,500
Maskat	...	...	...	12,000	...	3,050
France	...	...	...	2,200	...	300
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,250	...	3,800
ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS	...	12,26,740	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	10,70,825	...	21,55,100
France	...	...	...	9,60,825	...	26,340
Maskat	...	...	...	2,02,375	...	2,97,730
Bahrein	...	...	...	57,745	...	1,87,880
Persian Ports	...	...	...	53,480	...	90,350
Turkey	...	...	...	27,000	...	100
India	...	...	...	14,945	...	28,180
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,000
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER	...	52,630	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	59,500	...	54,850
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
United Kingdom	...	...	...	32,100	...	35,250
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Turkey	...	...	...	3,500	...	700
France	...	...	...	1,500	...	3,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	200
BUILDING MATERIALS	...	15,850	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	15,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	10,250	...	10,950
Turkey	...	...	...	7,300	...	5,800
India	...	...	...	1,950	...	2,300
CANDLES	...	95,940	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	84,743	...	56,780
Belgium	...	...	...	49,480	...	12,220
India	...	...	...	20,138	...	18,430
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,400
CANVAS (country)	...	90,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	30,000	...	40,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,060
CATTLE	...	1,35,590	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,11,750	...	1,19,340
Turkey	...	...	...	2,070	...	1,810
COFFEE	...	8,22,370	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	5,45,840	...	5,60,220
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,25,850
COIR AND COIR ROPE	...	1,15,400	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	90,100	...	88,866
Persian Ports	...	...	...	20,000	...	16,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	3,670	...	2,470
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	140
COTTON PIECE GOODS	...	1,67,64,020	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	57,37,600	...	1,07,86,780
India	...	...	...	40,67,050	...	39,62,560
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,56,770	...	2,17,640
France	...	...	...	11,200	...	3,860
Turkey	...	...	...	2,800	...	5,280
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Maskat	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	4,980
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	5,070
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	880

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON, RAW	...	1,07,100	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	57,770	...	63,630
India	...	...	...	29,200	...	24,010
YARN AND TWIST	...	8,25,250	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	9,43,960	...	9,40,650
Persian Ports	...	...	...	34,980	...	30,740
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,440	...	3,800
DATES	...	10,05,130	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	5,52,750	...	7,35,400
Maskat	...	...	...	2,70,000	...	2,80,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,89,570	...	2,34,690
Arab Coast	...	...	...	12,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	40,000	...	54,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	110
DATE JUICE	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	16,450
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	...	2,27,740	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	15,150	...	22,170
Persian Ports	...	...	...	33,210	...	28,330
Turkey	...	...	...	6,400	...	4,990
India	...	...	...	1,30,570	...	1,35,190
China	...	...	...	1,250	...	5,280
France	...	...	...	350	...	16,400
Belgium	...	...	...	8,500	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS	...	1,25,940	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	11,220	...	32,685
India	...	...	...	47,560	...	1,03,036
Persian Ports	...	...	...	29,220	...	31,760
Maskat	...	...	...	1,800	...	3,130
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	500
China	...	...	...	...	...	150
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	250
EARTHENWARE (Pottery)	...	10,300	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	95,550	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	64,100	...	64,070
India	...	...	...	3,500	...	3,700
Turkey	...	...	...	500	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	10,000	...	11,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
FUEL	...	2,09,400	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	19,250
India	...	...	...	25,520	...	18,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,42,900	...	1,42,010
Turkey	...	...	...	6,500	...	3,500
Maskat	...	...	...	5,000	...	4,250
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	150
FURNITURE	...	95,030	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	46,250	...	41,610
France	...	...	...	21,800	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	150	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
GLASS AND GLASS-WARE	...	73,520	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	10,225	...	10,410
Belgium	...	...	...	200	...	...
India	...	...	...	30,665	...	40,315
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	5,510
France	...	...	...	5,725	...	4,690
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	250
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,400

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	...	74,820	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	500	...	10,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
India	...	...	...	40,332	...	36,500
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
France	...	...	...	5,454	...	1,400
Maskat	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	36,300	...	33,220
GRAIN AND PULSE	...	38,71,850	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	35,54,095	...	33,35,234
Persian Ports	...	...	...	8,53,301	...	11,43,130
Turkey	...	...	...	1,04,211	...	87,875
HABERDASHERY	...	26,280	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	72,380	...	68,700
United Kingdom	...	...	...	3,900	...	3,200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	700
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	600
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	200
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	...	1,63,330	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	31,090	...	26,360
India	...	...	...	1,86,345	...	1,56,135
France	...	...	...	5,860	...	3,800
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	600
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	6,270
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	50
Persian Ports	...	...	...	29,500	...	26,000
HIDES AND SKINS	...	12,820	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Turkey	...	...	...	9,100	...	10,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,250	...	3,670
Maskat	...	...	...	2,050	...	2,700
INDIGO	...	9,33,050	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	3,855	...	...
India	...	...	...	5,74,615	...	6,79,322
Persian Ports	...	...	...	22,500	...	24,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES	...	1,84,250	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
India	...	...	...	64,253	...	96,920
Turkey	...	...	...	2,666	...	990
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,360
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,028	...	1,650
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	300
LAMPS AND LAMP-WARE	...	18,100	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	9,200	...	9,440
India	...	...	...	1,650	...	6,160
France	...	...	...	2,425	...	100
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	220
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF	...	51,050	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	9,950	...	11,100
India	...	...	...	25,706	...	27,200
Turkey	...	...	...	9,131	...	5,000
France	...	...	...	550	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	200	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,000	...	9,700
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	500
LEMONS, DRY	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	9,900
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	43,360
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS	...	68,940	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	37,681	...	37,010
India	...	...	...	33,394	...	14,050
France	...	...	...	7,354	...	7,290
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,130
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	500

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
MATCHES	...	23,350	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	23,814	...	50
Austria	...	...	...	61,495	...	15,950
India	...	...	...	17,101	...	52,550
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	17,100
MATS	...	78,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	36,000	...	33,040
Maskat	...	...	...	32,000	...	32,330
Bahrein	...	...	...	17,500	...	24,500
Turkey	...	...	...	4,500	...	16,600
India	...	...	...	250	...	4,710
METALS	...	6,47,980	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	6,95,369	...	5,53,541
United Kingdom	...	...	...	2,33,384	...	2,01,830
Persian Ports	...	...	...	37,945	...	31,100
Germany	...	...	...	500	...	3,380
Turkey	...	...	...	210	...	100
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	...	6,41,400	...	...	...	...
OIL	...	2,71,690	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	1,64,756	...	1,64,440
Persian Ports	...	...	...	55,700	...	39,870
Russia	...	...	...	35,980	...	12,000
Turkey	...	...	...	35,000	...	54,000
Maskat	...	...	...	1,400	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	50
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	80
France	...	...	...	...	...	40
PEARLS	...	53,66,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	34,85,000	...	33,62,600
Turkey	...	...	...	12,50,000	...	9,80,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,75,000	...	3,18,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	90,000
India (Aden)	...	...	...	8,000	...	7,000
PERFUMERY	...	71,850	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	33,700	...	25,780
Turkey	...	...	...	9,850	...	6,430
Persian Ports	...	...	...	32,200	...	26,310
Maskat	...	...	...	8,000	...	12,820
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE	...	1,75,540	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	1,09,370	...	77,800
Persian Ports	...	...	...	50,042	...	20,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	47,900	...	64,020
China	...	...	...	27,000	...	55,750
France	...	...	...	5,500	...	900
Belgium	...	...	...	60	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	600
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN STORES	...	4,06,690	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,10,639	...	1,77,510
India	...	...	...	1,74,210	...	1,34,178
Turkey	...	...	...	80,370	...	1,08,050
Maskat	...	...	...	78,590	...	59,750
Arab Coast	...	...	...	61,500	...	78,300
Bahrein	...	...	...	23,400	...	30,260
Zanzibar	...	...	...	7,650	...	12,600
United Kingdom	...	...	...	5,050	...	6,660
China	...	...	...	2,520	...	3,360
France	...	...	...	1,440	...	190
SALT	...	31,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	30,000	...	39,700
SEEDS	...	16,200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	26,300	...	20,000
India	...	...	...	5,550	...	3,200
Turkey	...	...	...	1,200	...	4,550
SHARK FINS	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)	...	86,550	...	...	...	
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	40,200	...	39,430
Turkey	...	...	...	32,200	...	35,650
Persian Ports	...	...	...	6,000	...	4,500
Maskat	...	...	...	2,800	...	2,400
SILK, RAW	...	49,850	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	1,740	...	1,590
India	...	...	...	32,000	...	31,940
Persian Ports	...	...	...	10,920	...	12,470
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	3,000	...	4,000
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	1,49,100	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	81,100	...	91,500
United Kingdom	...	...	...	35,000	...	42,750
Persian Ports	...	...	...	24,400	...	30,250
Turkey	...	...	...	6,300	...	19,900
Maskat	...	...	...	5,000	...	10,000
France	...	...	...	4,000	...	8,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
SILVERWARE	...	21,000	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
SPICES	...	3,14,220	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	1,92,653	...	2,53,421
Persian Ports	...	...	...	16,580	...	28,000
STATIONERY	...	66,270	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	14,000	...	29,540
India	...	...	...	10,500	...	31,040
France	...	...	...	600	...	1,700
China	...	...	...	100	...	2,100
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	220
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,150
SUGAR, LOAF	...	9,20,460	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	9,11,076	...	10,34,160
India	...	...	...	22,100	...	1,84,160
United Kingdom	...	...	...	7,695	...	33,970
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,680	...	4,100
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,680
Maskat	...	...	...	630	...	...
SUGAR, SOFT	...	10,50,630	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	51,700
India	...	...	...	10,41,173	...	6,31,830
Persian Ports	...	...	...	60,189	...	52,990
France	...	...	...	19,698	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	23,100
Mauritius	...	...	...	2,982	...	...
SUGARCANDY	...	27,550	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	400
India	...	...	...	30,000	...	31,396
TALLOW	...	66,250	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	44,400	...	30,850
Persian Ports	...	...	...	17,200	...	15,220
Turkey	...	...	...	3,960	...	3,230
TEA	...	33,82,970	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,900
India	...	...	...	25,37,950	...	15,07,158
China	...	...	...	34,425	...	1,08,410
United Kingdom	...	...	...	4,163	...	6,440
France	...	...	...	750	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	200
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	1,98,620	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	1,26,022	...	1,21,130
Zanzibar	...	...	...	36,500	...	61,250
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,200	...	10,000
Maskat	...	...	...	2,800	...	3,000
Turkey	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,000	...	...

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
TOBACCO	...	2,23,900	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	1,14,500	...	1,30,120
Persian Ports	...	...	...	30,715	...	20,070
Arab Coast	...	...	...	27,900	...	33,000
India	...	...	...	10,080	...	11,970
United Kingdom	...	...	...	8,100	...	16,250
France	...	...	...	3,600	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	2,100	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	250	...	2,660
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
WATCHES AND CLOCKS	...	18,800	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	9,020	...	1,100
United Kingdom	...	...	...	4,015	...	10,550
India	...	...	...	1,300	...	9,150
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	320
WOOL	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	11,750	...	1,23,320
Persian Ports	...	...	...	10,050	...	13,580
WOOLEN GOODS	...	4,74,460	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	1,43,830	...	1,22,430
United Kingdom	...	...	...	39,870	...	29,320
Persian Ports	...	...	...	20,420	...	27,030
Turkey	...	...	...	20,250	...	28,680
Bahrein	...	...	...	15,000	...	18,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	5,850	...	9,250
France	...	...	...	1,020	...	3,060
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	5,600	...	...
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	4,58,100	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	78,689	...	62,588
Persian Ports	...	...	...	64,020	...	26,920
Maskat	...	...	...	59,780	...	25,100
Turkey	...	...	...	14,600	...	9,140
Arab Coast	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	4,400	...	4,240
United Kingdom	...	...	...	3,820	...	32,460
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,000
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
France	...	...	...	1,330	...	7,900
China	...	...	...	60	...	150
SPECIE	...	2,42,08,030	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	22,02,340	...	38,88,330
Persian Ports	...	...	...	19,09,386	...	16,83,070
Turkey	...	...	...	5,63,705	...	7,14,576
Maskat	...	...	...	1,10,300	...	1,55,660
Arab Coast	...	...	...	65,000	...	42,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	35,750	...	54,850
United Kingdom	...	...	...	5,250	...	...
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	4,99,19,070	...	4,10,96,018	...	4,74,25,946
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.						
India	...	2,23,39,610	...	1,86,85,727	...	1,85,29,850
United Kingdom	...	1,25,33,920	...	74,87,020	...	1,37,96,705
Persian Ports	...	64,82,120	...	51,17,965	...	52,52,510
Arab Coast	...	2,02,180	...	37,10,590	...	35,76,440
Bahrein and Arab Coast	...	39,32,330	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	25,19,080	...	28,13,327	...	30,09,711
France	...	...	...	17,02,977	...	11,24,230
European countries	...	9,37,480	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	6,37,310	...	9,34,825	...	11,08,210
Bahrein	...	55,600	...	3,53,795	...	5,14,780
China	...	1,44,870	...	65,355	...	1,75,200
Zanzibar	...	59,550	...	64,520	...	78,570
Austria	...	...	...	61,495	...	34,140
Belgium	...	...	...	55,540	...	12,220
Russia	...	50,000	...	35,980	...	12,000
Egypt	...	25,020	...	...	...	1,69,690
Nejd	...	...	...	3,420	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...	2,982	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	500	...	31,690
TOTAL	...	4,99,19,070	...	4,10,96,018	...	4,74,25,946

TABLE No. 24.

Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	282	25,410	385	436,250	667	461,660
	1896	237	21,575	370	405,222	607	426,797
	1897	231	21,437	303	322,624	534	344,061
Turkish	1895	386	16,564	12	13,889	398	30,453
	1896	365	15,913	8	8,900	373	24,813
	1897	395	19,730	3	3,515	398	23,245
Norwegian	1895	...	...	1	994	1	994
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1895	974	29,122	...	...	974	29,122
	1896	986	28,352	...	...	986	28,352
	1897	1,047	29,658	...	...	1,047	29,658
Maskat	1895	365	10,027	...	...	365	10,027
	1896	366	10,660	...	...	366	10,660
	1897	362	10,811	...	...	362	10,811
Arab	1895	639	18,736	...	...	639	18,736
	1896	650	18,055	...	...	650	18,055
	1897	701	19,009	...	...	701	19,009
French	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	17	1,160	31	37,607	48	38,767
	1897	19	1,627	1	850	20	2,477
German	1895	...	...	5	4,993	5	4,993
	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch	1895	...	...	1	696	1	696
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
American	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	1	918	...	...	1	918
Total	1895	2,661	101,059	404	456,822	3,065	557,881
	1896	2,621	95,715	410	453,655	3,031	549,370
	1897	2,756	103,190	308	327,824	3,064	431,014

TABLE No. 25.

Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895	260	25,539	357	398,442	617	423,981
	1896	229	22,350	342	374,422	571	396,772
	1897	217	21,448	282	297,733	499	319,181
Turkish	1895	351	13,898	14	17,168	365	31,066
	1896	369	13,683	8	6,989	377	20,672
	1897	381	15,199	4	4,615	385	19,814
Norwegian	1895	...	...	1	994	1	994
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1895	958	28,318	...	...	958	28,318
	1896	868	28,356	...	...	868	28,356
	1897	924	24,802	...	...	924	24,802
Maskat	1895	339	9,466	...	...	339	9,466
	1896	349	10,269	...	...	349	10,269
	1897	347	9,934	...	...	347	9,934
Arab	1895	521	17,234	...	...	521	17,234
	1896	519	16,947	...	...	519	16,947
	1897	515	17,790	...	...	515	17,790
French	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	17	1,160	22	24,173	39	25,333
	1897	16	1,387	2	1,700	18	3,087
German	1895	...	...	5	4,993	5	4,993
	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
Total	1895	2,444	95,655	377	421,597	2,821	517,252
	1896	2,351	92,765	373	407,510	2,724	500,275
	1897	2,400	90,560	289	304,883	2,689	395,443

TABLE No. 26.

Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Articles.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
Animals—	475 head	79,170	...	...	...	...
Horses and mules	...	...	242 head	52,430	97 head	18,200
Cotton (raw)	5,500 bales	1,83,330	5,000 bales	1,33,330	6,000 pkgs.	1,54,286
Drugs and medicines	400 cwts.	10,670	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—						
Almonds	7,000 „	1,70,000	8,000 cwts.	2,00,000	15,000 cwts.	3,42,857
Other kinds	1,000 „	1,66,700	2,000 „	16,660	4,500 „	15,000
Gold and gold coin	150 lbs.	1,50,000	120 lbs.	1,10,000	50 lbs.	45,000
Gum	10,000 cwts.	1,00,000	600 pkgs.	10,000	2,500 cwts.	35,714
Hides and skins	85,000 pkgs.	56,670	40,000 „	26,670	70,000 Nos.	40,000
Opium	3,250 chests	41,16,670	3,200 chests	29,86,660	3,500 boxes	30,00,000
Perfumery (rosewater)	10,000 carboys 1,000 cases } 30,000		3,000 carboys 400 cases } 13,340		1,000 carboys 2,500 cases } 57,857	
Seeds	1,500 cwts.	15,000	2,000 cwts.	26,660	5,000 cwts.	50,000
Silk (raw)	250 bundles	58,340	...	...	...	...
Silk, manufactures of	120 „	60,000	856 bundles	34,000	150 bales	64,286
Tobacco	35,000 bales	3,50,000	25,000 bags	3,75,000	30,000 bags	4,71,428
Wool	1,500 cwts.	35,000	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods (carpets)	2,700 bales	9,00,000	2,500 pkgs.	8,33,340	4,000 pkgs.	13,71,429
Other articles	...	66,670	...	80,000	...	1,50,000
TOTAL	...	63,98,190	...	48,98,090	...	58,16,057

TABLE No. 27.

Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Articles.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
Arms and ammunition	150 cases	75,000	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	50 cases	25,000	420 cases	2,26,286
Cartridges	...	...	...	...	110 „	12,571
Candles	3,760 cases	39,470	3,000 cases	27,500	3,500 „	25,000
Coffee	300 cwts.	10,000	250 cwts.	8,330	500 cwts.	15,714
Cotton goods	67,600 bales	1,22,83,340	35,000 bales	58,33,340	4,200 bales	59,70,265
Thread and twist	400 „	46,670	120 „	16,000	250 „	32,143
Drugs and medicines	650 cases	1,08,340	60 cases	10,000	550 cases	47,143
Glass and glassware	150 „	15,000	100 „	10,000	350 „	35,000
Gold embroidered cloth	10 bales	8,340	15 pkgs.	10,000	45 „	25,714
Gold lace and thread	25 cases	8,340	40 cases	13,330	20 „	10,080
Hardware and cutlery	46 „	7,670	200 „	20,000	750 „	83,571
Indigo	650 „	2,16,670	450 „	1,50,000	340 bales	84,800
Liquors, wines, and spirits	700 „	58,340	500 „	40,000	580 cases	43,143
Metals—						
Copper	8,500 cwts.	3,54,170	5,000 cwts.	2,50,000	6,000 cwts.	3,00,000
Iron	750 „	8,750	1,000 „	12,000	4,000 „	48,714
Tin	300 „	12,000	350 „	23,340	310 „	12,485
Brass	250 „	8,340	200 „	10,000	440 „	25,972
Other sorts	400 „	16,000	...	...	...	...
Oils (kerosine)	3,000 cases	30,000	5,000 cases	46,670	4,500 cases	38,571
Porcelain and China-ware	900 „	45,000	600 „	36,000	420 „	24,000
Silk, manufactures of	130 bales	43,340	30 pkgs.	15,000	35 bales	10,000
Spices	6,000 cwts.	1,40,000	5,100 cwts.	1,70,000	6,500 cwts.	2,22,857
Sugar—						
Loaf	22,000 „	3,81,330	18,000 „	3,00,000	9,000 cases	2,05,714
Crushed	30,000 „	4,50,000	12,000 bags.	2,00,000	13,500 bags	2,30,000
Tea	15,000 cases	9,00,000	9,000 chests.	5,10,000	12,000 cases	6,17,143
Woollen goods	100 bundles	33,340	75 pkgs.	37,500	150 pkgs.	85,714
Other articles	...	2,08,330	...	1,40,000	1,400 „	1,00,000
TOTAL	...	1,55,07,780	...	79,14,010	...	85,12,600

PART IV.—TRADE STATISTICS FOR 1897-98.

The total trade for the year is returned at $5,372,000 as against $4,788,800 for the preceding year, showing an increase of $583,200.

The returns including specie show an increase of $658,000 in imports as compared with the figures of the previous year. With the exception of a slight decrease under the head of piece goods, almost every head shows a remarkable increase; rice from India and arms and ammunition from the United Kingdom and France contributing chiefly towards it.

In the case of exports, although dates, fruit, fish, etc., show an increase, there is a remarkable decrease under the heads of cloth and salt, and a considerable fall under the head of specie which is due to the fall in exchange of dollars.

The customs were farmed by Shett Rattansee Purshottam for $125,000, but a fortnight before the expiration of the annual contract the customs were sold to a ring of Cutchee Banians for $140,000. A week afterwards, however, they reverted to Rattansee for the sum of $170,000 which amount was subsequently reduced to $140,000 in consequence of the anticipated loss to the customs from the agreement made between the British, Persian, and Maskat Governments for the suppression of the export of arms and ammunition from Maskat to Indian and Persian ports.

C. G. F. FAGAN,

Political Agent and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,

Maskat.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. 1.

Imports into Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.
Arms, Ammunition, etc.						
United Kingdom	...	160,000	...	800,000	...	900,000
France	...	...	...	50,000	...	100,000
Cereals—wheat and other grain.						
India	1,250 tons	50,000	1,500 tons	60,000	3,500 tons	245,000
Asiatic Turkey	500 „	20,000	750 „	30,000	250 „	15,000
Persia	2,500 „	100,000	3,000 „	120,000	200 „	15,000
Coffee.						
India	2,080 cwts.	52,000	2,000 cwts.	50,000	2,500 cwts.	50,000
Asiatic Turkey	12,000 „	20,000	1,500 „	2,500	2,000 „	30,000
Oils of all kinds.						
India	105,000 glns.	70,000	120,000 glns.	80,000	125,000 glns.	100,000
Ghee.						
India	500 glns.	1,000	...	...	500 glns.	1,500
Persia	20,000 „	40,000	30,000 glns.	60,000	30,000 „	80,000
Piece goods.	thousand yards.		thousand yards.		thousand yards.	
India	1,542	257,000	1,620	270,000	1,500	255,000
America	80	10,000	192	24,000	225	27,000
Twist and yarn.						
India	27,300 cwts.	91,000	48,000 cwts	160,000	50,000 cwts.	165,000
Persia	360 „	1,200	...	...	...	...
Silk and silk goods.						
India	...	42,000	...	50,000	...	60,000
Persia	...	16,500	...	17,000	...	15,000
Rice.						
India	11,370 tons	707,500	11,250 tons	700,000	11,000 tons	1,000,000
Sugar.						
India	9,135 cwts.	60,900	9,000 cwts.	60,000	10,000 cwts.	70,000
Articles not specified above.						
India	...	210,000	...	110,000	...	130,000
America	...	15,000	...	5,000	...	...
Turkey in Asia	...	40,000	...	5,000	...	4,000
Persia	...	35,000	...	6,000	...	5,000
Other countries	...	74,660	...	40,000	...	50,000
Specie.						
India	...	140,000	...	100,000	...	150,000
Asiatic Turkey	...	35,000	...	30,000	...	20,000
Persia	...	25,000	...	40,000	...	30,000
Other countries	...	15,000	...	10,000	...	20,000
TOTAL	...	2,288,760	...	2,879,500	...	3,537,500

Total value of imports from principal countries.

Countries.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
United Kingdom	160,000	800,000	900,000
India	1,681,400	1,640,000	2,226,500
France	...	50,000	100,000
America	25,000	29,000	27,000
Asiatic Turkey	115,000	67,500	69,000
Persia	217,700	243,000	145,000
Other countries	89,660	50,000	70,000
TOTAL	2,288,760	2,879,500	3,537,500

TABLE No. 2.

Exports from Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.
Dates.						
India	12,500 tons	500,000	16,083 tons	643,340	14,000 tons	750,000
America	2,625 ,,	105,000	1,414 ,,	66,660	1,200 ,,	70,000
Turkey in Asia	801 ,,	33,000	850 ,,	35,000	700 ,,	40,000
Zanzibar	100 ,,	4,000	75 ,,	3,000	50 ,,	2,500
Other countries	75 ,,	3,000	100 ,,	4,000	100 ,,	5,000
Fruit.						
India	8,600 cwts.	86,000	5,000 cwts.	50,000	6,000 cwts.	65,000
Fish, large and small.						
India	3,500 tons.	60,000	4,400 tons	75,000	4,000 tons	90,000
Other countries	417 ,,	10,000	250 ,,	6,000	200 ,,	6,000
Limes, dried.						
India	87½ cwts.	700	100 cwts.	800	125 cwts.	1,200
Turkey in Asia	2,437 ,,	19,500	2,500 ,,	20,000	2,200 ,,	22,000
Persia	1,975 ,,	15,800	2,000 ,,	16,000	1,800 ,,	18,000
Cotton and cotton fabrics.	thousand yards.		thousand yards.		thousand yards.	
Turkey in Asia	107½	47,000	165	55,000	150	50,000
Zanzibar and East Africa	362½	145,000	500	200,000	400	150,000
Other countries	144	48,000	180	60,000	150	50,000
Mother-o'-pearl.						
India	1,000 cwts.	20,000	1,000 cwts.	20,000	1,000 cwts.	25,000
Pearls.						
India	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	35,000
Salt.						
India	1,800 tons.	36,000	16,000 tons	50,000	5,000 tons	20,000
Zanzibar	1,250 ,,	2,500	1,250 ,,	3,500	500 ,,	2,000
Other countries	750 ,,	1,500	350 ,,	1,000	200 ,,	800
Articles not specified above.						
India	...	125,000	...	100,000	...	125,000
Turkey in Asia	...	15,000	...	10,000	...	15,000
Zanzibar	...	6,000	...	5,000	...	7,000
Other countries	...	11,450	...	10,000	...	15,000
Specie.						
India	...	60,000	...	300,000	...	200,000
Persia	...	25,000	...	100,000	...	25,000
Turkey in Asia	...	5,000	...	20,000	...	25,000
Other countries	...	5,000	...	25,000	...	20,000
TOTAL	...	1,419,450	...	1,909,300	...	1,834,500

Total value of exports to principal countries.

Countries.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
India	907,700	1,225,800	1,311,200
America	105,000	110,000	70,000
Turkey in Asia	119,500	135,000	152,000
Persia	30,800	116,000	43,000
Zanzibar and East Africa	157,500	161,500	161,500
Countries not specified above	98,950	61,000	96,800
TOTAL	1,419,450	1,909,300	1,834,500

TABLE No. 3.

Showing total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895-96	80	800	117	153,600	197	161,600
	1896-97	97	9,300	119	157,800	216	167,100
	1897-98	102	11,000	130	160,000	232	171,000
French	1895-96	25	2,500	6	7,200	31	9,700
	1896-97	26	2,080	18	29,200	44	31,280
	1897-98	30	2,200	...	...	30	2,200
Turkish	1895-96	23	3,300	7	8,400	30	11,700
	1896-97	29	5,650	5	6,000	34	11,650
	1897-98	27	4,000	3	2,700	30	6,700
Maskat	1895-96	20	2,900	...	...	20	2,900
	1896-97	23	3,200	...	...	23	3,200
	1897-98	23	4,500	...	...	23	4,500
Persian	1895-96	80	7,200	...	...	80	7,200
	1896-97	83	7,800	...	...	83	7,800
	1897-98	75	6,500	...	...	75	6,500
Other countries	1895-96	10	1,000	...	...	10	1,000
	1896-97	10	1,000	1	1,100	11	2,100
	1897-98	12	1,200	...	...	12	1,200
Total	1895-96	238	24,900	130	169,200	368	194,100
	1896-97	268	29,030	143	194,100	411	223,130
	1897-98	269	29,400	133	162,700	402	192,100

TABLE No. 4.

Showing total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1895-96	81	8,100	117	153,600	198	161,700
	1896-97	94	9,000	119	157,800	213	166,800
	1897-98	103	11,077	130	160,000	233	171,077
French	1895-96	25	2,500	6	7,200	31	9,700
	1896-97	26	2,080	18	29,200	44	31,280
	1897-98	30	2,200	...	...	30	2,200
Turkish	1895-96	23	3,300	7	8,400	30	11,700
	1896-97	29	5,650	5	6,000	34	11,650
	1897-98	27	4,000	3	2,700	30	6,700
Maskat	1895-96	21	3,000	...	...	21	3,000
	1896-97	22	3,100	...	...	22	3,100
	1897-98	28	5,000	...	...	28	5,000
Persian	1895-96	81	7,300	...	...	81	7,300
	1896-97	81	7,600	...	...	81	7,600
	1897-98	80	6,800	...	...	80	6,800
Other countries	1895-96	12	1,160	...	...	12	1,160
	1896-97	10	1,000	1	1,100	11	2,100
	1897-98	12	1,200	...	...	12	1,200
Total	1895-96	243	25,360	130	169,200	373	194,560
	1896-97	262	28,430	143	194,100	405	222,530
	1897-98	280	30,277	133	162,700	413	192,977

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH AND THE KARUN RIVER FOR THE YEAR 1897.

General.	Agriculture.
Exports.	Miscellaneous.
Imports.	Bunder Nasri.
Shipping.	Statistic.

GENERAL.

There has been a general decrease in trade owing to failure of the wheat crop and in a less degree to disturbances and insecurity of routes in the upper part of the province.

There is a growing tendency to an increase of trade direct with Europe as against India; this is due to the principal articles of export being bought by European firms and partially to the growing scarcity of rupees which were formerly remitted as specie by small retail dealers in payment of imports.

Exchange.—Exchange averaged 52 krans to the pound sterling.

EXPORTS.

Wheat.—The wheat exported was the balance of the 1896 crop.

Flour and rice.—There was a demand for flour and rice for the Persian Gulf ports, but after the 7th May a general prohibition on the export of food-stuffs was enforced, which further prevented any purchases of beans being made for export.

Gum.—The supply of gum was unusually small.

Specie.—The export of specie to India was much reduced owing to scarcity of rupees.

IMPORTS.

Sugar.—There was again an increase in the import of beet sugar which appears to be entirely replacing cane sugar, though principally French, some German and one consignment of Egyptian sugar were reported.

Cotton goods.—The trade in cotton goods at Mohammerah is now almost entirely in the hands of one native firm, importing direct from Manchester. European firms are unable to compete with natives for local sale on their own account, as Europeans pay an *ad valorem* duty once and for all, whereas natives pay *ad capitum* dues at every custom house.

The principal demand is for the following—

Grey shirtings, 8lb and 9lb.
Prints, soft finish.
Tanjibs.
Printed jaconets.
Lappets.
Imitation Turkey red.
Imitation Syrian hand-made goods.

The last mentioned, made in Manchester, is superseding the hand-made goods—formerly imported from Turkish Arabia—and a quantity of this imitation was re-exported to Basrah.

The cotton goods imported from India are principally of Manchester make.

Wheat.—Wheat was imported at the end of the year owing to failure of crops.

SHIPPING.

Sea.—Nine steamers from Europe and eight for Europe called, principally of the Anglo-Arabian Steam Navigation Co. The British India, and Bombay and Persia Companies' steamers called regularly.

Freights.—Freights to London varied from R18 to R25 per ton. Freights to Bombay varied from R2-6 to R12-6 per ton.

River.—The Euphrates and Tigris (British) Company's steamer ran fortnightly to Bunder Nasri, and the native company ran to the same place until the end of June when it ceased to run.

Freight from January 1898, Mohammerah to Bunder Nasri about R10 per ton and to Shushter about R18-6 per ton.

Caravan rate.—Caravan rate Bunder Nasri to Ispahan about R25 per load of 322 lb.

The caravan route to Khoremabad and the north of Persia has been practically closed owing to the lawlessness of the tribes.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—Owing to the failure of rain the wheat crop on the lower Karun, where the wheat for export is grown, was a total failure, and prices rose from R4-6 to R9 per cwt.

The crops on the upper Karun and Diz rivers were fairly good; but the wheat grown there is not suitable for the European market.

Next harvest.—The prospects for next harvest on the lower Karun depend entirely on the spring rains; grain has come up well, the winter rain having been good.

Oil seeds.—The oil seed crop was good and more sesame than usual was grown owing to the demand in former years for export.

Dates.—The date crop was below the average, it amounted to 5,310 tons for the district of Mohammerah and the Bahmishir river and Persian bank of the Shat-el-Arab. Prices were high, about R4-3 per cwt.

Miscellaneous.

Population.—The population of Mohammerah is now about 7,000.

Health.—Small-pox of a mild type was prevalent in June and July, and of severe type in November and December.

Cattle and sheep.—On the Karun there has been great mortality among sheep and cattle owing to scarcity of fodder, and an unusually cold winter.

Post office.—The Persian Post Office at Mohammerah and postal service to Shushtar was closed on the 30th September; letters to places on the Karun, sent through the Indian Post Office at Mohammerah, must be sent to the care of an Agent.

Bunder Nasri.

Bunder Nasri now contains 80 houses and has a population of about 300. Being the centre of the wheat trade, the failure of the crop checked the growth of this town; but some building is still progressing.

Appendix A.

No. 1.—Return of shipping at the Port of Mohammerah during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897.

ENTERED.

		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1895	11	953	95	102,852	106	103,805
	1896	14	1,133	82	85,341	96	86,474
	1897	9	857	68	68,071	77	68,928
German	1895	...	...	1	808	1	808
Turkish	1895	...	...	2	2,659	2	2,659
	1896	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
River boats from Karun.							
British	1895	...	...	27	3,501	27	3,501
	1896	...	...	27	3,501	27	3,501
	1897	...	...	20	2,785	20	2,785
Persian	1895	...	...	21	850	21	850
	1896	80	3,600	22	1,005	102	4,605
	1897	18	810	9	450	27	1,260
Total	1895	11	953	146	110,670	157	111,623
	1896	94	4,733	132	90,777	226	95,510
	1897	27	1,667	97	71,306	124	72,973

No. 2.

CLEARED.

		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1895	11	953	82	84,276	93	85,229
	1896	14	1,133	76	77,176	90	78,309
	1897	9	857	72	75,093	81	75,950
Austrian	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
Turkish	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
River boats to Karun.							
British	1895	...	...	26	3,388	26	3,388
	1896	...	...	26	2,938	26	2,938
	1897	...	...	21	2,899	21	2,899
Persian	1895	...	...	19	815	19	815
	1896	3	140	22	957	25	1,097
	*1897	18	810	9	450	27	1,260
Total	1895	11	953	127	88,479	138	89,432
	1896	17	1,273	125	82,451	142	83,724
	1897	27	1,667	103	79,277	130	80,944

* *Note.*—Returns of sailings under Foreign Flag are not obtainable, except in case of lighters loading at Bunder Nasri.

TABLE No. 1.

Export from Mohammerah.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported	Cwts., Tons, etc.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Wheat—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	119,100	14,435	44,140	13,843	15,032	5,014
India	,,	7,566	917	7,029	1,969	...	...
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	57,840	18,902	...	...
Germany	,,	2,400	300	...	...	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	77	10	900	233	1,500	550
Flour—							
Persian Gulf Ports	Cwts.	...	...	852	286	3,162	1,581
Gum—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	588	143	1,498	880	540	225
India	,,	2,268	604	362	213	787	309
Dates—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	18,750	4,500
India	,,	29,240	4,265	5,060	1,968	10,160	2,032
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	...	...	150	30
Horses—							
India	No.	118	3,300	73	1,300	62	1,240
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	...	...	3	60
Oil seeds—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	918	180	4,818	1,260	7,288½	3,658
India	,,	5,282	1,154	2 573	591	1,330	595
Germany	,,	11	2	...	...	...	...
France	,,	...	...	2,972	1,942	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	59	11	...	...	...	...
Pearls—							
India	Pkgs.	...	...	...	...	1	1,124
Opium—							
Hong Kong	Cases.	...	...	6	400	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	4	83	7	500	3	174
Ghee—							
India	Cwts.	336	634	1,212	1,927	1,497	2,994
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	1,222	1,884	234	468
Wool—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	2,520	4,941	2,814	5,628
India	,,	6,629½	7,188	5,544	10,870	1,991	3,982
Germany	,,	637½	560	...	...	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	18	36	51	104
Manchester goods—							
Turkish Arabia	Pcs.	...	...	...	...	7,000	4,250
Miscellaneous—							
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	679	...	418
India	...	...	2,116	...	1,419	...	1,608
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	...	...	185	...	1,064
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	675	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	35,902	...	66,908	...	41,608
Specie—							
India	...	...	48,939	...	45,148	...	27,939
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	6,616	...	17,060	...	17,926
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	91,457	...	129,116	...	87,473
Total value of exports to principal countries.							
Great Britain	...	...	14,758	...	21,608	...	19,443
India	...	...	20,178	...	20,257	...	13,884
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	400	...	...
Germany	...	...	862	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	1,942	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	19,699	...	4,250
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	104	...	3,002	...	4,031
TOTAL	...	...	35,902	...	66,908	...	41,608

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Imports into Mohammerah.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	Cwts., Tons, etc.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Coal—							
Great Britain	Tons	350	425	273½	409	300	600
India	,,	...	...	...	...	307	480
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	...	...	81	160
Coffee—							
India	Cwts.	2,789½	11,872	3,039	30,390	2,559	11,942
Aden	,,	692½	3,324	...	...	...	...
Drugs—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	33
India	,,	560	356	...	790	...	209
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	59	63	...	...	...	...
Gunny Bags—							
India	Cwts.	398	1,522	1,919	3,010	...	660
METALS—							
Iron—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	84	38-5	...	...	1,105½	553
India	,,	1,072	467-16	1,133	437	97	97
Copper—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	44	192	...	...	...	...
India	,,	1,059	5,300	158	462	408	816
Other metals—							
India	Cwts.	219	395	1,004	1,395	462½	694
Metal manufactures—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	167
India	,,	...	828	...	778	...	689
Cotton Goods—							
Great Britain	Pkgs.	217	13,108	217	4,744	867	27,390
India	,,	5,489	53,347	3,588	70,435	3,456	32,829
Aden (American)	,,	...	...	50	750	...	...
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	10	105	3,000 pieces	375
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	67	1,766	66	1,255	...	...
Rice—							
India	Cwts.	1,846	447	8,265	5,186	4,392	2,210
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	84	40	1,352	848	...	...
Shawls—							
India	Cases	8	436	34	2,960	...	...
Silk—							
Great Britain	Cases	...	...	...	...	1	50
India	,,	15	409	47	1,383	27	1,350
Spice—							
India	Cwts.	714	938	1,575	2,207	664	936
Sugar, soft—							
India	Cwts.	3,068	3,662	7,269	4,072	74	49
Austria	,,	...	...	...	...	4,686	3,514
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	134	146	69	55	...	...
Sugar, loaf—							
France	Cwts.	5,477	3,856	350	313	5,946	4,955
India	,,	2,494	1,813	6,252	5,605	6,007	5,006
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	814	593	...	...	...	...
Tea—							
India	Cwts.	189	771	191½	891	171	768
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	4	17	4½	20	...	...
Thread and Twist—							
India	Cwts	794	2,089	336	968	202	692
Wheat—							
India	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	2,752½	1,146
Basrah	,,	...	...	...	...	48,000	16,000

Imports into Mohammerah—concld.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	Cwts., Tons, etc.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Miscellaneous—							
Great Britain	...	...	33	...	...	...	823
India	...	...	663	...	2,051	...	3,034
Austria	...	...	160	...	...	...	735
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	170	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	1,554	...	2,217	...	2,445
TOTAL	...	...	110,631-1	...	143,906	...	121,407
Total value of Imports from Principal Countries—							
Great Britain	...	...	13,796-5	...	5,153	...	29,616
Aden	...	...	3,324	...	750	...	...
India	...	...	85,315-16	...	133,020	...	63,607
Austria	...	...	160	...	...	...	4,249
France	...	...	3,856	...	313	...	4,955
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	275	...	16,535
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	4,179	...	4,395	...	2,445
TOTAL	...	...	110,631-1	...	143,906	...	121,407

River trade to Karun Ports.

Principal article shipped and transhipped from principal countries.	Cwts., Tons, etc.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
METALS—							
Iron—							
Local	Cwts.	315	95	782	391	54	54
India	,,	2,108	920	795	398	760	762
Great Britain	,,	63	30	3,360	1,844	...	...
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	...	...	8	2
Others—							
Local	Cwts.	171	666	160	323	76	135
India	,,	440	1,613	143	101	4	12
Great Britain	,,	92	400	371	815	189	243
Piece Goods—							
Local	Pkgs.	145	1,760	1,426	26,873	473	4,730
India	,,	1,265	14,265	691	12,681	900	9,340
Great Britain	,,	...	...	165	3,323	...	...
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	46	900	57	1,096
Sugar, loaf—							
Local	Cwts.	1,428	1,039	3,949	4,129	1,469	1,223
India	,,	87½	63	1,155	1,208	...	...
Great Britain (German)	,,	...	...	1,612	1,785	...	...
France	,,	1,398	1,011	2,100	1,883	975	812
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	...	...	153	108
Sugar, soft—							
Local	Cwts.	93	70	1,834	1,199	1,020	765
India	,,	1,173	858	2,586	1,690	1,020	765
Great Britain	,,	...	...	351	196	...	...
Twist—							
Local	Cwts.	35	33	375	1,058	70	260
India	,,	877	2,487	546	3,059	199	765
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	12	58	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Local	...	...	462	...	4,618	...	2,945
India	...	...	1,193	...	2,206	...	1,392
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	668	...	7
Turkish Arabia	...	...	1,786	...	1,092	...	614
TOTAL	...	...	28,751	...	72,498	...	26,030
Specie—							
Local	...	...	50	...	1,478	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	1,950	...	2,593	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	30,751	...	76,569	...	26,030
Total value from Principal Countries.							
Local	...	...	4,125	...	38,591	...	10,112
India	...	...	21,399	...	21,343	...	13,036
Great Britain	...	...	430	...	8,631	...	250
France	...	...	1,011	...	1,883	...	812
Turkish Arabia	...	...	1,786	...	2,050	...	1,820
TOTAL	...	...	28,751	...	72,498	...	26,030

River trade from Karun Ports to Mohammerah and Basrah.

Principal Articles.	Cwts., Tons, etc.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
BEAMS	Cwts.	352	51	2,338	1,120	1,738	254
COTTON	,,	507½	553-10	451	632	791	902
,, Basrah	,,	...	...	...	...	182	209
FLOUR	,,	1,187	261	1,984	730	3,753	1,347
GHEE	,,	260	288	200	1,609	258	409
GUM	,,	1,286	343	2,442	1,397	1,810	1,392
PIECE GOODS	Pkgs.	118	321	1,660 cwts.	12,210	280	2,800
,, Basrah	,,	15	41	315	1,970	347	1,596
RICE	Cwts.	62	15	203	145	2,532	1,299
MAHLAB	,,	42	127	574	1,288	188	432
OILSEEDS	,,	1,174	285	6,579	2,940	7,476	5,519
WHEAT	,,	34,022	3,433	45,735	12,931	4,563	1,408
WOOL	,,	2,242	2,392	4,330	8,470	7,039	10,829
,, Basrah	...	2,201	2,348	...	...	218	335
Carpets—							
Great Britain	Bales	187	2,782	68	700	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Local	...	...	148	...	420	...	1,415
Basrah	...	...	169	...	13	...	67
TOTAL	...	...	13,557-10	...	46,575	...	30,213
SPECIE	...	...	66-10	...	802	...	10,717
Basrah	...	...	...	...	367	...	329
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	13,624	...	47,744	...	41,259

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SELECTIONS

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ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1898-99.

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No. 104 of 1899.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. MEADE,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Foreign Department,
Simla.

Bushire, *the 3rd July 1899.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1898-99, arranged as follows:—

Part I.—General Summary.

Appendix A.—Meteorological Tables.

„ B.—Dispensary Reports.

Part II.—Report on Maskat Affairs.

Appendix A.—Dispensary Reports.

Part III.—Trade Report of the Persian Gulf for 1898.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

Part IV.—Trade Report for Maskat.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

Part V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. J. MEADE,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1898-99.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—GENERAL.

Rainfall and harvest.—It will be remembered that a timely fall of rain in March 1898 saved the crops last year. Less area than usual had, however, been sown, and there was not, therefore, grain for exportation, nor did prices fall appreciably during the summer, or indeed until the rainfall in the winter assured the coming harvest. The rains this year commenced in the middle of November, and, though there was immediately afterwards a prolonged break, they recommenced in December, and continued off and on till the beginning of March, when they ceased entirely. It clouded up several times in March, and a good "Nao Roz" rain was confidently expected, but, unfortunately, none fell, and the crop has not, therefore, been quite so good as was at one time expected. The late-sown fields required more rain to bring them on, and even the early ones would have benefitted. On the whole, however, the harvest has been a good one, a great deal of land has been cultivated, and prices, as will be seen from the marginal statement, have fallen greatly. The continued maintenance of the embargo against export of grain is therefore unnecessary, and numerous protests have been made to me by the merchants, who, together with the producers, suffer greatly from it. There are, however, I believe, difficulties in the way of its removal while prices are so high at Tehran. I trust that ere long the Persian Government may see its way to remove this prohibition, which is doing much injury to the trade of Southern Persia. The effects of the plentiful rainfall were seen on the Bushire plain, and changed its ordinary parched and dried up surface into a green sea of young corn, interspersed with masses of wild flowers, for which, according to the old sailing directions, Bushire has always been famous. Early in the year fields of narcissus scented the air, and these, later on in February and March, gave place to a profusion of other flowers, poppies, larkspur, wild stocks, lilies, etc., which, mingled with the green of the wheat and barley, were very pleasant to the eye. The want of rain in March shortened the spring, and by April the plain had resumed its normal aspect.

Prices in 1897-98.	
Wheat	Krs. 21 to 28 per Hashim maund of 124 lbs.
Barley	Krs. 18 to 24 „ „ „ „
Rice	Krs. 40 to 50 „ „ „ „
Present rates.	
Wheat	Krs. 15 to 18 per Hashim maund of 124 lbs.
Barley	Krs. 9 to 10 „ „ „ „
Rice (Indian)	Krs. 32 to 40 „ „ „
Rice (Shirazi)	Krs. 36 to 45 „ „ „

Changes in the Governorship of Bushire.—There have been five Governors of Bushire during the year under report, *viz.*, (1) the Imadi-Nizam, (2) Saeedus-Sultan, (3) Muzzafer-i-Nizam, (4) Muez-ul-Mumalek, and (5) the Daria Begi, or "lord of the seas," the high-sounding title of the Persian Admiral.

The first four named were deputies appointed by the Firman Firma, who was then Governor-General of Fars; but later on, when the Gulf Ports were taken from the Firman Firma and given to the Mujir-es-Sultaneh, the Muez-ul-Mumalek stayed on as the deputy of the last-named official, who is the nephew of the powerful brothers, the Saad-ul-Mulk and Nizam-es-Sultaneh. The Daria Begi obtained the Governorship in September and has held it ever since.

Public peace and tranquility.—It is pleasant, after the record of 1897-98, to be able to report a comparatively quiet year at Bushire and in its neighbourhood. There have been few cases of violent crime, and the English community have not suffered at all. This improved state of things is, no doubt, chiefly due to the good rainfall, which provided plenty of agricultural work for everyone, and to the consequent fall in prices. Other causes, I think, are the stoppage of the arms traffic and the punitive measures taken during the spring and early summer against the Tungastanis. As mentioned in last year's report, a small force of Cavalry and Infantry, with a field gun, was sent by the Firman Firma in April 1898 from Shiraz to Borazjoon, where I saw them. They were under the command of the Saeed-us-Sultan, and were about 800 strong. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of his proceedings. The expedition is believed to have been a success, but it is doubtful if it had much lasting effect on the Tungastanis, or if any punishment reached those really to blame for the troubles which occurred in the early part of 1898. The Saeed-us-Sultan came to Bushire on the 20th May, and took up the post of Governor. He was recalled, however, immediately afterwards by the Governor-General, and returned to Shiraz with the greater part of his troops. It will be remembered that the Tungastani leader, Ali Khan, was believed to be the instigator of the attacks on the Bushire Residency, and on Mahmoud, the Jemadar of the Telegraph Department, whose relatives were killed and whose house was looted in March 1898. Immediately after these crimes, Ali Khan fled from the Imamzada where he had been in "bust", and returned to Tungastan. His enemy Hyder Khan joined Saeed-us-Sultan, and was confirmed in his position of Tungastani Governor. Ali Khan hearing of this fled to a port higher up the coast, with the intention of going by sea to Basrah. No attempts being made, however, to seize him, he returned to Tungastan, from where he commenced writing, to Mahmoud, and to the Residency, declaring his innocence, and threatening that, if the efforts which were being made against him were not relaxed, he would come in and take "bust" with Mahmoud. It should here be explained that this custom of taking "bust" is carried in Persia to such a length that an accused person can enter the house of his accuser, who is bound to receive him, and unable to take any steps against him, while he is in "bust". Ali Khan did not eventually go to Mahmoud's house, but applied to the Residency Authorities, stating that he would come in and surrender himself, provided he received a fair trial, and that a promise was given him that he would not be handed over to the Persians. I was at that time away from Bushire at Shiraz, and Mr. Prideaux, Assistant Resident, agreed to Ali Khan's proposal. He came in accordingly, and an investigation, which was held, pointed strongly to his connection with the crimes which occurred while he and his followers were staying at the Imamzada. Claims therefore of 4,000 Tomans were put forward by the Residency as compensation to those who had suffered. Ali Khan would probably have paid the amount, but he wished to be assured that he would not be molested afterwards by the Persian Government. This assurance we were unable to obtain, and I told Ali Khan, on my return from Shiraz, that as he had come in on the safe-conduct of a British Officer, he was free to leave the Residency, where he had been living for six months, whenever he pleased, but that as he had not paid the compensation demanded, we would now endeavour to recover it through the Persian Government, to whom he is subject. A formal demand has recently been made by our Minister at Tehran, and I hope the money will be recovered in due course. Ali Khan owns considerable landed property on the Bushire Island, and the outrage on Mahmoud originated in a dispute over a water-way. It had not,

I now think, a political object, and Mahmoud, was attacked not because he was a British protege, but for personal reasons.

Quarantine and public health.—Quarantine has continued to be administered at the request of the Persian Government by the Government of India, who have given the services of Assistant Surgeons to supervise the arrangements at Mohammerah, Lingah and Bunder Abbas. At Bushire itself quarantine is managed by the Residency Surgeon, an Assistant Surgeon and a Hospital Assistant working under him. No case of plague has appeared in the Gulf during the year under report, but two imported cases have been discovered at Maskat since the 1st April. The victims were promptly segregated, and subsequently recovered. There have been no further cases. Quarantine is enforced against all ships from Karachi, the nearest infected port, and where the ship is herself infected she has to do quarantine from date of arrival. The only instance in which plague has occurred on board a ship coming up the Gulf is that of the "*Patna*," who lost a stoker at Karachi. Her passengers had, in consequence, to do quarantine on arrival here. The general health of the country bordering on the Gulf has been good, no epidemic having occurred during the year under report.

Currency.—The currency of Southern Persia has fallen into a very unsatisfactory condition. The silver Kran, which is equivalent to about 4 annas 6 pies, and which is almost universally used in commercial transactions, has been much depreciated. There are, too, several distinct mintings, the Krans of which have different values. In Bushire alone some 18 different kinds of Krans containing different quantities of silver and having different market values are in circulation. New Krans, which are almost the only kind which the Imperial Bank of Persia and the Customs House will accept, have been sent in large quantities up-country, with the result that it is difficult to obtain them in the Bushire market, and merchants have been put to much inconvenience in consequence. The matter is now being considered by Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran. The inconvenience experienced from the defective state of the currency has been enhanced by the action of a native company called the "Bushire Trading Company", who flooded Bushire with "Bijecks" or notes made "payable to bearer". This syndicate appear to have collected a quantity of good Krans, and sent them up-country, paying their bills in their own notes, which their constituents, generally petty dealers, could not refuse to accept. Similarly, British firms who had dealings with Persians have been obliged to accept "Bijecks" or bad Krans in payment of their claims, and have subsequently experienced much difficulty in getting rid of them. As the issue of these "Bijecks" appears to be a breach of the Bank's monopoly, they protested, with the result that the Persian Government have recently issued orders, directing the "Bushire Trading Company" to call in all their "Bijecks" and declaring them illegal tender after the 1st of June. This course should have a beneficial effect, especially if the Shah's Government can call in all the old Krans, now in circulation, and re-mint them. In August last, the Persian Government issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of copper coins into Tehran and their transport from place to place.

Tours during the year.—I visited Maskat in April 1898, returning to Bushire at the end of the month. Soon after my return I started on a prolonged visit to Shiraz and other places in Fars, returning to the coast in October. An account of this trip, which enabled me to avoid the summer heat in the Persian Gulf, will form the subject of a separate report. In January I visited Kharj Island, Koweit and Mohammerah, and in the following month went to Maskat, where I remained till the end of February, when I visited Bahrein, returning finally to Bushire on the 6th March. I sent Mr. F. B. Prideaux in December to enquire into some pending cases at Lingah, Bunder Abbas and on the Makran Coast, which has also been twice visited by Mr. Sealy, Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, and Political Officer for the Coast.

Settlement of claims for compensation.—A good deal has been done during the past year in disposing of claims by British subjects for compensation on

account of thefts, robberies, etc. Since I took over charge in June 1897, there have been 30 claims for compensation aggregating Krans 3,04,564. Nearly all these have been disposed of and the claims either compromised or paid in full. While I was at Shiraz, I managed, with the assistance of Captain Sykes, Consul at Kerman, to dispose of 17 cases in direct communication with the Firman Firma. The amount claimed was Krans 32,275, and a compromise was arrived at for Krans 19,626, which was distributed amongst the various claimants.

In August last a serious robbery took place from a lighter bringing piece-goods from the S. S. "*Parran*" to the Customs House. The lighter was supposed to have capsized during the night, but in reality her cargo was removed and handed over to certain Persian merchants, who actually despatched a portion to Shiraz, where I was at the time. Fortunately the crime was discovered and traced home, with the result that the guilty persons were punished and obliged to make good the value of the stolen property, which came to about Krans 1,50,000. The lesson has been a very beneficial one, as it has probably put an end to a system of fraudulent jettisons, which are generally believed to have been going on, and which were causing the Insurance Companies much loss and annoyance. The assistance given by the Governor in the disposal of this case deserves special notice.

Claims on behalf of the Telegraph Department for Government and other property taken at the time of Mr. Graves' death have been made good by the Persian Government, who have recently remitted Krans 16,841, which have been handed over to the Department.

Mr. Sealy's recent visit to Charbar on the Makran Coast has resulted in the partial settlement of a number of claims for compensation put forward by British Indian subjects there. Mr. Sealy met the Mamoor, who represents the Persian Government, and Mowladad Khan, the new Baluchi Governor of Persian Baluchistan, and came to an understanding with them, which will probably result in a complete settlement of these questions during the coming year.

Generally, out of claims aggregating Krans 3,16,947 at Bushire, Krans 2,02,190, equivalent to about Rs. 56,164, have been recovered from the Persian authorities, leaving a sum of Krans 1,02,108 still recoverable. This, however, includes Krans 40,000 on account of the outrages committed at the house of Mahmoud, the Telegraph Jemadar, and at the Bushire Residency in March 1898. This was delayed as it was hoped that the money could be recovered direct from Ali Khan, but, as this has been found impossible, we have been obliged to go to the Persian Government, who will now be obliged to take active measures against the culprits.

Mail robberies.—The Persian Post Kossid, who left Bushire for Shiraz on the 8th of October 1898, was attacked and killed near Khan-zanyan. The robbers, who belonged to the Rai-Rahmat tribe, carried off all the parcels and cash. The Governor-General of Fars sent about 40 sowars under an officer to punish the robbers, but beyond recovering some of the parcels nothing was done.

2.—OMAN—MASKAT.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, I S.C., was Political Agent throughout the year, and his report accompanies as Part II of this compilation.

3.—OMAN—PIRATE COAST.

Affairs appear to have proceeded quietly on this coast during the past year, and there have been no casualties among the trucial Chiefs. I fully intended visiting the coast during the winter, but work elsewhere prevented my doing so. It should, however, be visited next year as no Resident has been there since 1896.

It is reported that the uncle of the Sheikh of Shargah has given a long lease of some oxide mines to Haji Ali Dubash, also known as Nakhoda Ali, who is a resident of Bushire, where he got into trouble and had to leave. He is said to have already exported 400 tons of oxide, and a further enquiry into the concession will be made when an opportunity offers.

4.—BAHREIN.

Sheikh Isa has continued to be ruler and has enjoyed good health. I visitied the place towards the close of the past financial year and took the opportunity to visit some remarkable mounds at a place called Ali about seven miles from Menamah, the chief town on the large island. There are apparently some hundreds of these mounds, of which a few have been partially explored. They are supposed to be pre-historic and to date back to early Phœnician times. I have not been able, however, to obtain much information regarding them, and an organised scientific examination might give interesting results.

5.—NEJD.

Abdul Aziz, a nephew of Mahomed bin Rasheed, the Amir of Jabal Shammar, succeeded his uncle at the end of 1897. It was stated that the sons of the late Sheikh of Koweit had enlisted the Shammar Sheikh on their side, and that he intended making a descent on Koweit with the object of ousting Sheikh Mobarek. In January last, Abdul Aziz was reported to be within three marches of Koweit itself, and his movements were watched with some anxiety by the people of the place. He appears, however, to have become involved in hostilities with some of the Bedouin tribes of that part of Arabia, and to have come to some understanding with Sheikh Mobarek, the latest accounts being that he is returning towards Nejd.

6.—KOWEIT.

Sheikh Mobarek has continued to be the ruler during the year under report. When I went to Koweit in January last, I had an interview with him at his house, and found him to be a venerable looking Arab Sheikh, of, I should say, between 55 and 60 years of age. It would, I think, be an advantage if the British India steamers could visit Koweit, as the trade of the place has now to be carried to Mohammerah and there re-shipped. The town is fairly clean, and as it is the chief outlet for the trade of that portion of Arabia, it may become a flourishing place in the future.

7.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

From Koweit I proceeded up the Shat-el-Arab to Mohammerah, and had two interviews with Sheikh Khazal, brother of the late Sheikh Mizal, whose death was referred to in last year's report. The present Sheikh received the title of Muez-es-Sultaneh from the Persian Government in April 1898, and he appears to have governed his district, on the whole, in an able manner, and has earned the good opinion of British firms trading to Mohammerah, who say that their interests are better looked after now than they were in the days of his brother, Sheikh Mizal. The Sheikh has been engaged, during the year, in various expeditions against Arab tribes within his jurisdiction, the most important of which was that against the Bawi tribe of Nasri, whose insurrection at one time gave rise to some uneasiness. Sirdar Akrem continued to be Governor-General of Persian Arabistan throughout the year, but has since been relieved by Ain-ed-Dowleh.

A riot occurred at Dizful early in the year, when several persons were killed. The residents of one of the quarters of the town attacked the Deputy Governor of Dizful, who, however, was able to defeat them but had to leave Dizful soon after to avoid further fighting.

The members of the French Mission at Suza have continued their explorations, but appear to have suffered from the hostility of the Arabs of that vicinity. They went last summer to Ispahan, and intend spending the coming hot weather in the mountains north of Suza.

Messrs. Lynch Brothers were engaged throughout the year in the construction of the road which is to connect Ahwaz with Ispahan. It will be a mule track and will shorten the land journey very considerably.

Messrs. Lynch have various claims against the Persian authorities, but, on the whole, their affairs are progressing favourably.

8.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

His Royal Highness the Firman Firma, a near relation of the present Shah, was Governor-General of Fars when I visited Shiraz. In January last, he was relieved by the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and came down to Bushire in February on his way to Kerbella, where he is gone on a pilgrimage.

The harvest in Fars was better this year than it has been for some time back, as the locusts did not appear as early as usual. It is hoped that the period of agricultural depression, which has now lasted for several years, is about to end, and that a period of prosperity will succeed.

Gulf Ports.—There is not much to mention about the Gulf Ports with the exception of Lingah, the history of which has been interesting during 1898-99. Lingah was originally founded by the Jowasimi Arabs, whose Sheikhs ruled it, yielding more or less submission to the authority of Persia. Eventually the Persians succeeded in obtaining the complete control of the place, and in 1887 the Sheikh of that time was captured and sent to Tehran, since which Lingah has been under Deputy Governors appointed by the Governor of Bushire. Last year, however, Sheikh Mahomed, a descendant of the former Arab Sheikhs, attacked Lingah, and easily got possession of it. No damage, to speak of, occurred to our subjects in consequence of this revolution, and it seemed likely at one time that the Sheikh would establish himself finally in place of his ancestors, and that the Persian Government would accept the situation and acquiesce in the restored Arab rule. Such was not, however, the case, as the Persians appear, throughout, to have been resolved to re-assert their authority. Accordingly, in February last, the "*Persipolis*" went to Lingah conveying the Daria Begi and a small force. An attack was suddenly made and Lingah retaken by the Persians. The Sheikh made his escape.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, before the attack on Lingah, had made some arrangements with a contractor for the landing of cargoes at special rates. This clashed with the contract held by the old Hamal Bashi, and in the confusion which resulted from the capture of the place the company seems to have been put to some inconvenience. I believe, however, that matters are now on a better footing.

An important case regarding the Island of Hormaz has recently been settled. The island contains valuable mines of red oxide of iron, and both Messrs. A. and T. J. Malcolm and the Moin-ut-Tujar endeavoured to obtain a concession for working them. Both parties appear to have obtained the support of influential persons at Tehran, and to have spent a good deal of money in obtaining firmans and grants. Eventually the island has been given to the Moin-ut-Tujar, who has had to pay Krans 98,000 to Messrs. Malcolm as compensation.

9.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

Affairs on this coast have proceeded more quietly during the past year than in 1897-98, and there is little to record. Asaf-ud-Dowlah, Governor of Kerman, returned to that place from Bampur before the summer without effecting much, but there has not been any further trouble amongst the Baluchis themselves. It was decided to make a fresh distribution of the

subsidies by giving more to the headmen over whose lands the telegraph line actually passes, and less to the Chiefs. It was found that in the case of Geh, for instance, the Chief, who received Rs. 3,000 a year, did little or nothing to protect the line, which runs through the property of various smaller men. It is hoped that the new arrangements will result in the lesser Chiefs considering themselves personally responsible for the safety of the line, which passes ovef their land, as well as for that of the telegraph employés and other Europeans who may have to go there. A Baluchi Chief, named Mowladad Khan, who has been appointed by the Persian Government as the Baluchi Governor of the district in place of Husein Khan, the Chief of Geh, as I have already mentioned, met Mr. Sealy at Charbar, when arrangements were made for the payment of claims of British Indian traders.

Mir Abdi Khan, of Dashtiari, who gave so much trouble last year, and who repeatedly threatened to attack Charbar, was seized by the Persians and removed to the interior of Persia. The present District Officer, Mowladad Khan, is a near relation of Abdi Khan, and he has made the release of the latter a condition for the payment of our claims, he, on his part, guaranteeing Abdi Khan's good behaviour in future. The matter is now being considered by the Legation.

10.—SLAVE TRADE.

Little has been done in the way of seizing slave dhows during the past year, only one vessel was taken by the "*Sphinx*" in June 1898, and she had to be subsequently released on enquiry.

There has been a good deal of correspondence regarding the manumission of slaves, and 14 persons applied to this Residency for manumission during the past year. Some of the applications are still under consideration. We are also arranging for the return of freed slaves to Africa.

11.—PIRACY.

No piracies took place on British Indian vessels during the year under report. This was chiefly due to the special measures adopted by the Government of India in stationing a gunboat in the Shat-el-Arab during the date-season, when the Indian craft come up to buy dates.

Owing to these measures, the Turkish and Persian authorities appear to have also stirred themselves, and special patrolling parties were organised for the safety of the river, with good results.

12.—ROYAL NAVY.

During the early part of the year H. M. S. "*Sphinx*" and "*Redbreast*" were in the Gulf. Both these ships left the Gulf in May, the former for Karachi and the latter for Trincomalee, H. M. S. "*Lapwing*" taking their place. The "*Sphinx*" returned to the Gulf in June, and remained until October, when, on being relieved by H. M. S. "*Pigeon*," she left for Bombay for usual repairs. From Bombay she again came up in December, and was on the station up to the close of the year.

The "*Redbreast*" returned to the Gulf in October, and was placed on special duty in the Shat-el-Arab during the date-season.

Rear-Admiral Douglas, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, came up the Gulf, in February last, in his flagship the "*Eclipse*." For many years past no large men-of-war have entered the Gulf.

13.—OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) M. J. Meade was confirmed in the post of Resident in the Persian Gulf on the 10th March 1898, and there have

been no permanent changes in the *personnel* of the Residency during the past year. Captain P. Lumsden, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, took furlough to England in May 1898, and Captain E. Wickham Hore, I.M.S., has acted for him, remaining at Bushire during the remainder of the year. In November 1898, Mr. J. P. Sequeira, the Uncovenanted Assistant to the Resident, went to India on two years' leave, and Mr. P. Candhy, the Head Clerk and Dragoman at Busrah, took his place. Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, First Assistant Resident, took short leave to India, and the Residency Surgeon, with the approval of the Government of India, carried on his duties during his absence.

14.—OBSERVATORY.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked appendix A.

BUSHIRE;
The 3rd July 1899.

M. J. MEADE,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the force and prevailing directions of the wind and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1898-99.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.																Rain.
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	In. Cts.
April 1898 .	188·6	...	17	10	14	...	3	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	20	13	...
May „ .	210·4	10	7	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	27	24	...
June „ .	282·4	...	7	3	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	10	10	54	...
July „ .	213·3	7	4	4	7	4	3	10	7	3	4	3	3	3	3	7	14	14	...
August „ .	155·6	16	7	7	...	7	7	3	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	10	3	20	...
September „ .	130·2	13	7	...	27	...	20	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
October „ .	132·3	13	32	...	19	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
November „ .	134·8	10	3	7	43	7	23	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 65
December „ .	148·4	12	26	3	19	7	26	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 90
January 1899 .	189·5	6	16	6	6	23	6	6	11	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 86
February „ .	164·9	11	14	...	21	7	25	4	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 83
March „ .	207·0	3	36	3	26	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	3	0 2
For the year .	179·7	8	14	4	14	6	12	2	7	1	2	1	0·2	0·5	0·7	2	7	11	7 26

Rainfall during Cultivation Season of	Inches.	Cents.
1889-90	7	89
1890-91	20	70
1891-92	7	68
1892-93	11	26
1893-94	17	66
1894-95	23	63
1895-96	4	90
1896-97	7	99
1897-98	7	0
1898-99	7	26

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending March 1899 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		Wet.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
April 1898 . . .	30·013	73·3	64·6	79·3	93·7	66·4	58·1	61·1	52	10th April.	19th April.
May „ . . .	29·887	82·4	72·1	88·4	101·2	75·7	66·7	68·2	62	8th May.	14th May.
June „ . . .	29·688	84·7	74·3	89·8	97·9	79·3	74·9	70·3	64·9	22nd June.	7th June.
July „ . . .	29·606	90·6	84·3	96·5	107·7	84·3	78	76·9	66·5	15th July.	3rd July.
August „ . . .	29·700	92·2	85·7	96·2	103·4	84·3	74·4	77·1	69·5	23rd August.	29th August.
September „ . . .	29·829	86·4	78·6	95	99·8	80·7	76·6	74·3	65·2	5th September.	22nd September.
October „ . . .	30·060	78·0	69·0	88·2	92·3	71·9	63·2	65·8	55·5	1st October.	29th October.
November „ . . .	30·149	67·8	63·8	77·7	85	63·3	58·5	60·3	53·8	18th November.	30th November.
December „ . . .	30·242	55·7	51·0	65·4	73·3	51·5	38·8	47·8	38	15th December.	29th and 30th December.
January 1899 . . .	30·248	54·7	51·3	63·0	73·8	50·6	43	48·3	42·9	19th January.	6th January.
February „ . . .	30·122	57·3	53·9	65·4	78·8	52·9	48·8	50·3	45·5	22nd February.	23rd February.
March „ . . .	30·074	64·9	59·5	73·1	86·5	59·4	52	56·5	48	30th March.	15th March.
For the year .	29·966	73·0	67·3	81·5	107·7	68·3	38·8	63·0	38	15th July.	29th and 30th December.

APPENDIX B TO PART I.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the Persian Gulf during the year 1898.

Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1897.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
Town of Bushire about 13,000	1st class	...	...	...	...	
	2nd class	1	...	...	1	
	3rd class	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	...	1	

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Persian Gulf during the year 1898.

Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
			Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
...	Residency Dispensary, Bushire.	2nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,418	...	6,418	58·5	6,418

TABLE

Statement showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients

Number.	Name of Dispensary.	General Diseases.													
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Residency Dispensary, Bushire.	1	...	130		4	58	31	62	582	96	187	22	4	264

No. III.

treated in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1898.

Local Diseases.																								
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of loco motion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients in dispensary.	Operations.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
59	163	261	4	11	81	237	95	141	17	396	12	1	..	14	4	102	38	122	448	114	10	9	44	2	6,418	395

TABLE No. III-A.

Statement showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1898.

	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1837.	Number of operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3. and 4.	Results of Column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged other wise.	Died.		
II	Removal of sub-aceous cyst.	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
,,	Evacuation of abscess.	...	115	...	115	115	115	115	...	...	...	...	
,,	Removal of foreign body (leech from food passage).	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Extraction of teeth.	...	218	...	218	218	218	218	...	...	...	...	
,,	Extraction of lens.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Removal of wax or foreign bodies from external meatus.	...	51	...	51	51	51	51	...	...	...	...	
,,	For abscess of the liver.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	
,,	Paracention of abdomen.	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
,,	Fistula in ano .	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Removal of vesicle calculus by lateral pari-neal latho-tomy.	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
,,	Removal of ure-thral calculus.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	

TABLE No. IV.

Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1898.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.				Other Classes.	Daily Attendance								Remarks.
											Average Number.				Ratio per cent. of				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	Residency Dispensary, Bushire	2,848	1,959	1,619	6,418	...	...	...	6,418	...	23·0	18·7	15·9	8·5	40·9	31·9	27·	100·0	

TABLE No. V, PART I.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1898.

| Number. | Name of Dispensary. | Cash balance on 1st January 1897. | INCOME. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. V, PART II.

Account of Invested Capital of the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, for the year 1898.

Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December 1898.
1	Residency Dispensary, Bushire.						

Bushire;
The 9th July 1899.

E. WICKHAM HORE, *Captain*, I. M. S.,
Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

POLITICAL.

The year under report has been one of exceptional tranquillity in the interior and is remarkable for the comparative absence of internecine wars among the tribes. Seldom has Oman enjoyed so long a period of tranquillity. This quiet is partly attributable to the removal by death of several of the most troublesome of the tribal leaders, notably of Saiyid Ibrahim bin Keis, of Rostak.

The following incidents, regarding all of which special reports have been submitted, occurred during the year under report:—

Rising of the Jenebeh at Sur.—In March 1898, Suleiman bin Suweylim, Governor of Sur, arrived at that place from Dhofar, and after summoning the Sheikhs of the Jenebeh he informed them that he did not intend in future to respect *khafir* (a system of safe conduct in vogue amongst the tribes). He then dismissed the Sheikhs and proceeded the same day to Maskat, leaving his son, a youth of 12, in charge of the Governorship. The Jenebeh were much incensed at the Suleiman's averred intention to disregard the ancient custom of *khafir*, but it is improbable that they would have taken any active steps to show their disapproval had reasonable tact been shown in dealing with them.

But subsequent high-handed acts on the part of the Suleiman's son, coupled with an attempt on his part (under instructions from his father) to build a fort on a spot commanding at one time the water-supply of the town and the caravan route leading to the interior, so incensed the Jenebeh that the various sections of the tribe combined to protect their own interests.

Their efforts in this direction were, however, marked throughout with commendable moderation. They commenced by sending a petition to the Sultan praying His Highness to stop the building of the fort and to remove Suleiman's son from the post of acting Wali. The Sultan ultimately acceded to their wishes and sent a new Wali and a fresh garrison to Sur, which were duly accepted by the Jenebeh, and the affair was thus peaceably settled

Imprisonment of Dhofar Chiefs.—On the 12th May a report was received that Sheikh Salim bin Hamad al Mahrooni had been arrested at Dhofar and had been brought to Maskat and placed in irons in Fort Jellaly (Maskat.) It was further reported that the arrest of this Sheikh had been instigated by Suleiman bin Suweylim out of revenge for the death of his son, who was killed by the Dhofar tribes in the late rebellion, which it will be remembered was quelled by the active assistance afforded to the Sultan by the Government of India.

In June a further report was received of the arrest at Dhofar of Sheikh Oomer bin Abdulla al Mahrooni, cousin of Sheikh Salim bin Hamad, also at the instigation of Suleiman bin Suweylim and for the same reasons, but on this occasion the prisoner was taken to Sohar (Suleiman's head-quarters) and incarcerated in the fort there.

Both these men were released in December.

Attempts to levy a punitive tax.—In July His Highness the Sultan notified to this Agency his intention of levying a punitive tax of 5 per cent. on the date produce of the tribes residing at Rostak and Wadi Maawal as a punishment for the trouble they had been giving to His Highness for some time past. Three days later the proclamation regarding the extra tax was issued.

As soon as the tax began to be levied complaints at once began to be made by British subjects, and on enquiry it transpired that the whole produce of these districts had already been bought up and paid for by certain Banians and that the proposed tax would fall not on the tribes whom it was desired to punish but on British traders.

The tax was repealed in September and the excess dues returned to those from whom they had been levied.

Raid on British India traders at Shinas.—In March two British Indian traders, Khushaldas Mewaram and Seokhram Jessenmal, residents at Shinas, reported at this Political Agency that a raid had been made eleven or twelve days previously by a band of about 100 or 150 of the Beni Katab tribe, who had looted the complainants of $ 3,480 and $ 651½ respectively, in cash and jewels, besides seriously wounding two of their servants.

The Political Agent at once proceeded to the place in H. M. S. "*Sphinx*," and found on enquiry that the complainants' statements were substantially correct, that the Naib Wali, Seif bin Mubarak Jebbari, and the garrison consisting of only two men had taken to flight as soon as the first shot was fired, and that although the complainants had sent early information of the occurrence to Suleiman bin Suweylim, Wali of Sohar, in whose jurisdiction Shinas lies, no notice whatever had been taken of the complaint nor had any attempt been made to institute enquiries into the matter.

A communication was made to the Sultan

GENERAL.

On the 13th April a fire broke out in one of the shops in the bazar. Information was brought to the Political Agent. Prompt arrangements were at once made for the despatch to the spot of the detachment of the 21st Bombay Infantry on duty at the Agency and a party of blue jackets from H. M. S. "*Lapwing*," by whose exertions the fire, which at one time threatened to become serious, was soon got under.

On the 23rd May another fire was reported to have taken place at Bunder Jisseh, which resulted in the destruction of the whole village with the exception of seven huts.

On the 3rd June a disastrous cyclone passed over Maskat and the adjacent country accompanied by heavy rain. Great loss occurred amongst the small craft at Matrah and other towns on the coast. Thousands of date and other trees were uprooted by the violence of the storm, and some damage was done to property in Maskat and Matrah.

The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf visited Maskat early in April in the R. I. M. S. "*Lawrence*" and again in February in the same vessel.

The imposition of quarantine on account of plague in India, remained in force throughout the year, and the country is still free of this scourge.

NAVY.

Maskat was visited during the year by Her Majesty's ships "*Sphinx*," "*Pigeon*," "*Redbreast*" and "*Lapwing*."

Rear-Admiral Douglas also visited Maskat in February in his Flagship the "*Eclipse*."

Foreign navies were represented by the French Gunboat "*Scorpion*" and German Cruiser "*Arcona*."

SLAVE TRADE.

In June a pearl-fishing dhow, bound from Khaburah to Bahrein, was seized by Commander Baker of H. M. S. "*Sphinx*" and brought in for adjudication in the Consular Court at Maskat, having Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction. The Court on enquiry found that there was no evidence to prove that the Nakhoda was aware at the time of his departure from Khaburah of the slave's presence on board, and he and his vessel were released. The slave was duly liberated and his owner handed over to His Highness the Sultan for punishment.

In December an African slave-boy, Ferooz bin Mabrooh, who had been liberated at this Consulate, was reported to have been re-enslaved by a Persian subject named Abdul Rasul bin Ibrahim, of Bunder Abbas. Further enquiry confirmed the truth of the report, and steps were taken which resulted in the boy being again set at liberty. At the same time the matter was reported to the Political Resident with a view to punishment being meted out to Abdul Rasul by the Persian authorities.

During the year under report 105 fugitive slaves took refuge in the Consulate. Of these, 89 were manumitted under the stipulations of the Treaty of 1873, and 16 left the protection of the Consulate and found their way to Africa or India before their cases were enquired into by His Highness the Sultan.

Commander Baker, H. M. S. "*Sphinx*," freed under the Brussels Conference Act two slaves who had taken refuge on board the vessel under his command.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Major C. G. F. Fagan remained in charge of the Political Agency and Consulate throughout the year under report.

C. G. F. FAGAN,
Political Agent and Consul,
Maskat.

APPENDIX A TO PART II.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in Maskat during the year 1898.

Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1897.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks
25,000	1st class		*Nil.*			
	2nd class					
	3rd class					
	TOTAL					

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospital, Maskat, during the year 1898.

Name of district.	Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
			Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally	Represented by	Total treated		
Foreign, Persian Gulf	Civil Hospital, Maskat.	I	68	50	5		6	8·8	9	3	2·7	0·2	0·5	3·4	4,906	587	5,493	54·2	5,561
	TOTAL	I	68	50		6	6	8·8	9	3	2·7	0·2	0·5	3·4	4,906	587	5,493	54·2	5,561

TABLE

Statement showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients

Number.	Name of dispensary.		General Diseases.													
			Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malaria fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Civil Hospital, Maskat.	In-door	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	15
		Out-door	5	...	145	2,066	15	11	37	8	108	74	162	21	9	423
		Total	5	...	147		15	11	37	9	108	74	164	22	9	438

No. III.

treated in the Civil Hospital, Maskat, during the year 1898.

Local Diseases.																								
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients in each dispensary.	Operations.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
2	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	11	1	...	1	9	...	68	4
67	230	98	18	2	15	296	143	68	31	589	8	11	...	10	1	80	4	85	220	223	2	10	194	4	5,493	972
69	231	98	18	2	17	297	145	68	33	591	8	12	...	11	1	81	4	87	231	224	2	11	203		5,561	1,976

TABLE No. IV.

Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospital, Maskat, during the year 1898.

No.	Name of dispensary.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.						Daily attendance. Average number.				Ratio per cent. of			
		Men.	Women.	Children.		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Civil Hospital, Maskat. In-door patients	53	7	8		...	...	6	59	3	...	27	0·2	0·5	3·4	79·4	5·9	14·7	100·
	Civil Hospital, Maskat. Out-door patients	3,563	1,099	831	5,493	7	...	1,058	4,215	213	...	38·8	8·7	8·7	54·2	67·8	16·1	16·1	100·
	Total	3,616	1,106	839	5,561	7	...	1,064	4,274	216	...	39·5	8·9	9·2	57 6	68·7	15·4	15·9	100·

TABLE No. V, PART I.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospital, Maskat, during the year 1898.

1	Number.
Civil Hospital, Maskat.	Name of Dispensary.
R126-0-9	Cash balance on 1st January 1898.
	INCOME.
	From Government.
R 1,020-0-0	Medical Officers.
R240-0-0.	Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including menial servants).
None*	As registers and forms.
None.	As European medicines.
None.	For diet, including Police cases.
None.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.
R193-4-3.	Special allowances given by Government.
None	Total.
	From local or other funds.
None	Local funds.
None	Municipal funds.
None	Interest on Inv estments.
None	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.
	Subscription.
R116-1-0	From Europeans.
R9-4-0	From Natives.
None	For diet (by paying patients, etc.)
None	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.
R 2-4-0	Miscellaneous receipts.
	TOTAL INCOME.
	EXPENDITURE.
	On Establishment.
	Paid by Government.
	As salaries.
R 1020-0-0	Medical Officers.
None	Nursing Establishment.
None	Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, Dressers, etc.
R 240-0-0.	Menial servants.
None	**Paid from local sources.**
None	**As salaries.**
None	Medical Officers.
None	Nursing Establishment.
None	Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, Dressers, etc.
None	Menial servants.
R 0-12-0	On bazar medicines.
R 30-4-0	On European medicines.
R 166-3-3	On diet.
R 172-3-9	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).
R 22-6-6	On buildings or repairs.
None	Invested during the year.
None	TOTAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.
R 60-10-9	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.
R 1-4-0	Average cost of each diet.
None	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.

TABLE No. V, PART II.

Account of Invested Capital of the Civil Hospital, Maskat, clearing the year 1898.

Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1898.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December 1898.
	Civil Hospital, Maskat.			*Nil.*			

PART III.—TRADE REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF FOR 1898.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The volume of trade in 1898, unfortunately, has not shown the improvement predicted in last year's report, consequent upon the grain crop not turning out as good as was anticipated.

The reports for the year show a decline of Rs. 31,85,734. The principal items showing a decrease are cotton goods, arms, loaf sugar, candles, drugs, chinaware, matches and timber. The following imports show increases: tea, provisions, soft sugar, copper, yarns, indigo, woollen goods, coffee, kerosine oil, glassware, gold lace and hardware.

The exports on the other hand have improved by Rs. 1,81,941 under the heads and order of shells, carpets, tobacco, almonds, gum, wheat and horses. Among the exports a decrease is shown in the case of arms, opium, wool, dates, hides, cotton, perfumery and silk.

The German firm trading under the style of "Deutsch Persische Handels Gesellschaft," mentioned in the previous year's report, confined their transactions chiefly to imports of German sugar, and failing to obtain paying indents liquidated, having almost absorbed the subscribed capital. It would appear from this that old-established firms need not at present fear competition from foreign enterprises to any great extent, but it must not be accepted that further attempts will not be made in the near future. It is believed that a large German Association, who have established trading centres in East Africa and Zanzibar, will venture to extend their operations to the Persian Gulf at an early date.

It is not, however, German competition which British manufacturers need most fear. Though no figures are given in the returns as regards cotton goods imported from Holland, yet such goods are said to be seen in the markets marked "made in Holland." Some houses are evidently importing into Persia through Bushire and *viâ* Baghdad and Kermanshah grey and white shirtings, dyed cottons and prints of poor and cheap quality, for which class of goods, there has been much demand owing to the impoverished condition of the principal buyers who cannot afford to indulge in better material. These Dutch goods are transhipped either at Manchester or London into British bottoms: they therefore are treated as imports from the United Kingdom.

British manufacturers might find it to their interest to study the reason why their Dutch competitors are able to send these goods to Persia and find a sale for them, notwithstanding that they have to pay extra freight and other charges to the British port of transhipment.

It is noticeable in the returns that kerosine oil is growing into general use, and it is gradually finding its way into the markets of the interior. It is obvious that with the increased use of this illuminant, a large demand for lampware, especially of cheap quality, will be created. All lamps in use here are either of Austrian or German make. There appears no reason why British manufacturers cannot imitate the Austrians and Germans and participate in this trade, which, though yet young, promises to become prominent.

In addition to the steamers of the old-established shipping companies mentioned in last year's report, the British and Colonial Steam Navigation Company, Limited, sent a few of their chartered vessels to Persian Gulf ports. Freight averaged 24 shillings per ton for general cargo and 40 shillings for shells.

The prices of food-stuffs continued high for the first five months of the year, and reached figures overtopping those for 1897. When the harvest was gathered and the new grain offered for sale, they fell nearly 50 per cent. in June, but in July they advanced again and remained at a rate 60 per cent.

above the normal prices of ordinary years. The chief cause of these abnormal figures was that the grain producers were afraid to part with their surplus grain in case another bad year might follow.

An embargo on the export of wheat to foreign countries was in force throughout the year and seems likely to be continued in spite of our efforts for its removal. The restriction is undoubtedly bad for trade, and, during the year under report, was unnecessary as prices were too high to allow of any transactions.

The prospects for 1899 are bright. The sowing season opened under favorable conditions. The rainfall, though not plentiful, was well distributed, and a much larger area has been brought under cultivation. If good rain falls early in the coming year, a general revival of trade may be looked for.

The confidence of the public was shaken during the year by the discreditable state of affairs at the Bushire Customs House. Numerous thefts and robberies culminated in the removal by night of the cargo of a lighter bringing piece-goods from the S. S. "*Parran.*" It was stated that she had capsized during the night, and that her cargo had been washed away, but it was subsequently proved that the goods had really been carried off by certain Persian merchants acting in combination with the Hamal Bashies or Custom officials. The crime was traced home and the insured value of the goods was recovered from the culprits to the extent of Tomans 15,000, equivalent to about Rs. 43,000, which was distributed rateably among the owners of the goods.

There has been some difficulty during the past year over the debased state of the currency at Bushire. There are several distinct mintings in use, some of which are not so valuable as others, and this has given rise to much confusion and some loss to merchants. The matter is under consideration, and it is to be hoped that the Persian Government will shortly take steps to call in all but the best Krans, and have them reminted. Considerable difficulty has also arisen in consequence of the issue by a Persian syndicate of notes generally known as "Bijecks." It is doubtful if the syndicate can redeem all the paper money it has issued, and its circulation is much objected to by European firms, who are, however, obliged to use "Bijecks" in the course of their business. The Imperial Bank of Persia have protested against the action of the syndicate as being a breach of the monopoly they hold from the Persian Government.

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition.—The enforcement of the prohibition against the importation of arms and ammunition into Persia has put a stop to this trade, and the figures shown in the tables represent the value of weapons imported for private use under special licenses.

Candles.—The accumulation of unsold stock from the previous year and a more extensive employment of kerosine oil, together with the poorness of the prices realized, deterred dealers from importing to any extent.

Coffee.—The trade in this article is reported to have been unremunerative, the quantity imported being in excess of the demand. A small speculation made in Java coffee to test the market for that variety is not believed to have been attended with success.

Cotton goods.—During the first quarter of the year the poverty of the cultivators, who are the principal customers, caused transactions to be limited. As the year advanced the trade became brisker and large clearances of old stocks were effected. In the last quarter a favorable rate of exchange and the anticipation of a good harvest effected the placing of numerous orders in the hands of merchants.

Yarn and Twist.—The failure of the crops for three successive years on the Persian Coast led many of the cultivators to resort more largely to weaving for a livelihood, a demand being thereby created for these commodities, which has doubled the imports into Lingah, and effected an increase of 15 per cent at Bunder Abbas.

Drugs and Medicines.—The demand has been less, more probably on account of the inability of the poorer classes to purchase than because of any particular improvement in the general health.

Glass and Glassware.—The imports into Bushire show an increase of 108 per cent. and at Bunder Abbas of 40 per cent. over those for the previous year. The revival of this trade is chiefly due to a greater demand in the interior of Persia for cheap lamps, table glasses and looking glasses.

Gold lace and thread.—In the aggregate, the imports show an advance of about Rs. 16,170, the demand for gold embroidered cloths and muslins from India, Turkey and France having increased. The last mentioned country supplied all the gold thread.

Hardware and Cutlery.—The improvement over the preceding year's returns for this trade cannot yet be considered satisfactory, as the figures are still lower than those of 1896. India is shown as being the principal exporter in this line, but most of the articles exported by that country were of German manufacture and cheap quality.

Indigo.—Calcutta samples continue to be neglected and transactions have been limited to the cheaper sorts. "Oudh" indigo is said to be preferred in most of the Persian markets. The revival of the weaving industry and dyeing operations in the interior caused a greater quantity of the dye to be used this year, thereby improving the imports by about Rs. 1,20,428. It is however reported that large stocks remained unsold at the close of the year.

Matches.—The import of this article has declined to the extent of Rs. 16,720, consequent upon the tightness of money amongst the poorer classes. Austria takes the lead in the export to this country, and Japan matches are finding their way through India into the Persian markets. The latter description do not seem, however, to meet with much favor at present.

Metals.—The trade under this head, as compared with that of 1897, shows the very considerable increase of Rs. 2,63,049, due almost entirely to the large imports of copper and brass. All other metals with the exception of tin show a slight decrease.

Oil, Kerosine.—This article is gradually coming into more general use making its way into the markets of the interior and taking the place of candles.

Porcelain and Chinaware.—The growing demand among the upper classes in the northern districts for a better quality of porcelain of European manufacture induced dealers to import greater quantities than last year. The imports of such description, consequently, rose 40 per cent. There was, however, a sharp decline in the trade in cheap wares from China, so that the total value of the imports was lower than the previous year by Rs. 29,040. Seventy five per cent. of the porcelain imported was supplied by the United Kingdom.

Provisions and Stores.—The figures for 1898 show that the value of provisions imported was more than treble the amount for 1897. The principal articles were wheat, flour and barley from Karachi, and rice from Calcutta and Burma. The increase amounted to Rs. 7,10,110. These abnormal figures were caused by the failure of the local crops for three consecutive years.

Sugar, loaf.—There was a considerable falling off in this commodity, amounting to 40 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. As in the case of some other imports, the decrease was mainly due to a greater number of the poorer classes being constrained by necessity to favor the cheaper article, *viz.*, soft sugar. The lead in the import appears still to be kept by France, though Germany and Austria are keenly competing in the trade, and Egypt has made an attempt to obtain a footing in the market. Transactions are said to have been generally satisfactory to traders, the exception perhaps being in the case of German importers, who have tried to compete unsuccessfully with the French by asking 15 per cent. less.

Sugar, soft.—The decline in loaf sugar has benefitted the trade in this article, causing it to advance 50 per cent. on the trade of 1897, and 5 per cent. on that of 1896. The principal exporting countries are Germany, France and Austria.

Tea.—The importation of tea, though showing an improvement of nearly 50 per cent. on that of the previous year, has not quite regained the position it occupied in 1896. The revival is due partly to Indian tea continuing to grow in favor with the internal and northern markets, and, if well pushed, it is likely to supersede altogether the more expensive sorts of China and Java teas. After India, these two countries in the order given supplied the greatest quantities of the commodity.

Timber and Wood.—Bad times affected building operations. Consequently the reduced demand for the materials caused the imports to be 10 per cent. less tran those of last year.

Woollen Goods.—There was an advance of 70 per cent. in the imports of woollen fabrics. The increase was principally in broad cloths, which are finding much favour with the wealthy classes in the northern and central districts of Persia, and they appear to be able to compete successfully with similar materials of Russian manufacture imported from the north. The principal supplying countries were Great Britain, Germany, France, and Austria. British manufacturers should watch the Persian markets, as the trade in these fabrics is likely to expand.

Shawls from India also showed a substantial improvement.

EXPORTS.

Horses.—The export trade in these animals showed a little improvement on the preceding year, *viz*, 76 horses against 10. The famine of 1896 in India, followed by the outbreak of plague, diminished the demand so considerably that year, that exporters from Persia experienced heavy losses, from the effects of which they have not recovered. The export to India consequently has not regained its former condition.

Arms and Ammunition.—The reason for the disappearance of this trade is the same as given under the same heading in the "Imports." The weapons exported from Bushire, valued at Rs. 500, were swords, daggers, and spear-heads of native make intended for Turkish Arabia.

Cotton.—A further decline in this export has occurred in 1898. The causes appear to be a greater local consumption, a partial failure of the crop, and an increasing export to Russia, where better prices for this commodity are obtainable than in India.

Dates.—Short crops and high prices ruling locally curtailed the demand for dates on the Arab coast, but the exports to India from Bushire were nearly doubled. On the whole there was a decline of 13 per cent. in the exports.

Almonds.—The shipments to India of this nut and its kernal showed a great improvement. Exports to other countries considerably decreased, and on the whole there was an advance of 37 per cent. over 1897.

Wheat.—The grain exported, as was also the case in the previous year, nearly all went to other Persian ports where prices were still higher. The large imports made by Lingah from foreign countries enabled her to supply the greatest quantity.

Gum.—High prices offering in India and London encouraged larger exports, which show an increase of 37 per cent. India, on this occasion, was the biggest consumer taking 59 per cent. of the total quantity shipped and the United Kingdom coming next with 36 per cent. Keen competition amongst the dealers left little profit to be made in this article.

Hides and Skins—The restrictions imposed by foreign countries on the importation of these articles from India, whence it is said the Persian imports are re-exported to Europe, decreased the demand, and a decline of Rs. 50,390 was the result.

Opium.—The supply of Persian opium has been short of the demand and prices obtained in Hong-kong and London were remunerative. It is said to be much appreciated in Formosa. The year's transactions show a decrease of Rs. 2,03,900. The shortage is probably due to failure of the cultivations in Kerman and increased overland traffic with Afghanistan.

Rosewater.—A scanty rainfall diminished the supply of roses and the continuance of the plague in India caused a further fall in the export of this perfume.

Shells.—The large profits realized in oyster shells in 1896 and 1897 and the demand in London led many merchants, who had hitherto held aloof, to speculate in this article. There was consequently a further increase of Rs. 4,69,458 in the exports. The eagerness of the shippers, unfortunately, prompted them to consign everything they could purchase irrespective of quality, thereby causing the London market to be overstocked and disaster to all who indulged in the trade. Losses of 75 per cent. and more are said to have been suffered.

Silk.—A further fall of Rs. 13,650, as compared with the figures for 1897 occurred in the export of this ware. This is due probably to an increased local demand and a poor market in India.

Tobacco.—An increased demand in Egypt, Turkey and Greece improved the exports by Rs. 1,32,852. The figures are, however, still below those for 1896.

Wool.—As anticipated in last year's report, there has been a decline in the export of wool to the extent of Rs. 1,63,295. The primary causes were a dull London market and the operations in America being limited. The year's clip has been unsatisfactory in quality on account of a considerable portion of the wool having had to be shorn from the carcasses of sheep, amongst which the mortality has been abnormal owing to the poorness of the pasturage. A considerable stock of wool was awaiting sale at the close of the year.

Carpets.—An extensive demand in the Egyptian markets and in a lesser degree in Turkey has resulted in an increased exportation amounting to Rs. 1,85,350.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exchange.—The year opened with a rate of Krans 54½ for the pound sterling and fluctuated near that figure till the end of August, when it rose gradually to Krans 50½ a month later, and then took a downward tendency to Krans 52½ at which figure it stood at the end of the year.

The average exchange with India for the year was Krans 353 for Rs. 100, and the highest and lowest figures touched during that period were Krans 365 and 330 respectively.

Specie.—No statistics of imports or exports of specie are kept by the Customs authorities of the Persian Gulf Ports and Shiraz. The figures given in the tables are gathered from the records of the steamship companies and the Imperial Bank of Persia.

There is a considerable amount of specie, other than that noted, carried by native sailing craft for purposes of trade with Turkish Arabia, Arab Coast, Oman, India and East Africa for which figures are unprocurable; the recorded movements of specie are therefore only approximate.

The imports of treasure into the Persian ports show a slight decline of 1 per cent. and the exports a decrease of 18 per cent. below the year before. Lingah imported 60 per cent., Bushire 32 per cent. and Bunder Abbas 8 per cent. of the total treasure imported; and in the exports Lingah sent 81¾ per cent., Bushire 10⅛ per cent. and Bunder Abbas 8⅛ per cent. of the whole. India supplied 60 per cent. of the specie, nearly all to Lingah, principally for re-export to the Arab Coast and its neighbourhood for purchasing pearls, and oyster shells. Consequently the exports of specie from that port is four and a half times as great as those from the other two ports.

Hitherto information regarding movement of specie at Shiraz has not been forthcoming, and the figures for 1898 obtained though the Imperial Bank of Persia were received too late to be included in the tables for centre of trade. The imports from the districts south of Shiraz were about 232,500 Tomans, equal to Rs. 6,45,833, and exports to the north were 263,400 Tomans, equal to Rs. 7,31,666. The Toman equals about Rs. 2-12-5.

Mule Hire.—The rate of transport, a most important item in the import trade, opened with a quotation of Krans 105 per 100 maunds of 775 lbs. to Shiraz at the commencement of the year. It steadily declined till July, when

it fell to Krans 70, the lowest figure touched, and, in the following two months, it stood at Krans 80, advancing Krans 5 in October and November, and finally the year closed with a quotation of Krans 90.

Freight.—This ruled at 25*s.* per ton to London for the first five months of the year. In June it rose to 30 shillings falling again in July and August to the former figure, and further declining to 22*s.* 6*d.* in November. In December it stood at 23 shillings per ton.

Shipping.—The returns show that the total number of steam vessels entering Bushire during 1898 was 98, with a tonnage of 99,847, an increase of 3 vessels and a slight fall in tonnage, as compared with 1897. Of these, 96 vessels carried the British flag, and the other two were Norwegian and Turkish. The failure of the grain crops in Southern Persia and the Euphrates valley for the last three years have been the cause of the falling off in the shipping trade, the other articles of export being insufficient to accommodate larger amount of tonnage without having to call at Indian ports to fill up on the return voyage.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS :—

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

3. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

4. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

5. Statement showing the customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1898-99.

6. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

7. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

8. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

9. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

10. Return of principal articles of export from Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

11. Return of principal articles of import into Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

12. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

13. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

14. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

15. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

16. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

17. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

18. Return of principal articles of export from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

19. Return of principal articles of import into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

20. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

21. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

22. Abstract table of exports to principal countries from all the ports before specified during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

23. Abstract table of imports into all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

24. Abstract table showing the total and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

25. Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports before specified during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

26. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

27. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

TABLE I.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	259 heads	44,030	10 heads	1,500	78 heads	11,700
Bahrein	1 head	170	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1 „	170	...	...	...	...
Mules—						
Indian	...	...	22 heads	3,300	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns and Rifles—						
United Kingdom	1 pkg.	255	1 case	4,500	...	...
Turkey	...	...	400 No.	40,000	...	...
Maskat	33 pkgs.	1,48,495	30 cases	1,35,000	...	...
Persian Ports	1,000 No.	1,00,011	400 No. / 2 cases	49,000	...	...
Cartridges—						
Maskat	98 cases	40,664	37 cases	15,540	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	9 „	3,780	...	...
Other sorts of Arms and Ammunition—						
United Kingdom	...	255	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	510	...	...	2 bdls.	500
Maskat	...	...	1 case	500	...	...
Persian Ports	...	34	4 cases	3,500	...	...
CATTLE—						
Bahrein	5,000 heads	14,994	4,000 heads	12,000	6,000 heads	24,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	88 bdls.	38,896	1 pkg.	442	...	...
India	54 pkgs.	23,868	9 pkgs.	3,978	10 pkgs.	4,290
Turkey	37 „	16,354	3 „	1,326	2 „	860
Maskat	3 „	1,326	4 „	1,768	7 „	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	37 „	15,870
Persian Ports	125 pkgs.	55,250	30 pkgs.	13,260	57 „	24,450
Curtains—						
United Kingdom	5 pkgs.	1,496	3 bales	900	...	...
France	2 bdls.	595	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	3 cases	1,200	...	...
India	1 bdle.	595	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1 case	595	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1 case	600	...	...
Persian Ports	4 cases	2,244	...	...	1 bale	180
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	2,138 cwts.	59,857	597 cwts.	8,004	353 cwts.	5,930
Turkey	...	...	...	...	7 „	120
Maskat	10 cwts.	289	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	600 cwts.	9,600	800 cwts.	16,000
Persian Ports	278 cwts.	7,769	...	...	...	...
Yarn and Twist—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	60
Bahrein	37 pkgs.	6,171	...	...	200 cwts.	8,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DATES—						
United Kingdom	535 cwts.	1,870	2 cwts.	15	...	...
India	9,333 „	32,816	7,144 „	31,505	11,744 cwts.	61,280
Egypt	586 „	2,159	1,382 „	6,045	249 „	1,310
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	91 „	480
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
India	661 cwts.	18,343	644 cwts.	20,013	590 cwts.	15,110
Turkey	52 „	1,037	17 „	462	98 „	2,210
Egypt	19 „	306	23 „	364	...	..
Maskat	...	...	72 „	1,900	52 cwts.	650
Bahrein	35 cwts.	969	10 „	294	...	...
Persian Ports	30 „	849	8 „	210	117 cwts 4 cases	1,270
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	1 cwt.	119	5 cwts.	320	1 cwt.	150
India	168 cwts.	3,635	2 „	35	...	...
Turkey	556 „	7,628	441 „	4,112	545 cwts.	5,270
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	40
Bahrein	225 cwts.	1,503	251 cwts.	2,216	250 cwts.	1,900
Persian Ports	184 „	680	143 „	609	67 „	840
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	5,750 cwts.	52,410	3,290 cwts.	37,420	2,714 cwts.	34,860
Maskat	...	...	...	...	5 „	70
Persian Ports	11 cwts.	135	...	...	3 „	40
Almond kernels—						
United Kingdom	417 cwts.	14,790	309 cwts.	11,526	120 cwts.	5,710
India	2,317 „	81,112	1,342 „	50,092	3,811 „	1,81,420
Turkey	...	...	...	...	11 „	540
Other sorts of Fruits and Vegetable—						
United Kingdom	1,107 cwts.	23,630	16 cwts.	272	...	...
India	505 „	5,287	485 „	4,169	2,118 cwts.	21,510
Germany	6 „	50	...	...	...	...
Turkey	191 „	1,122	455 cwts.	2,815	163 cwts.	980
Egypt	6 „	85	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	10 „	85	...	...	50 cwts.	300
Maskat	13 „	187	3 cwts.	15	49 „	340
Bahrein	683 „	4,300	628 „	3,827	1,450 „	11,600
Persian Ports	186 „	3,400	33 „	80	94 „	670
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
United Kingdom	7,042 cwts.	26,588	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1,539 „	5,865	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	187 „	714	...	...	12 cwts.	60
Barley—						
Bahrein	...	...	60 cwts.	200	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	933 cwts.	2,800
Rice—						
India	42 cwts.	425	66 cwts.	652	6 cwts.	60
Turkey	35 „	340	15 „	150	3 „	30
Maskat	...	...	726 „	7,260	...	...
Persian Ports	90 cwts.	901	2 „	15	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GRAIN AND PULSE—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse—		R		R		R
India	25 cwts.	120	...	...	76 cwts.	510
Turkey	53 „	374	50 cwts	400	53 „	420
Maskat	209 „	1,122	779 „	4,640	385 „	2,460
Bahrein	77 „	493	500 „	3,600	374 „	2,960
Persian Ports	230 „	1,241	64 „	350	329 „	2,200
GUM—						
United Kingdom	4,880 cwts.	35,583	10,693 cwts.	85,544	7,609 cwts.	83,800
India	7,909 „	58,003	12,958 „	1,03,668	13,128 „	1,44,470
France	244 „	1,785	933 „	7,460	...	...
Germany	9 „	68	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2 „	17	45 cwts.	360	32 cwts.	410
Eygpt	81 „	595	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	3 cwts.	24	12 cwts.	160
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	20 „	220
Mastic and other sorts of Gum—						
United Kingdom	11 cwts.	1,190	87 cwts.	2,956	258 cwts.	15,220
India	358 „	5,015	160 „	2,247	757 „	13,130
France	...	...	46 „	3,100	18 „	1,260
Turkey	32 cwts.	442	...	...	140 „	2,420
Eygpt	9 „	1,020	32 cwts.	2,100	156 „	4,680
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	7 bales	623	22 bdls.	1,760
India	2,742 bdls.	2,37,715	3,421 bdls.	3,04,480	3,416 „	2,73,320
Germany	1 bdl.	102	...	...	...	...
Turkey	8 bdls.	663	...	...	4 bdls.	320
Eygpt	...	...	...	...	2 „	160
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE						
United Kingdom	...	12,954	3 pkts.	2,128	2 pkts.	8,000
India	1 box	153	8 „	29,660	7 „	8,150
Germany	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.	800
Belgium	2 boxes	2,040	...	...	...	...
Eygpt	1 box	204	...	...	...	...
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	837 chests	10,11,415	530 chests	4,87,600	587 chests	5,37,110
India	...	...	6 „	5,520	4 „	3,660
Germany	...	...	1 chest	920	...	...
Eygpt	22 chests	29,700	36 chests	33,120	2 chests	1,830
China	2,127 „	27,26,664	2,808 „	25,83,360	3,088 „	28,25,520
Maskat	2 „	2,700	...	...	...	...
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewa'er—						
United Kingdom	4 cboys.	171	...	...	...	...
India	8,245 cases	73,406	7,716 cases	47,496	5,144 cases	28,120
	6,471 cboys.	29,104	5,719 cboys.	20,016	5,526 cboys.	16,780
Turkey	199 cases	1,802	51 cases	306	274 cases	1,670
	421 cboys.	1,887	245 cboys.	857	268 cboys.	900
Egypt	8 cases	68	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	647 „	4,624	847 cases	6,682	1,700 cases	13,000
	400 cboys.	1,802	600 cboys.	2,400	600 cboys.	2,400
Maskat	48 cases	442	31 cases	186	82 cases	410
	472 cboys.	2,125	73 cboys.	255	169 cboys.	510
Bahrein	29 cases	255	210 cases	1,660	100 cases	800
					100 cboys.	400
Arab Coast	30 „	272	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	94 „	850	172 cases	1,032	17 cases	90
	141 cboys.	629	158 cboys.	553	15 cboys.	50
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
United Kingdom	2 boxes	408	1 box	480	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 case	200

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PROVISIONS—		₹		₹		₹
Ghee—						
India	869 cwts.	28,016	449 cwts.	12,950	139 cwts.	5,540
Turkey	3 „	102	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	36 cwts.	1,000	...	...
Maskat	75 cwts.	2,431	235 „	6,580	68 cwts.	2,720
Persian Ports	354 „	11,424	148 „	4,180	153 „	6,110
Sugar (Leaf and Soft)—						
Turkey	193 cwts.	2,720	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	64 cwts.	1,050	10 cwts.	130
Bahrein	39 cwts.	629	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	266 „	4,012	418 cwts.	6,867	1,216 cwts.	15,000
Tea—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	33 cwts.	3,270
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1½ „	140
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	14 „	1,420
Other sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	2 pkgs.	120	11 pkgs.	275	1 pkg.	50
India	54 „	1,036	293 „	2,008	133 pkgs.	850
Turkey	301 „	3,434	104 „	2,240	135 „	950
Russia	...	...	1 pkg.	15	...	...
Egypt	2 pkgs.	34	...	...	6 pkgs.	150
Maskat	...	...	6 pkgs.	156	19 „	460
Bahrein	1 pkg.	17	133 „	800	150 „	750
Persian Ports	39 pkgs.	1,207	35 „	400	136 „	2,310
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	222 cwts.	1,037	1,163 cwts.	4,674	304 cwts.	1,220
India	1,495 „	6,987	2,212 „	8,850	3,114 „	12,460
Other sorts of Seeds—						
United Kingdom	161 cwts.	749	904 cwts.	3,804	1,018 cwts.	4,080
India	5,728 „	29,189	957 „	7,587	1,436 „	8,440
Germany	18 „	102	1,293 „	6,707	...	...
Turkey	13 „	68	155 „	840	78 cwts.	500
Maskat	48 „	561	39 „	346	282 „	3,660
Bahrein	35 „	238	63 „	362	164 „	1,020
Persian Ports	118 „	1,054	197 „	1,059	202 „	1,050
SHELLS—						
United Kingdom	28,118 cwts.	2,12,585	33,135 cwts.	3,09,260	56,169 cwts.	7,48,920
India	...	...	74 „	686	...	...
France	1,046 cwts.	10,455	2,426 „	22,638	2,890 cwts.	8,540
Germany	...	...	520 „	4,858	580 „	7,740
SILK (RAW)—						
India	272 bdls.	96,237	191 bdls.	68,000	144 bdls.	47,450
Turkey	...	...	29 „	11,600	...	...
Egypt	...	...	1 bdl.	400	...	...
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	146 cwts.	2,601	16 cwts.	198	7 cwts.	100
India	60 „	1,071	106 „	1,709	15 „	220
France	43 „	765	43 „	550	54 „	780
Germany	10 „	170	...	...	...	...
Austria	261 „	4,658	...	...	...	...
America	26 „	459	9 cwts.	110	10 cwts.	150
Turkey	6,107 „	1,09,021	46 „	583	2 386 „	34,600
Egypt	16,436 „	2,93,250	10,584 „	1,35,828	15,771 „	2,28,680
Malta	1,512 „	28,135	485 „	6,302	280 „	4,060
Cyprus	385 „	6,868	204 „	2,548	56 „	810
Greece	...	...	384 „	4,928	2,976 „	43,150
Bahrein	27 cwts.	476	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	113 „	2,040	2 cwts.	22	70 cwts.	1,020
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	6,423 cwts.	1,87,578	13,944 cwts.	3,48,600	10,524 cwts.	2,24,510
India	141 „	4,131	720 „	18,000	480 „	10,240
France	99 „	2,907	279 „	6,975	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
WOOLLEN GOODS—		R		R		R
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	703 pkgs.	1,90,105	495 pkgs.	2,44,220	213 pkgs.	1,91,270
India	36 „	19,805	26 „	13,600	14 „	12,670
France	7 „	3,859	...	...	...	...
Germany	5 „	2,754	...	...	1 pkg.	1,390
Austria	2 „	1,105	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9 „	4 947	...	...	...	...
Turkey	177 „	97,342	74 pkgs.	35,750	70 pkgs.	62,860
Egypt	241 „	1,32,550	127 „	63,200	280 „	2,51,440
Dutch Colony	...	...	2 bales	1,000	...	...
Cyprus	2 pkgs.	1,088	...	...	...	...
Algiers	1 pkg.	544	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1 „	255	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1 bdl.	500	...	...
Persian Ports	6 pkgs.	3,298	...	...	4 pkgs.	3,590
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
United Kingdom	10 pkgs.	2,500	9 bdls.	2,070	...	...
Turkey	3 „	748	...	...	1 bale	350
Egypt	3 „	1,054	...	...	...	...
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	18,190	...	1,600	...	...
India	...	3,89,453	...	3,92.823	...	2,26,890
Turkey	...	1,07,644	...	7,200	...	48,370
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Maskat	...	2 805	...	15,100	...	4,700
Bahrein	...	1,09,735	...	15,800	...	8,000
Persian Ports	...	1,44,500	...	1,48,200	...	17,900
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	29,087	...	36,516	...	25,640
India	...	8,109	...	12,800	...	11,320
France	...	51	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	34	...	...	...	200
Austria	...	...	...	250	...	...
Belgium	...	255	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	31,892	...	8,800	...	13,610
Egypt	...	8,636	...	3,878	...	4,210
China	...	...	...	...	...	250
Maskat	...	1,309	...	693	...	1,250
Bahrein	...	2.006	...	12,829	...	5,500
Persian Ports	...	13,753	...	5,078	...	5.150
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	74,85,289	...	62,80,526	...	68,27,550
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	18,14,018	...	15,49,723	...	18,47,540
India	...	12,99,928	...	12,12,768	...	11,60,380
France	...	20,417	...	40,723	...	40,580
Germany	...	3,280	...	12,485	...	10,130
Austria	...	5,763	...	250	...	...
Belgium	...	7,242	...	...	...	...
America	...	459	...	110	...	150
Turkey	...	3,85,742	...	1,17,801	...	1,81,420
Egypt	...	4,69,661	...	2,44,935	...	4,93,500
China	...	27,26,664	...	25,83,360	...	28,25,770
Malta	...	28,135	...	6,302	...	4,060
Cyprus	...	7,956	...	2,548	...	810
Greece	...	...	...	4,928	...	43,150
Dutch Colony	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Switzerland	...	255	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	15	...	...
Algiers	...	544	...	...	...	...
Maskat and dependencies	...	2,10,321	...	1,92,113	...	20 660
Zanzibar	...	6,511	...	10,082	...	15,700
Bahrein	...	1,41,956	...	63,188	...	96,800
Arab Coast	...	272	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	3,56,165	...	2,38,195	...	86,900
TOTAL	...	74,85,289	...	62,80,526	...	68,27,550

TABLE No. 2.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
APPAREL (Wearing)—						
United Kingdom	43 cases	19,300	75 cases	28,500	35 cases	12,380
India	26 „	8,660	34 pkgs.	12,800	30 „	11,200
France	5 „	2,200	2 cases	300	21 „	4,930
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 case	300
China	...	...	...	...	1 „	400
Persian Ports	...	...	2 cases	800	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
United Kingdom	177 cases	7,73 350	313 cases	14,08,500	...	...
India	1 case	4,500	2 „	9,000	...	...
France	212 cases	9,54,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6 „	27,000	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	28 cases	1,26,000	...	...
Maskat	24 cases	1,08,000	22 „	99,000	...	...
Bahrein	3 „	13,500	28½ „	1,28,250	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	213 cases	88,395	563 cases	2,35,650	...	...
India	7 „	2,905	11 „	4,080	...	...
France	1 case	415	52 „	21,840	...	...
Maskat	41 cases	17,015	32 „	13,440	...	...
Bahrein	3 „	1,245	26½ „	11,130	...	...
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
United Kingdom	17 pkgs.	9,000	66½ cases	64,800	...	...
India	...	...	9 „	5,300	...	...
France	26 pkgs.	6,050	6 „	4,500	...	...
Turkey	...	...	1 case	100	...	...
Maskat	12 pkgs.	7,500	1 „	500	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	8 cases	800	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
United Kingdom	66 cases	32,100	85½ cases	35,250	21 cases	12,400
India	95 „	47,500	79 „	39,500	99 „	49,500
France	3 „	1,500	6 „	3,000	2 „	400
Germany	...	...	1 case	200	8 „	4,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 case	500
Turkey	7 cases	3,500	1 case	500	...	...
Egypt	...	...	16 cases	8,000	6 cases	3,000
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	1,945½ cwts.	84,743	1,426 cwts.	56,780	194 cwts.	6,770
India	175½ „	7,638	12 „	480	38 „	1,340
Belgium	1,136 „	49,480	307 „	12,220	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	31 bdls.	4,123	23 bdls.	3,060	...	...
Persian Ports	1 bdl.	133	...	...	...	...
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	38 cwts.	2,530
India	199 cwts.	16,240	208 cwts.	18,870	202 „	13,580
Persian Ports	...	...	9 „	850	9 „	580
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	...	...	145 cwts.	1,600	175 cwts.	200
Turkey	...	...	8 „	140	...	...
COTTON PIECE GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	9,131 pkgs.	36,52,400	24,854 pkgs.	96,93,060	18,923 pkgs.	53,93,060
India	5 cases	2,000	336 „	1,31,040	1,862 „	5,30,680
France	1 case	400	2 „	780	16 „	4,560
Austria	...	...	6 cases	2,340	159 „	45,320

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire, during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON PIECE GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—contd.						
Turkey	4 cases	1,600	...	...	36 pkgs.	10,260
Egypt	...	...	13 cases	5,070	1 pkg.	290
Maskat	...	...	...	...	6 pkgs.	1,710
Persian Ports	...	...	3 bdls.	1,170	25 „	7,130
Prints—						
United Kingdom	3,705 pkgs.	14,82,000	229 pkgs.	1,00,760	102 pkgs.	25,500
India	2,473 bdls.	9,89,200	1,907 „	8,39,080	238 „	59,500
France	3 pkgs.	1,200	...	...	20 „	5,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	7 „	1,750
Austria	...	...	...	...	18 „	4,500
Turkey	2 bdls.	800	4 pkgs.	1,760	...	...
Persian Ports	13 „	5,200	52 „	14,080	...	...
Other sorts of Cotton Piece goods—						
United Kingdom	73 pkgs.	29,200	121 pkgs.	52,960	10 pkgs.	2,140
India	29 „	11,600	10 bales.	4,400	2 „	500
France	24 „	9,600	7 „	3,080	1 pkg.	270
Germany	...	...	2 cases	880	1 „	300
Austria	...	...	6 bales	2,640	...	...
Turkey	1 bdle.	400	8 „	3,520	4 pkgs.	800
Persian Ports	1 case	400	3 „	940	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	...	...	14 cwts.	190	7 cwts.	120
Persian Ports	...	...	38 „	510	758 „	12,740
Yarn and Twist—						
United Kingdom	6 bales	1,440	19 pkgs.	3,800	...	...
India	541 „	1,29,840	381 „	76,200	355 pkgs.	71,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	2 „	400
DATES—						
India	...	...	23 cwts.	110	...	...
Turkey	5,535 cwts.	25,000	6,857 „	33,000	2,938 cwts.	15,430
Persian Ports	127 „	570	352 „	1,690	8,450 „	50,360
Date juice—						
Turkey	...	...	1,000 cwts.	6,000	2,000 cwts.	14,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	897 pkgs.	22,525	467 cwts.	11,780	868 cwts.	20,830
Turkey	...		1 „	30	...	...
China	140 cases	1,250	120 „	2,880	280 cwts.	6,720
Quinine—						
United Kingdom	5 pkgs.	1,000	7½ cases	1,280	2 cases	340
India	89 „	17,800	32 „	5,440	10 „	1,700
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	178 pkgs.	14,150	304 pkgs.	20,890	307 pkgs.	13,930
India	1,892 „	60,185	1,561 „	88,350	2,005 „	47,600
France	3 cases	350	12 „	16,400	39 „	1,100
Germany	...	...	26 „	2,600	89 „	8,070
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	50
Turkey	3 bales	90	1 pkg.	100	25 pkgs.	250
Belgium	58 pkgs.	5,800	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	30 pkgs.	2,400	43 pkgs.	3,440
Persian Ports	40 pkgs.	1,410	33 „	1,000	73 „	2,180
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
United Kingdom	22 cwts.	3,855	...	...	...	...
India	2,227 „	3,84,615	2,885 cwts.	4,23,060	5,492 cwts.	4,83,300
Egypt	...	...	...	...	50 „	4,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	78 „	6,820

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—*contd.*						
Colours and Paints—						
United Kingdom	26 cases	3,900	128 cases	7,3'0	91 pkgs.	12,710
India	68 „	10,200	250 pkgs.	7,510	103 „	7,520
Germany	...	...	...	...	3 „	320
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	150
China	...	...	1 pkg.	150	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	6 pkgs.	210	4 pkgs.	600
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	30
Other sorts of Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
United Kingdom	15 pkgs.	1,920	20 pkgs.	1,480	...	...
India	76 „	2,160	21 „	530	25 pkgs.	420
Maskat	...	...	205 „	850	150 „	900
Zanzibar	...	...	50 „	250	...	...
Persian Ports	302 pkgs.	3,020	120 „	1,200	304 pkgs.	3,040
FUEL—						
Coal (charcoals)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	550 tons	19 250	303 tons	10,610
India	238 tons	9,5'0	4,170 cwts.	9,680	2,175 cwts.	5,080
Persian Ports	50 „	1,500	810 „	1,220	3,851 „	6,550
Fire wood, etc.—						
India	...	...	45 tons	720	...	...
Turkey	...	6,500	30.000 bdls.	3,500	40,000 bdls.	5,600
Persian Ports	2,630 tons	50,000	330 tons	53,290	77,500 cwts.	61,000
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	7 cases	2,000	4 cases	400
India	117 pkgs.	13.300	18 pkgs.	2,940	59 „	6,700
France	28 „	21,800	...	...	1 case	1,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	176 cases	88,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 case	500
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
United Kingdom	73 cases	7,875	82 cases	7,640	53 cases	6,250
India	159 „	18.875	89½ „	7,430	235 „	27,730
France	43 „	5,375	56½ „	4,690	43 „	5 070
Germany	...	...	...	...	16 „	1,890
Austria	...	...	58 cases	4,810	164 „	19,350
Turkey	...	...	2 „	170	...	...
Glass (window)—						
United Kingdom	164 cases	1,640	221 cases	2,210	218 cases	2,180
India	708 „	7,280	736 „	7,360	1,156 „	11,560
France	35 „	350	...	...	1 case	10
Germany	20 „	2.0	...	...	6 cases	60
Austria	...	...	70 cases	700	...	...
Turkey	...	...	8 „	80	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	14 cases	140
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	80 „	800
Other sorts of Glassware—						
United Kingdom	21 cases	710	20 cases	560	19 cases	340
India	104 „	4,510	74 „	3,620	76 „	5,980
Germany	...	...	...	...	7 „	700
China	...	...	...	...	1 case	100
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold lace—						
India	2 cases	1,818	...	...	...	...
France	1 case	909	...	...	...	...
Gold thread—						
India	3 cases	4 214	...	...	...	...
France	4 „	3,636	2 cases	1,400	2 cases	2,620
Austria	...	...	2 „	1,400	...	...
Turkey	...	...	1 case	700	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTH—		£		£		£
United Kingdom	1 case	500	6 cases	6,000	...	...
India	3 cases	1,200	7 „	7,000	9 cases	11,250
France	1 case	909	...	...	6 „	9,000
Turkey	...	...	2 cases	2,000	9 „	13,500
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	...	...	3,110 cwts.	14,510	3,095 cwts.	14,440
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8 „	40
Persian Ports	5,600 cwts.	25,000	22,733 cwts.	1,61,090	33,214 „	1,80,000
Barley—						
India	...	...	...	...	466 cwts	1,400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3,757 „	11,270
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	11,303 „	40,700
Rice—						
India	4,750 cwts.	38,004	13,660 cwts.	1,37,550	22,845 cwts.	1,67,580
Turkey	94 „	756	92 „	920	298 „	2,190
Persian Ports	90 „	732	1,055 „	10,550	425 „	3,110
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse—						
India	149 cwts.	1,071	813 cwts.	3,920	614 cwts.	4,090
Turkey	2,726 „	13,945	8,800 „	32,370	621 „	4,310
Persian Ports	211 „	919	639 „	2,640	256 „	1,490
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	13 cases	3,900	11 cases	3,200	13 cases.	3,600
India	181 „	52,880	190 „	56,600	141 „	41,200
France	...	...	...	...	3 „	900
Germany	...	...	1 case	200	12 „	2,500
Austria	...	...	2 cases	600	...	...
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
United Kindom	255 pkgs.	29,010	137 pkgs.	21,260	86 pkgs.	12,740
India	707 „	43,095	649 „	34,540	1,304 „	53,710
France	33 „	5,860	19 „	3,500	29 „	5,800
Germany	...	...	...	...	14 „	2,650
Austria	...	...	3 pkgs.	600	7 „	1,250
Turkey	...	...	2 „	50	...	...
Egypt	...	...	32 „	6,270	2 pkgs.	400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	4 „	60
Cutlery—						
United Kingdom	3 cases	1,200	17 cases	5,100	13 pkgs.	3,800
India	89 „	35,600	81 „	24,300	114 „	34,200
Germany	...	...	...	...	5 „	1,700
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	230 pkgs.	14,260	159 bdls.	7,840	331 bdls.	22,550
Turkey	43 „	2,666	3 „	190	...	...
Maskat	...	...	22 „	1,360	...	...
Persian Ports	1 pkg.	62	...	...	9 bdls.	490
Other sorts of Jute Manufactures—						
United Kingdom	...	...	4 bdls.	1,200	...	...
India	39 pkgs.	11,220	93 „	24,780	107 pkgs.	24,440
Persian Ports	39 „	1,833	7 „	350	10 „	1,330

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		*R*		*R*
LAMP AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom	81 cases	9,200	73 cases	9,440	45 cases	4,320
India	17 „	1,650	22 „	2,360	27 „	2,590
France	18 „	2,425	1 case	100	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	2 cases	190
Turkey	...	...	...	...	14 „	1,340
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2 pkgs.	200	...	...
India	85 pkgs.	11,006	65 „	6,500	37 pkgs.	4,150
Turkey	13 „	1,131	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	7 pkgs.	700	14 pkgs.	1,400
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes—						
United Kingdom	29 cases	9,950	30 cases	10,900	23 pkgs.	8,800
India	11 „	2,700	29 „	8,700	21 „	6,300
France	2 „	550	...	...	12 „	4,400
Germany	...	...	...	...	8 „	3,100
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
United Kingdom	1,216 cases	19,456	959 cases	15,340	638 cases	14,670
India	39 „	624	...	...	140 „	3,220
Wines—						
United Kingdom	283 cases	6,865	299 cases	8,040	476 cases	11,930
India	134 „	3,350	49 „	1,370	56 „	1,400
France	72 „	1,800	116 „	3,120	139 „	3,500
Germany	...	...	...	...	133 „	3,320
Italy	...	...	...	...	3 „	90
Brandy—						
United Kingdom	264 cases	4,755	268 cases	8,580	237 cases	7,110
India	119 „	2,142	133 „	4,260	86 „	2,580
France	67 „	1,206	89 „	2,850	65 „	1,950
Germany	...	...	...	...	260 „	7,800
Champagne—						
United Kingdom	5 cases	300	10 cases	600	52 cases	3,120
India	43 „	2,580	...	...	...	...
France	65 „	3,900	20 cases	1,200	13 cases	780
Germany	...	...	...	...	10 „	600
Beer—						
United Kingdom	178 cases	4,450	135 cases	3,380	175 pkgs.	4,850
India	62 „	1,550	2 „	50	22 cases	550
Germany	...	...	45 „	1,130	45 „	1,350
Austria	...	...	20 „	500	...	...
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
United Kingdom	114 cases	1,855	71 cases	1,070	8 cases	260
India	41 „	648	46 „	920	7 „	110
France	24 „	448	6 „	120	17 „	340
Germany	...	...	...	...	56 „	940
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 case	20
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	317 cases	15,850	118 cases	5,430
India	349 cases	17,101	361 „	18,050	401 „	17,200
Germany	...	...	...	...	187 „	7,600
Austria	1,255 cases	61,495	319 cases	15,950	433 „	19,920
Turkey	486 „	23,814	1 case	50	...	...
Egypt	...	...	220 cases	11,000	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	...	34 bdls.	1,110	66 bdls.	1,400
Turkey	...	...	22,000 pieces	7,000	9 „ 18,000 pieces	5,770
Maskat	...	...	222 bdls.	5,300	512 bdls. 64,000 pieces	10,350
Bahrein	...	...	1,000 pieces	1,250	2,000 „	1,500
Persian Ports	...	...	160 bdls. 1,500 pieces	4,590	132 bdls. 2,000 pieces	2,350
METALS—						
Copper—						
United Kingdom	4,501 cwts.	2,04,545	3,266 cwts.	1,46,970	5,287 cwts.	2,74,900
India	3,000 „	1,35,000	1,619 „	72,860	3,414 „	1,77,530
Germany	...	...	75 „	3,380	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	5 cwts.	240
Persian Ports	35 cwts.	1,575	44 cwts.	1,620	19 „	230
Tin—						
United Kingdom	98 cwts.	8,232	15 cwts.	1,120	141 cwts.	9,450
India	842 „	71,728	365 „	27,380	416 „	27,870
Turkey	...	...	1 cwt.	80	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	9 cwts.	600
Iron—						
United Kingdom	1,663 cwts.	14,967	4,188 cwts.	34,630	4,682 cwts.	39,160
India	3,865 „	19,325	7,046 „	63,650	7,094 „	62,030
Germany	100 „	500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	42 „	210	2 cwts.	20	...	...
Brass—						
United Kingdom	...	...	365 cwts.	14,600	570 cwts.	28,500
India	331 cwts.	13,240	678 „	27,140	1,099 „	54,950
France	...	...	...	...	6 „	300
Other sorts of Metals—						
United Kingdom	353 cwts.	5,640	370 cwts.	4,500	72 cwts.	1,940
India	2,964 „	27,313	613 „	7,490	128 „	1,220
France	...	...	...	...	51 „	2,040
Germany	...	...	...	...	2 „	400
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	2313 cwts.	23,130	1,179 cwts.	9,430	116 cwts.	750
Russia	5,140 „	35,980	1,500 „	12,000	9,121 „	59,510
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	66 „	430
Other sorts of Oils—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2 cwts.	80	...	...
India	62 cwts.	1,426	107 „	1,960	102 cwts.	1,460
France	...	...	1 cwt.	40	4 „	200
Germany	...	...	...	...	6 „	300
Italy	...	...	..	...	2 „	100
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	40
Maskat	400 cwts.	1,400	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	2 cwts.	50	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	12 cwts.	200
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
United Kingdom	2 pkgs.	200	48 cases	4,800	17 cases	1,020
India	77 „	4,620	27 „	20	32 „	2,040
France	34 „	3,400	9 „	900	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	30 cases	1,800
China	54 pkgs.	27,000	222 cases	55,500	183 „	10,980
Porcelain—						
United Kingdom	745 pkgs.	47,700	987 cases	59,220	398 pkgs.	80,590
India	588 „	36,250	350 „	13,980	239 „	20,550

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—*contd.*						
Porcelain—contd.						
France	21 pkgs.	2,100	...	...	10 pkgs.	860
Germany	...	...	...	...	3 „	300
Austria	...	...	10 cases	600	11 „	960
Belgium	1 pkg.	60	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	1 case	250	21 pkgs.	1,810
Persian Ports	1 pkg.	42	...	...	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	54 robbins 5,000 Nos.	3,080	224 bdls. 4,000 Nos	6,080
Zanibar	...	...	3,000 „	1,200	8,000 „	3,200
Dry Limes—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8 cwts.	160
Maskat	...	...	388 cwts.	7,760	414 „	7,080
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	1,000	76 „	1,520
Flour—						
India	763 bags	76 300	4,049 cwts.	30,080	15,912 cwts.	1,18,210
Turkey	...	...	500 „	3,720	...	...
Persian Ports	325 bags	32,500	1,229 „	9,130	53 cwts.	390
Ghee—						
Turkey	...	...	1 cwt.	40	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	10,000 cwts.	4,00,000
Other sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	163 pkgs.	5,050	229 pkgs.	6,660	392 pkgs.	10,110
India	2,479 „	23,072	2,410 „	27,350	1,262 „	15,680
France	35 „	1,440	6 „	190	40 „	1,910
Germany	...	...	...	...	9 „	410
Austria	...	...	...	...	6 „	190
Italy	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	100
Turkey	500 pkgs.	3,000	8 pkgs.	140	...	...
China	42 „	2,520	56 „	3,360	42 pkgs.	2,520
Zanzibar	100 „	400	...	...	100 „	400
Maskat	106 „	3,590	500 pkgs.	2,000	404 „	1,660
Bahrein	100 cwts.	1,400	151 „	2,260	200 „	1,400
Persian Ports	233 pkgs.	6,303	756 „	3,470	485 „	2,660
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Bahrein	...	...	10,000 cwts.	40,000	25,100 cwts.	1,28,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	14,000 „	24,000
SILK, PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	50 cases	35,000	52½ cases	42,750	20½ cases	20 500
India	...	...	13 „	13,000	13 „	13,440
France	4 cases	4,000	7 „	8,000	13 „	13 0 0
Austria	...	...	4 „	4,000	18 „	15,300
Turkey	2 cases	200	16 „	14,000	22 „	20,100
Persian Ports	...	...	1 case	1,000	1 case	1,000
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1½ cases	3,000	3 pkts.	3,000
India	...	...	3 „	7,000	2 „	1,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.	500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 „	2 000
China	...	...	...	...	4 pkts.	8,000
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	1,287 cwts.	14,650	2,111 cwts.	23,920

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SPICES—*contd.*		R		R		R
Ginger—						
India	...	...	1,038 cwts.	29,060	602 cwts.	16,840
China	...	...	...	...	15 „	420
Black Pepper—						
India	...	...	1,327 cwts.	23,070	3,038 cwts.	53,190
Other sorts—						
India	2,270 cwts.	40,830	394 cwts.	8,860	659 cwts.	27,110
Turkey	...	...	...	...	21 „	630
Persian Ports	8 cwts.	80	...	...	3 „	40
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	103 pkgs.	14,000	247 cases	29,540	39 pkgs	10,000
India	92 „	10,500	153 pkgs.	16,510	124 „	14,470
France	4 „	600	17 cases	1,700	2 „	200
Germany	...	...	2 „	200	8 „	800
Austria	...	...	...	...	10 „	1,000
China	1 pkg.	100	21 cases	2,100	6 „	600
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	195 cases	4,095	1,466 cwts.	24,620	429 cwts.	5,700
India	100 „	2,100	6,646 „	1,14,010	337 „	4,480
France	29,056 „	6,10,176	48,164 „	8,09,160	33,714 „	4,48,400
Germany	...	...	...	...	286 „	3,800
Austria	...	...	...	...	390 „	5,190
Turkey	...	...	100 cwts.	1,680	...	...
Egpyt	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.	40
Maskat	30 cases	630	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	80 „	1,680	...	...	1,593 cwts.	21,190
Soft—						
United Kingdom	...	...	4,309 cwts.	51,700	16,289 cwts.	1,86,160
India	27,163 bags	5,70,423	13,751 „	1,65,030	38,889 „	4,44,580
France	939 „	19,698	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	4,125 cwts.	23,100	...	...
Persian Ports	9 bags	189	40 „	400	...	...
Mauritius	142 „	2,982	...	...	...	...
TEA—						
United Kingdom	7 cwts.	750	62 cwts.	6,440	520 cwts.	32,780
India	9,958 „	6,97,050	4,101 „	4,25,650	9,821 „	6,18,730
France	7 „	750	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	48 cwts.	3,030
Turkey	...	...	2 cwts.	200	130 „	8,210
China	289 cwts.	34,425	1,047 „	1,08,410	1,417 „	1,79,430
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3 „	160
Persian Ports	...	...	2 cwts.	200	14 „	860
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	22,522	6,907 pieces	30,980	4,836 pieces	35,960
France	...	...	...	...	2 cases	500
Turkey	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	57 pieces	570
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	20,000	24,000 rafters	24,000	18,000 Nos.	13,500
Maskat	...	8,000	...	...	...	...
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	40 cases	4,000	47 cases	5,200	120 cases	24,000
India	2 „	200	8 pkgs.	720	9 bdls.	130
Persian Ports	37 bdls.	555	21 bags	320	22 „	310
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
United Kingdom	11 cases	4,160	28 cases	11,050	30 cases	9,930
India	16 „	6,250	10 „	3,400	14 „	5,600
France	9 „	3,600	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	3 cases	1,200
Austria	...	...	...	...	2 „	800
Turkey	1 case	250	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	15 cases	3,750	4 cases	1,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	11 cases	4,015	23⅓ cases	10,550	16 cases	10,500
India	2 „	1,300	9 „	1,800	3 „	3,010
France	23 „	9,020	1 case	1,100	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	1¼ cases	2,800
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	...	3,645 cwts.	1,09,350	6,000 cwts.	1,50,000
Persian Ports	...	...	48 „	1,280	63 „	14,990
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	45 bdls.	83,265	43 bdls.	67,900	58½ pkgs.	1,22,430
France	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4 pkgs.	4,000
Broadcloth and other woolen goods—						
United Kingdom	45 pkgs.	22,950	47 pkgs.	23,970	68½ pkgs.	58,230
India	3 „	1,530	15 „	7,650	1 pkg.	850
France	2 „	1,020	6 cases	3,060	13 pkgs.	11,050
Germany	...	...	...	...	½ pkg.	430
Austria	...	...	...	...	9 pkgs.	7,650
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	850
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 „	850
Other manufactures of wool—						
United Kingdom	34 pkgs.	16,920	16½ cases	5,350	21 pkgs.	5,000
India	13 „	1,885	8 „	2,100	1½ „	380
Germany	...	...	...	...	3 „	700
Turkey	2 pkgs.	200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	14 „	920	...	...	14 pkgs.	5,200
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	5,250	...	...	...	...
India	...	9,040	...	23,330	...	13,900
Turkey	...	2,22,305	...	1,90,110	...	3,01,180
Maskat	...	15,300	...	48,160	...	32,280
Bahrein	...	5,750	...	29,850	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,15,886	...	1,61,410	...	6,19,300
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	3,820	...	32,460	...	32,530
India	...	2,944	...	26,150	...	27,670
France	...	1,330	...	7,900	...	8,310
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	5,550
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Turkey	...	8,500	...	1,590	...	3,880
Egypt	...	...	...	9,600	...	1,250
China	...	60	...	150	...	5,150
Maskat	...	...	...	1,100	...	4,280
Bahrein	...	2,400	...	2,240	...	6,100
Persian Ports	...	1,920	...	2,220	...	1,360
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,34,01,080	...	1,83,25,270	...	1,34,95,390
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	66,99,647	...	1,23 82,080	...	64,26,200
India	...	39,03,138	...	33 36,110	...	36,88,360
France	...	16,82,217	...	8,99,230	...	5,38,800
Germany	...	500	...	31,690	...	1,56,560
Austria	...	61,495	...	34,140	...	1,28,150
Russia	...	35,980	...	12,000	...	59,510
Turkey	...	4,42,867	...	4,13,110	...	5,74,960
Egypt	...	...	...	1,69,690	...	11,370
Belgium	...	55,540	...	12,220	...	...
China	...	66,355	...	1,75,200	...	2,19,570
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	290
Mauritius	...	2,982	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	1,54,235	...	1,79,500	...	58,690
Zanzibar	...	20,400	...	25,450	...	17,100
Bahrein	...	24,295	...	2,15,030	...	1,37,400
Persian Ports	...	2,52,429	...	4,39,820	...	14,78,430
TOTAL	...	1,34,01,080	...	1,83,25,270	...	1,34,95,390

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	22	1,760	112	133,277	134	135,037
	1897	18	1,420	90	98,494	108	99,914
	1898	15	1,800	96	97,255	111	99,055
Turkish	1896	45	2,250	2	2,200	47	4,450
	1897	50	2,500	1	1,215	51	3,715
	1898	75	3,750	1	1,389	76	5,139
Norwegian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Persian	1896	110	4,000	...	...	110	4,000
	1897	150	4,500	...	...	150	4,500
	1898	170	4,200	...	...	170	4,200
Maskat	1896	25	2,250	...	...	25	2,250
	1897	20	2,000	...	...	20	2,000
	1898	5	650	...	...	5	650
Arab	1896	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
	1897	35	1,125	...	...	35	1,125
	1898	42	1,610	...	...	42	1,610
French	1896	...	...	12	16,707	12	16,707
	1897	...	...	1	850	1	850
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
German	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
American	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	1	918	...	...	1	918
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1896	242	11,860	127	154 110	369	165,970
	1897	274	12,463	93	101,394	367	113,857
	1898	307	12,010	98	99,847	405	111,857

TABLE No. 4.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	22	1,760	104	124,477	126	126,237
	1897	18	1,420	90	96,703	108	98,123
	1898	15	1,800	76	83,230	91	85,030
Turkish	1896	45	2,250	3	1,389	48	3,639
	1897	50	2,500	1	1 215	51	3,715
	1898	75	3,750	1	1,389	76	5,139

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bushire—contd.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Persian	1896	100	4,600	...	...	100	4,600
	1897	130	3,900	...	...	130	3,900
	1898	160	3,600	...	...	160	3,600
Norwegian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Maskat	1896	25	2,250	...	...	25	2,250
	1897	20	2,000	...	...	20	2,000
	1898	5	650	...	...	5	650
French	1896	...	...	3	3,273	3	3,273
	1897	...	...	2	1,700	2	1,709
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
German	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	1896	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
	1897	35	1,125	...	...	35	1,125
	1898	42	1,610	...	...	42	1,610
Austrian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	..	...		...
TOTAL	1896	232	12,460	111	131,065	343	143,525
	1897	253	10,945	94	100,453	347	111,398
	1898	297	11,410	78	85,822	375	97,232

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the amount paid for Customs by farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf Ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian Financial year which commenced on the 21st March 1898 and ended on the 21st March 1899.

	Krans.	Krans.
Bunder Deelum	80,000	
„ Reeg	50,000	
„ Bushire	12,00,000	
„ Lingah	1,70,000	
„ Abbas and Jask	8,00,000	
„ Shiraz	3,50,000	
		26,50,000

In addition to the above the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland Customs and other revenues for the year 1898-99 and sub-let them at the sums specified below:—

	Krans.	Krans.
Rud Hillah	40,000	
Ahmedi, Chakoota and Tulsisiyah	28,000	
Reshire	8,000	
Bushire gate with Hamal Bashi	90,000	
Kangoon, Taheri, Assaloo and Nakhlataki	30,000	
Sheepkoh	50,000	
Lingah	70,000	
Bunder Abbas, Khamir Minah, Jask, Shameelat, Biaban and Eseen.	4,00,000	
Hurmaz, Larak, Bostana, Kishm and Hamgam	92,000	
		8,08,000
TOTAL		34,58,000

TABLE No. 6.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ANIMALS—		R		R		R
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	...	...	40 heads	1,200	10 heads	300
Camels—						
Persian Ports	...	...	30 heads	1,200	20 heads	800
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Arab Coast	4 cases	15,000	1 case	5,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1 „	5,000	...	...
Cartridges—						
Arab Coast	...	...	2 cases	1,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	2 „	1,000	...	...
Other sorts of Arms and Ammunition—						
Maskat	...	8,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	6,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	150 cwts.	9,000	120 cwts.	7,300	150 cwts.	7,500
Turkey	100 „	6,000	80 „	4,800	60 „	3,000
Maskat	50 „	3,000	40 „	2,400	20 „	1,000
Arab Coast	200 „	12,000	150 „	9,000	100 „	5 000
Persian Ports	50 „	3,000	50 „	6,000	40 „	2,000
CATTLE—						
Arab Coast	1,000 heads	4,000	800 heads	3,200	600 heads	1,500
COFFEE—						
Turkey	50 cwts.	3,500	60 cwts.	3,000	100 cwts.	3,000
Maskat	100 „	7,000	120 „	6,000	150 „	4,500
Arab Coast	400 „	28,000	600 „	30,000	2,267 „	68,000
Persian Ports	80 „	5,600	100 „	5,000	300 „	9,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Maskat	125 cwts.	1,500	100 cwts.	1,200	50 cwts.	600
Arab Coast	208 „	2,500	350 „	4,200	350 „	4,200
Persian Ports	167 „	2,000	150 „	1,800	150 „	1,800
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
Turkey	19 bdls.	9,500	18 bdls.	7,200	10 bdls.	2,500
Maskat	19 „	9,000	18 „	7,200	15 „	3,750
Arab Coast	40 „	15,000	50 „	20,000	60 „	15,000
Persian Ports	122 „	57,000	150 „	60,000	120 „	30,000
Prints—						
Turkey	40 bdls.	16,000	15 bdls.	6,000	12 bdls	3,600
Maskat	63 „	25,000	40 „	16,000	20 „	6,000
Arab Coast	37 „	15,000	60 „	24,000	50 „	15,000
Persian Ports	225 „	50,000	350 „	70,000	200 „	60,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
Turkey	9 bdls.	5,000	5 bdls.	2,500	4 bdls.	2,000
Maskat	8 „	4,000	40 „	20,000	15 „	7,500
Arab Coast	150 „	75,000	120 „	60,000	80 „	40,000
Persian Ports	200 „	80,000	150 „	60,000	120 „	60,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—contd.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
Turkey	25 bdls.	11,000	30 bdls.	15,000	20 bdls.	10,000
Maskat	89 „	39,000	80 „	30,000	60 „	30,000
Arab Coast	99 „	49,000	200 „	1,00,0 0	160 „	80,000
Persian Ports	263 „	79,000	500 „	2,50,000	250 „	1,25,000
COTTON (RAW)—						
Arab Coast	...	...	150 cwts.	2,700	200 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	900	80 „	1,200
Yarn and Twist—						
Arab Coast	100 cwts.	4,000	50 cwts.	2,500	40 cwts.	2,000
Persian Ports	200 „	8,000	100 „	5,000	300 „	15,000
DATES—						
Turkey	2,500 cwts.	5,000	3,000 cwts.	9,000	...	...
Arab Coast	12,500 „	45,000	38,000 „	1,40,000	20,000 cwts.	80,000
Persian Ports	5,000 „	20,000	25,000 „	75,000	1,300 „	52,000
DATE-JUICE—						
Arab Coast	...	...	50 cwts.	3,000	40 cwts.	2,400
Persian Ports	...	...	20 „	120	30 „	1,800
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose-buds—						
India	1,000 cwts.	12,000	120 cwts.	1,440	500 cwts.	6,000
Turkey	200 „	2,400	50 „	600	40 „	480
Bahrein	...	...	600 „	7,200	300 „	3,600
Arab Coast	1,167 cwts.	14,000	500 „	6,000	400 „	4,800
Other sorts of Drugs and Medicines—						
United Kingdom	500 cwts.	20,000	360 cwts.	14,400	250 cwts.	7,500
India	200 „	2,000	100 „	1,000	150 „	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	150 „	1,500	100 „	1,000
Arab Coast	740 cwts.	7,400	400 „	4,000	160 „	1,600
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	...	8,000	1,000 cwts.	6,000	400 cwts.	2,400
Maskat	...	1,500	400 „	2,400	60 „	360
Bahrein	...	...	500 „	2,000	300 „	1,800
Arab Coast	...	6,000	700 „	4,200	250 „	1,500
Persian Ports	...	1,700	500 „	3,000	150 „	900
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	1,000 cwts.	12,000	1,500 cwts.	18,000	600 cwts.	9,000
Maskat	208 „	2,500	100 „	1,200	50 „	750
Bahrein	...	...	200 „	2,400	150 „	2,250
Arab Coast	667 cwts.	8,000	400 „	4,800	300 „	4,500
Raisins and Currants—						
India	250 cwts.	1,500	1,500 cwts.	10,500	600 cwts.	6,000
Maskat	417 „	2,500	350 „	3,450	50 „	500
Bahrein	...	...	500 „	3,500	200 „	2,000
Arab Coast	2,500 cwts.	15,000	1,000 „	7,000	800 „	8,000
Persian Ports	1,165 „	7,000	400 „	2,800	250 „	2,500

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Fruits and Vegetables—						
India	833 cwts.	10,000	750 cwts.	7,500	400 cwts.	4,000
Turkey	250 „	3,000	50 „	500	20 „	200
Maskat	250 „	3,000	50 „	500	...	...
Zanzibar	125 „	1,500	300 „	3,000	120 cwts.	1,200
Bahrein	...	...	100 „	1,000	40 „	400
Arab Coast	667 cwts.	8,000	250 „	2,500	200 „	2,000
Persian Ports	333 „	4,000	350 „	3,500	180 „	1,800
FUEL—						
Turkey	250 tons	3,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	200 tons	2,000	50 tons	350
Arab Coast	417 tons	5,000	800 „	8,000	1,000 „	7,000
Persian Ports	333 „	4,000	500 „	5,000	300 „	2,100
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	2,500 cwts.	12,500	1,500 cwts.	10,500	1,800 cwts.	9,000
Arab Coast	7,000 „	35,000	5,000 „	35,000	9,000 „	45,000
Persian Ports	4,000 „	20,000	4,000 „	28,000	15,500 „	77,500
Barley—						
Maskat	700 cwts.	2,100	1,000 cwts.	3,000	1,500 cwts.	4,500
Arab Coast	1,667 „	5,000	1,500 „	4,500	2,000 „	6,000
Persian Ports	5,000 „	15,000	2,000 „	6,000	50,000 „	1,50,000
Rice—						
Turkey	7,500 cwts.	45,000	9,000 cwts.	78,000	9,000 cwts.	54,000
Maskat	10,000 „	55,000	7,500 „	65,000	1,200 „	7,200
Arab Coast	50,000 „	3,00,000	45,000 „	3,90,000	1,20,000 „	7,20,000
Persian Ports	16,670 „	1,00,000	15,000 „	1,30,000	60,000 „	3,60,000
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse—						
Maskat	203 cwts.	2,600	100 cwts.	1,000	200 cwts.	1,000
Bahrein	...	...	200 „	2,000	100 „	500
Arab Coast	310 cwts.	3,100	500 „	5,000	400 „	2,000
Persian Ports	200 „	2,000	350 „	3,500	7,000 „	35,000
GUM MASTIC AND OTHER SORTS—						
Turkey	...	...	300 cwts.	4,500	...	...
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Maskat	...	3,500	175 cwts.	3,500	100 cwts.	2,000
Bahrein	...	...	75 „	1,500	60 „	1,200
Arab Coast	...	5,400	300 „	6,000	220 „	4,400
Persian Ports	...	10,500	500 „	10,000	350 „	7,000
Cutlery—						
Maskat	6 cases	1,500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	4 cases	1,000	1 case	250
Persian Ports	10 cases	2,500	5 „	1,250	2 cases	500
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	125 bldS.	15 000	100 bldS.	12,000	...	...
Turkey	67 „	8 000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	42 „	5,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	75 „	9,000	...	...	...	...
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	...	...	20 bdls.	200	5 bdls.	300

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—*contd.*						
Other manufactures of Jute—						
Arab Coast	...	...	267 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	100 „	1,500	50 „	500
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,000	2,000 Nos.	800
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,500	4,000 „	1,600
METALS—						
Copper—						
Maskat	75 cwts.	3,000	50 cwts.	2,000	...	...
Arab Coast	50 „	2,000	80 „	3,200	100 cwts.	5,000
Persian Ports	175 „	7,000	150 „	6,000	50 „	2,500
Other sorts of Metals—						
Maskat	350 cwts.	3,700	...	2,500	30 cwts.	300
Arab Coast	800 „	8,400	...	8,000	150 „	1,500
Persian Ports	590 „	9,900	...	5,000	100 „	1,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat	572 cwts.	4,000	665 cwts.	4,000	500 cwts.	2,000
Arab Coast	715 „	5,000	1,665 „	10,000	3,000 „	12,000
Persian Ports	572 „	4,000	2,165 „	13,000	4,000 „	16,000
Other sorts of Oils—						
Maskat	67 cwts.	1,000	100 cwts.	2,000	40 cwts.	640
Arab Coast	233 „	3,500	500 „	10,000	300 „	4,800
Persian Ports	167 „	2,500	200 „	4,000	100 „	1,600
OPIUM—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	200	...	500
PEARLS—						
India	...	38,62,500	...	35,70,000	...	38,50,000
Persian Ports	...	2,500	...	2,000	...	1,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Maskat	...	300	25 cwts.	500	...	...
Arab Coast	...	1,500	75 „	1,500	80 cases	960
Persian Ports	...	500	25 „	500	40 „	480
Other Perfumery—						
Arab Coast	...	3,500	167 tolas	2,500	150 tolas	2,250
Persian Ports	...	3,000	100 „	1,500	50 „	750
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Arab Coast	1,550 cwts.	62,000	1,000 cwts	40,000	700 cwts.	35,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	300 „	15,000
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	566 cwts.	8,000	800 cwts.	9,600	600 cwts.	7,200
Arab Coast	600 „	9,000	300 „	3,600	100 „	1,200
Persian Ports	200 „	3,000	500 „	6,000	200 „	2,400
Sugar (Loaf and Soft)—						
Maskat	341 cwts.	4,800	500 cwts.	7,000	300 cwts.	3,600
Arab Coast	83 „	1,500	1,150 „	16,100	1,300 „	16,500
Persian Ports	584 „	8,500	1,500 „	21,000	2,000 „	25,500
Tea—						
Maskat	5 cases	300	4 cases	240	5 cases.	300
Arab Coast	26 „	1,000	35 „	2,100	40 „	2,400
Persian Ports	39 „	2,500	55 „	3,300	100 „	6,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah, during the years, 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
PROVISIONS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	1,000	150 cwts.	1,500	...	...
Arab Coast	1,100 „	11,000	1,200 „	12,000	1,000 cwts.	10,000
Persian Ports	300 „	3,000	700 „	7,000	500 „	5,000
SALT—						
India	5,400 tons	27,000	5,000 tons	25,000	3,000 tons	15,000
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
India	2,500 cwts.	12,500	3,000 cwts.	15,000	...	...
Other sorts of Seeds—						
Maskat	78 cwts.	1,500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	267 „	4,000	...	3,000	50 cwts.	350
Persian Ports	55 „	1,000	...	2,000	100 „	700
SHARK'S FINS—						
India	...	...	167 cwts.	2,000	180 cwts.	2,100
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	110 cwts.	20,200	2,300 cwts.	34,500	7,300 cwts.	38,600
India	250 „	10,000	60 „	2,400	250 „	10,000
SILK (RAW)—						
Arab Coast	...	...	250 lbs.	2,500	160 lbs.	1,600
Persian Ports	...	...	100 „	1,000	80 „	800
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Maskat	...	1,000	50 pieces	2,500	30 pieces	1,500
Arab Coast	...	2,500	100 „	5,000	80 „	4,000
Persian Ports	...	4,000	80 „	4,000	140 „	7,000
Silk Apparel—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	600
SPICES—						
Maskat	165 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	4,000	150 cwts.	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	800 „	16,000	600 „	12,000
Persian Ports	333 cwts.	6,500	100 „	2,000	800 „	16,000
TALLOW—						
Maskat	13 cwts.	300	20 cwts.	300	30 cwts.	450
Arab Coast	64 „	1,500	200 „	3,000	250 „	3,750
Persian Ports	21 „	500	50 „	750	100 „	1,500
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Maskat	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	600
Arab Coast	...	7,000	...	10,000	...	7,300
Persian Ports	...	4,500	...	4,500	...	3,500
Rafters—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Arab Coast	...	2,000	...	...	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	2,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah, during the years, 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
TOBACCO—						
India	2,830 cwts.	25,000	850 cwts.	10,200	600 cwts.	7,200
Turkey	2,500 „	30,000	2,100 „	25,200	1,000 „	12,000
Bahrein	320 „	8,000	500 „	12,500	400 „	10,000
Persian Ports	160 „	4,000	400 „	10,000	300 „	7,500
WOOL—						
India	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	500	...	500
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
India	25 bdls.	25,000	25 bdls.	25,000	18 bdls.	18,000
Turkey	40 „	40,000	45 „	45,000	40 „	40,000
Bahrein	...	...	10 „	10,000	„	5,000
Arab Coast	15 bdls.	15,000	5 „	5,000	2 „	2,000
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
Arab Coast	...	2,500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,500	50 pieces	2,000	30 pieces	1,200
SPECIE—						
India	...	6,00,000	...	5,50,000	...	6,00,000
Turkey	...	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	...	80,000
Maskat	...	8,000	...	10,000	...	8,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	40,000	...	25,000
Arab Coast	...	17,00,000	...	18,00,000	...	17,00,000
Persian Ports	...	1,50,000	...	1,00,000	...	70,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	1,200	...	10,000	...	7,500
Turkey	...	4,000	...	5,000	...	6,000
Maskat	...	1,500	...	5,000	...	4,300
Zanzibar	...	1,000	...	2,500	...	3 000
Bahrein	...	...	...	7,000	...	5,000
Arab Coast	...	1,800	...	9,000		6,700
Persian Ports	...	13,500	...	9,500	...	10,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES.	...	84,72,200	...	87,75,450	...	91,43,520
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	40,200	...	48,900	...	46,100
India	...	46,24,700	...	42,70,340	...	45,46,800
Turkey	...	3,27,400	...	3,41,900	...	2,28,880
Maskat	...	2,23,600	...	2,15 890	...	1,03,350
Zanzibar	...	2,500	...	5,500	...	4,200
Bahrein	...	...	...	92,600	...	58,100
Arab Coast	...	25,44,100	...	28,52,800	...	29,59,400
Persian Ports	...	7,09,700	...	9,47,520	...	11,96,630
TOTAL	...	84,72,200	...	87,75,450	...	91,43,520

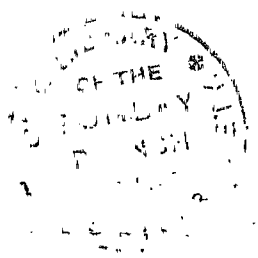

TABLE No. 7.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Turkey	1 head	500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	6 „	1,000	...	...	...	...
Donkeys—						
Maskat	60 head	1,800	55 head	1,650	10 head	300
Arab Coast	65 „	2,700	50 „	1,500	10 „	300
Persian Ports	25 „	750	...	...	...	
Camels—						
Turkey	...	...	15 head	600	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	70 „	2,800	20 head	800
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	10 head	400	...	...
Arab Coast	80 head	3,200	...	...	...	...
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	3,500 pieces	14,000	3,000 pieces	12,000	2,000 pieces	8,000
Maskat	400 „	12,000	350 „	1,050	150 „	450
Persian Ports	500 „	1,250	400 „	1,000	250 „	630
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	...	1,500	4 cases	20,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	3 „	15,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	5 „	25,000	1 case	5,000
Cartridges—						
Maskat	...	...	8 cases	4,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	6 „	3,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	10 „	5,000	2 cases	1,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	500	...	...	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
India	40 cases	9,000	35 cases	7,000	25 cases	5,000
Persian Ports	...	...	1 case	200	...	...
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	3,500 tons	8,750	3,000 tons	7,500	9,000 tons	18,000
CANDLES—						
India	...	...	350 cases	2,800	200 cases	1,500
COFFEE—						
India	1,500 cwts.	90,000	1,200 cwts.	60,000	5,000 cwts.	1,50,000
COIR AND COIR-ROPE—						
India	1,300 cwts.	15,000	1,200 cwts.	14,400	1,000 cwts.	12,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	315 bales	1,42,000	280 bales	1,12,000	250 bales	1,00,000
Prints—						
India	660 bales	2,00,000	600 bales	1,80,000	400 bales	1,20,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*		₹		₹		₹
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	400 bales	80,000	350 bales	1,75,000	300 bales	1,50,000
Other sorts—						
India	965 bales	4,97,000	860 bales	4,30,000	650 bales	3,25,000
Persian Ports	180 „	72,000	150 „	60,000	100 „	40,000
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	400 cwts.	6,000	300 cwts.	4,500	400 cwts.	4,800
Persian Ports	...	...	100 „	1,800	80 „	1,200
Yarn and Twist—						
India	300 cwts.	15,000	250 cwts.	12,500	500 cwts.	25,000
DATES—						
Turkey	11,666 cwts.	35,000	62,000 cwts.	1,86,000	35,000 cwts.	1,40,000
Maskat	6,666 „	20,000	10,000 „	30,000	4,000 „	16,000
Bahrein	...	...	8,000 „	24,000	6,000 „	24,000
Arab Coast	4,000 cwts.	12,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	9,667 „	29,000	11,000 cwts.	33,000	5,000 cwts.	20,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Quinine—						
India	...	...	...	350	...	...
Assafœtida—						
India	125 cwts.	2,500	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	400 cwts.	4,300	460 cwts.	4,600	400 cwts	4,000
Turkey	150 „	1,300	150 „	1,500	100 „	1,000
Persian Ports	800 „	8,000	...	...	...	...
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	20 cwts.	4,000	30 cwts.	6,000	20 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	11 „	2,500	10 „	2,000	15 „	3,000
Colours and Paint—						
India	...	...	50 cwts.	600	30 cwts.	400
Other sorts—						
India	1,000 cwts.	6,000	1,800 cwts.	10,800	1,500 cwts.	9,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	12,000	2,500 „	15,000	200 „	1,200
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	5,000	...	4,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	400 cwts.	4,800	360 cwts.	4 320	300 cwts.	4,500
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	1,200 cwts.	12,000	1,500 cwts.	10,500	750 cwts.	7,500
Other sorts—						
Turkey	50 cwts.	500	100 cwts.	1,000	80 cwts.	800
Maskat	200 „	2,000	250 „	2,500	200 „	2,000
Persian Ports	350 „	3,500	300 „	3,000	250 „	2,500
FUEL—						
Coal—						
India	...	...	800 cwts.	1,000	400 cwts.	650
Maskat	...	...	200 „	250	150 „	200
Arab Coast	...	...	120 „	150	50 „	600

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FUEL—*contd.*		R		R		R
Firewood—						
India	1,400 tons	10,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	500 ,,	5,000	400 tons	4,000	500 tons	3,500
Persian Ports	4,000 ,,	40,000	4,500 ,,	45,000	6,000 ,,	42,000
FURNITURE—						
India	...	7,500	...	6,000	...	4,500
Turkey	...	150	...	1,000	...	500
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	...	...	2,500	...	1,500
Glass—						
India	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,500
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	250 lbs.	5,000	100 lbs.	2,000	120 lbs.	2,400
Maskat	50 ,,	1,000	10 ,,	200	...	...
Gold Thread—						
India	275 lbs.	5,500	140 lbs.	2,800	100 lbs.	2,000
Persian Ports	10 ,,	200	15 ,,	300	10 ,,	200
GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTH—						
India	150 pieces	1,500	120 pieces	6,000	100 pieces	5,000
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	1,600 cwts.	12,000	12,000 cwts.	84,000	40,000 cwts.	2,00,000
Turkey	600 ,,	3,000	500 ,,	3,500	...	...
Persian Ports	20,000 ,,	1,00,000	8,000 ,,	56,000	3,000 cwts.	15,000
Barley—						
India	...	...	1,000 cwts.	3,000	80,000 cwts.	2,80,000
Turkey	6,000 cwts.	16,000	3,000 ,,	9,000	1,800 ,,	5,400
Persian Ports	9,000 ,,	30,000	6,000 ,,	18,000	1,000 ,,	3,500
Rice—						
India	120,000 cwts.	8,00,000	105,000 cwts.	9,10,000	300,000 cwts.	18,00,000
Other sorts—						
India	600 cwts.	4,200	400 cwts.	4,000	10,000 cwts.	60,000
Turkey	600 ,,	2,400	200 ,,	2,000	500 ,,	2,500
Persian Ports	1,500 ,,	8,100	1,000 ,,	10,000	600 ,,	4,200
HABERDASHERY—						
India	14 cases	3,500	12 cases	3,000	10 cases	2,500
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	420 cwts.	42,000	3,000 cwts.	30,000	2,200 cwts.	22,000
Cutlery—						
India	6 cases	1,500	13 cases	3,000	4 cases	1,000
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...		...	1,500	...	2,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.—continued

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—		R		R		R
Gunny Bags—						
India	40 bdls.	2,400	20 bdls.	1,200	15 bdls.	900
Arab Coast	...	...	30 „	300	20 „	2,000
Other sorts—						
India	650 cwts.	6,500	900 cwts.	9,000	750 cwts.	7,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	300	...	...
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	...	...	500	...	1,000
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, Shoes, etc.—						
India	...	12,000	...	2,000	...	11,500
Turkey	...	8,000	...	...	...	4,500
Zanzibar	...	200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	...	...	2,000
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
India	...	...	...	8,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	5,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	...	...
MATCHES—						
India	...	...	120 cases	6,000	100 cases	5,000
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Turkey	5,000 pieces	3,000	4,000 pieces	2,400	2,000 pieces	800
Bahrein	200 „	1,000	150 „	750	100 „	400
Persian Ports	15,000 „	6,000	12,000 „	4,800	8,000 „	3,200
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	850 cwts.	46,000	650 cwts.	32,500	300 cwts.	15,000
Tin—						
India	100 cwts.	2,000	200 cwts.	4,000	150 cwts.	3,000
Iron—						
India	2,000 cwts.	20,000	1,500 cwts.	15,000	600 cwts.	6,000
Brass—						
India	...	...	12½ cwts.	500	6 cwts.	240
Other sorts—						
India	1,000 cwts.	17,300	600 cwts.	6,000	400 cwts.	4,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	4,500 cwts.	31,500	9,000 cwts.	54,000	11,250 cwts.	45,000
Other sorts—						
India	800 cwts.	14,400	1,200 cwts.	24,000	800 cwts.	12,800
[illegible]ls—						
India	...	8,000	...	7,000	...	6,000
Turkey	...	95,000	...	1,00,000	...	70,000
Bahrein	...	1,50,000	...	90,000	...	50,000
Arab Coast	...	32,60,000	...	32,00,000	...	32,50,000
Persian Ports	...	35,000	...	1,80,000	...	6,00,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Persian Ports	125 cwts.	3,000	104 cwt.	2,500	100 cwts.	2,400

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PERFUMERY—*contd.*		R		R		R
Other sorts –						
India	...	8,000	333 tolas	5,000	300 tolas	4,500
Turkey	...	5,000	67 „	1,000	50 „	750
Maskat	...	2,000	100 „	1,500	60 „	900
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	170 cases	8,500	80 cases	4,000	100 cases	3,000
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	500 cwts.	6,500	1,000 cwts.	10,000	800 cwts.	8,000
Zanzibar	...	1,200	4,000 Nos.	1,500	5,000 Nos.	2,000
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	1,600 cwts.	24,000	1,800 cwts.	23,400	1,500 cwts.	18,000
Persian Ports	80 „	1,050	200 „	2,600	...	...
Flour—						
India	500 cwts.	5,000	900 cwts.	9,000	40,000 cwts.	2,00,000
Ghee—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,000 cwts.	50,000
Turkey	34 cwts.	2,000	400 cwts.	16,000	350 „	17,500
Maskat	167 „	10,000	200 „	8,000	100 „	5,000
Persian Ports	1,625 „	65,000	1,500 „	60,000	250 „	12,500
Other sorts—						
India	...	31,000	1,500 cwts.	15,000	1,200 cwts.	12,000
Turkey	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	1,500	700 cwts.	7,000	850 cwts.	8,500
Bahrein	...	...	400 „	4,000	150 „	1,500
Arab Coast	...	5,000	800 „	8,000	1,000 „	10,000
SALT—						
Persian Ports	6,000 tons	30,000	5,500 tons	27,500	4,000 tons	20,000
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	2,500 cwts.	12,500	3,000 cwts.	15,000	...	...
Simsim—						
India	150 cwts.	1,050	100 cwts.	700	50 cwts.	350
Persian Ports	300 „	2,100	300 „	2,100	200 „	1,400
Other sorts—						
India	300 cwts.	4,500	250 cwts.	2,500	50 cwts.	500
Turkey	100 „	1,200	100 „	1,000	...	...
Persian Ports	900 „	11,700	...	...	...	...
SHELLS, MOTHER-O-PEARL—						
Maskat	70 cwts.	2,800	60 cwts.	2,400	100 cwts.	4,000
Arab Coast	1,480 „	30,200	2,000 „	30,000	4,050 „	34
Persian Ports	200 „	6,000	300 „	4,500	3,420 „	10
SILK (RAW)—						
India	100 lbs.	1,000	500 lbs.	5,000	400 lbs.	4,0
Arab Coast	50 „	500	100 „	1,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	50 lbs.	50
SILK, PIECE-GOODS—						
India	2,500 pieces	25,000	300 pieces	15,000	250 pieces	12,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	1,200 cwts.	12,000	1,200 cwts.	18,000	800 cwts.	10,400
Ginger—						
India	500 cwts.	12,000	400 cwts.	10,000	350 cwts.	8,750
Black Pepper—						
India	580 cwts.	14,500	135 cwts.	2,000	400 cwts.	10,000
Other sorts—						
India	175 cwts.	5,000	300 cwts.	15,000	250 cwts.	12,500
Persian Ports	105 „	3,000	50 „	2,500	...	1,000
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	200 cwts.	3,600	625 cwts.	9,350	437 cwts.	6,560
India	1,111 „	20,000	1,500 „	22,500	600 „	9,000
Soft—						
India	3,000 cwts.	39,000	4,500 cwts.	58,500	4,400 cwts.	52,800
SUGARCANDY—						
India	400 cwts.	8,000	350 cwts.	7,000	300 cwts.	6,000
TALLOW—						
India	375 cwts.	9,000	400 cwts.	6,000	600 cwts.	9,000
TEA—						
India	160 cases	10,400	150 cases	9,000	200 cases	12,000
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	25,000	...	31,000	...	19,000
Rafters—						
India	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	6,000	...	8,000	...	10,000
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	1,200 cwts.	30,000	1,500 cwts.	37,500	800 cwts.	20,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	100 „	2,500
Persian Ports	1,780 cwts.	21,360	800 cwts.	9,600	400 „	4,800
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	2,000	...	4,000	...	2,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	500	...	500
[illegible]TCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,200
[illegible]OOL—						
Turkey	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,000	...	3,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	...	...	3,500	...	3,200

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
WOOLEN GOODS—*contd.*						
Broad Cloth and Other Woolen Piece-goods—						
India	5 bdls.	5,000	5 bdls.	5,000	...	3,000
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Arab Coast . . .	3 bdls.	3,000	5 bdls.	5,000	...	600
Persian Ports . . .	5 „	5,000	...	...	...	...
Other manufactures of Wool—						
India	8 bdls.	8,000	...	...	...	...
SPECIE—						
India	...	2,15,000	...	20,50,000	...	16,50,000
Turkey	...	80,000	...	70,000	...	40,000
Maskat	...	90,000	...	80,000	...	65,000
Bahrein . . .	...	30,000	...	10,000	...	8,000
Arab Coast . . .	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	27,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	36,000	...	25,000	...	18,000
Turkey	...	3,000	...	3,500	...	2,000
Maskat	...	4,500	...	4,000	...	3,400
Zanzibar . . .	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	1,600
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,500
Arab Coast . . .	...	5,000	...	5 0 0	...	3,500
Persian Ports . . .	...	9,000	...	7,500	...	3,500
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	72,25,360	...	93,19,970	...	1,02,59,540
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom . .	...	3,600	...	9,350	...	6,560
India	...	26,59,550	...	46,00,250	...	55 44,890
Turkey	...	2,59,050	...	4,05,400	...	2 8?,250
Maskat	...	2,08,100	...	2,27,450	...	1,47,250
Zanzibar . . .	...	8,900	...	11,500	...	13,600
Bahrein	...	1,81,000	...	1,48,750	...	85,400
Arab Coast . . .	...	33,52,100	...	32,83,750	...	33,30,760
Persian Ports . . .	...	5,53,060	...	6,33,520	...	8,44 830
TOTAL .	...	72,25,360	...	93,19,970	...	1,02,59,540

TABLE No. 8.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	112	12,000	77	84,700	219	96,700
	1897	150	12,750	73	80,300	223	93,050
	1898	103	10,600	83	91,300	186	101,900
Turkish	1896	57	3,800	3	3,300	60	7,100
	1897	50	3,500	1	1,100	51	4,600
	1898	40	2,800	2	2,200	42	5,000
Persian	1896	203	8,700	...	...	203	8,700
	1897	200	8,600	...	...	200	8,600
	1898	220	9,460	...	...	220	9,460
French	1896	12	960	8	8,800	20	9,760
	1897	15	1,200	...	...	15	1.200
	1898	12	960	...	...	12	960
Maskat	1896	81	3,300	...	...	81	3,300
	1897	95	3,800	...	...	95	3,800
	1898	100	4,000	...	...	100	4,000
Arab	1896	132	3,840	...	...	132	3,840
	1897	135	4,050	...	...	135	4,050
	1898	120	3,600	...	...	120	3,600
TOTAL	1896	627	32,600	88	96,800	715	129,400
	1897	645	33,900	74	81,400	719	115,300
	1898	595	31,420	85	93,500	680	124,920

TABLE No. 9.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Lingah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	132	11,250	57	62,700	189	73,950
	1897	140	11,900	56	61,600	196	73,500
	1898	93	7,650	42	50,40.	135	58,050
Turkish	1896	55	3,700	3	3,300	58	7,000
	1897	50	3,500	2	2,200	52	5,700
	1898	40	2,800	2	2,200	42	5,000
Persian	1896	117	9,820	...	...	117	9,820
	1897	120	5,160	...	...	120	5,160
	1898	140	6,020	...	...	140	6,020
French	1896	12	960	8	8,800	20	9,760
	1897	12	960	...	...	12	960
	1898	9	720	...	...	9	720
Maskat	1896	58	2,840	...	...	58	2,840
	1897	75	3,000	...	...	75	3,000
	1898	70	2,800	...	...	70	2,800
Arab	1896	115	3,200	...	...	115	3,200
	1897	125	3,750	...	...	125	3,750
	1898	110	3,300	...	...	110	3,300
TOTAL	1896	489	31,770	68	74,800	557	106,570
	1897	522	28,270	58	63,800	580	92,070
	1898	462	23,290	44	52,600	596	75,890

TABLE No. 10.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
Turkey	26 bdls.	5,660	32 pkgs.	4,320	39 pkgs.	15,600
Maskat	50 „	12,000	25 „	7,500	22 „	8,800
Bahrein	...	...	26 „	2,250	24 „	9,600
Arab Coast	100 bdls.	25,000	38 „	11,400	35 „	14,000
Persian Ports	...	...	25 „	7,500	34 „	13,600
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	8,525 cwts.	1,44,925	6,523⅓ cwts.	62,032	1,705 cwts.	23,860
Maskat	75 „	1,275	70 „	840	80 „	1,120
Bahrein	...	...	30 „	360	20 „	280
Arab Coast	100 cwts.	1,700	50 „	600	40 „	560
DATES—						
India	74,000 cwts.	2,96,000	60,000 cwts.	2,40,000	50,000 cwts.	2,25,000
Arab Coast	11,000 „	33,000	12,000 „	48,000	13,000 „	58,500
Persian Ports	5,000 „	15,000	8,000 „	32,000	6,000 „	27,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES —						
Rose-buds—						
India	...	...	2,964 cwts.	26,676	3,000 cwts.	36,000
Turkey	...	...	150 „	1,350	180 „	2,160
Maskat	...	...	100 „	900	135 „	1,620
Bahrein	...	...	100 „	900	125 „	1,500
Arab Coast	...	...	150 „	1,350	165 „	1,980
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	1,500 cwts.	36,000	700 cwts.	18,900	584 cwts.	11,680
India	5,368 „	1,16,135	7,972 „	1,58,570	16,100 „	3,32,000
Turkey	900 „	3,150	3,000 „	10,650	2,250 „	10,120
Maskat	800 „	2,800	559 „	1,956	400 „	1,800
Bahrein	..	...	200 „	700	150 „	670
Arab Coast	400 cwts.	1,400	300 „	1,050	252 „	1,130
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
India	...	...	1,288 cwts.	14,132	1,290 cwts.	14,910
Turkey	...	...	4,000 „	16,000	4,484 „	17,940
Maskat	...	...	300 „	1,200	400 „	1,600
Bahrein	...	...	600 „	2,400	800 „	3,200
Arab Coast	...	...	400 „	1,600	450 „	1,800
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	12,325 cwts.	1,47,900	16,290 cwts.	1,95,480	13,938 cwts.	2,09,070
Turkey	200 „	2,400	300 „	3,600	150 „	2,250
Maskat	400 „	4,800	580 „	6,960	400 „	6,000
Bahrein	...	...	150 „	1,800	100 „	1,500
Arab Coast	200 cwts.	2,400	200 „	2,400	100 „	1,500
Raisins and Currants—						
India	34,000 cwts.	1,87,000	24,737 cwts.	1,48,425	18,738 cwts.	1,49,910
Turkey	200 „	1,100	250 „	1,500	200 „	1,600
Maskat	500 „	2,750	400 „	2,400	300 „	2,400
Bahrein	...	...	150 „	900	100 „	800
Arab Coast	300 cwts.	1,650	200 „	1,200	150 „	1,200
Other sorts of Fruits and Vegetable—						
India	4,194 cwts.	1,48,901	10,489 cwts.	1,94,583	7,094 cwts.	1,53,200
Turkey	400 „	2,800	500 „	3,900	400 „	4,800
Maskat	200 „	1,400	310 „	2,840	450 „	5,400
Bahrein	...	...	150 „	1,250	90 „	1,080
Arab Coast	300 cwts.	2,100	400 „	3,400	150 „	1,800

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	1,000 cwts.	7,000	2,500 cwts.	17,500	900 cwts.	5,400
Bahrein	...	...	400 „	2,800	100 „	600
Arab Coast	575 cwts.	4,025	1,200 „	8,400	400 „	2,400
Persian Ports	...	...	4,800 „	33,602	1,450 „	8,700
Barley—						
Maskat	750 cwts.	3,000	150 cwts.	600	100 cwts.	450
Bahrein	...	...	50 „	200	100 „	450
Arab Coast	300 cwts.	1,200	100 „	400	150 „	680
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse—						
Turkey	230 cwts.	1,550	344 cwts.	2,059	100 cwts.	700
Maskat	1,270 „	8,750	2,320 „	12,900	300 „	2,100
Bahrein	...	...	800 „	4,800	100 „	7,000
Arab Coast	850 cwts.	4,950	1,012 „	6,060	200 „	1,400
Persian Ports	...	...	700 „	4,200	108 „	760
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	43,400	...	30,300	...	23,250
Maskat	...	950	...	1,200	...	...
Arab Coast	...	450	...	600	...	...
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	300 bdls.	6,000	250 bdls.	5,000	100 bdls.	2,000
Turkey	190 „	3,800	150 „	3,000	250 „	5,000
Maskat	50 „	1,000	110 „	2,200	275 „	5,500
Bahrein	...	...	90 „	1,800	125 „	2,500
Arab Coast	150 bdls.	3,000	200 „	4,000	250 „	5,000
OPIUM—						
China	474 chests	4,74,000	1,286 chests	10,28,800	567 chests	5,67,000
PEARLS—						
India	...	...	...	15,600	...	20,000
PERFUMERY, OTHER SORTS—						
India	...	28,350	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	900	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	300	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	350 cwts.	16,800	...	...	...	...
Maskat	100 „	4,800	60 cwts.	2,400	40 cwts.	2,400
Arab Coast	50 „	2,400	42 „	1,680	51 „	3,060
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Maskat	300 cwts.	2,100	200 cwts.	1,400	60 cwts.	360
Arab Coast	225 „	1,575	300 „	2,100	130 „	780
Persian Ports	...	...	100 „	700	...	...
SALT—						
India	17,000 tons	34,000	20,000 tons	50,000	26,000 tons.	65,000
Maskat	6,000 „	12,000	6,000 „	15,000	8,000 „	20,000
Zanzibar	2,000 „	4,000	2,000 „	5,000	1,000 „	2,500
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
India	...	...	120 cwts	720	...	...
Other sorts of Seeds—						
India	8,882½ cwts.	1,14,780	4,596 cwts.	80,236	1,874 cwts.	27,800
Persian Ports	...	...	100 „	800	40 „	680

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SILK (RAW)—						
India	2½ bdls.	2,500	3 bdls.	3,000	8½ bdls.	8,500
Maskat	1 „	1,000	1 „	1,000	13½ „	13,500
Bahrein	...	...	½ „	500	1 „	1,000
Arab Coast	½ bdls.	500	½ „	500	2 „	2,000
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk piece-goods—						
India	50 bdls.	50,000	79 bdls.	47,700	30 bdls.	21,000
Turkey	6 „	4,200	8 „	4,000	4 „	2,800
Maskat	20 „	14,000	29 „	14,500	8 „	5,600
Bahrein	...	...	5 „	2,500	2 „	1,400
Arab Coast	9 bdls.	6,300	8 „	4,000	4 „	2,800
Persian Ports	...	...	6 „	3,000	2 „	1,400
SPICES—						
India	...	...	7¼ cwts.	10,875	2 cwts.	4,800
Maskat	...	...	2 „	3,000	1 cwt.	2,400
Bahrein	...	...	1 cwt.	1,500	½ „	1,200
Arab Coast	...	...	1 „	1,500	½ „	1,200
TOBACCO—						
India	300 cwts.	3,000	500 cwts.	4,500	600 cwts.	4,800
Turkey	700 „	7,000	2,560 „	23,040	200 „	16,000
WOOL—						
India	15,550 cwts.	3,79,350	14,165 cwts.	3,13,990	15,631 cwts.	2,89,820
Bahrein	...	...	15 „	300	25 „	500
Arab Coast	50 cwts.	1,050	75 „	1,500	50 „	1,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	...	...	5 bdls.	5,000	...	...
India	32 bdls.	32,000	30 „	30,000	35 bdls.	35,000
Turkey	70 „	70,000	72 „	72,000	77 „	77,000
Egypt	22 „	41,500	158 „	31,600	250 „	70,000
Maskat	7 „	7,000	6 „	6,000	5 „	5,000
Bahrein	...	...	2 „	2,000	1 „	1,000
Arab Coast	5 bdls.	5,000	3 „	3,000	2 „	2,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	3,16,250	...	2,72,911	...	1,40,000
Turkey	...	12,000	...	1,100	...	2,000
Maskat	...	7,800	...	14,300	...	7,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,80,500	...	19,100
Persian Ports	...	69,000	...	37,420	...	80,500
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	4,300	...	...	...	...
India	...	3,912	...	1,900	...	...
Turkey	...	494	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	455	...	300
Arab Coast	...	...	...	345	...	600
Persian Ports	...	...	...	355	...	700
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	30,62,502	...	36,92,672	...	29,86,430
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	40,300	...	23,900	...	11,680
India	...	20,86,923	...	19,06,680	...	17,85,920
Turkey	...	1,30,254	...	1,46,519	...	1,57,970
Egypt	...	41,500	...	31,600	...	70,000
China	...	4,74,000	...	10,28,800	...	5,67,000
Maskat	...	98,125	...	1,18,051	...	99,250
Zanzibar	...	4,300	...	5,000	...	2,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,07,460	...	53,380
Arab Coast	...	1,03,100	...	1,05,085	...	1,05,390
Persian Ports	...	84,000	...	1,19,577	...	1,33,340
TOTAL	...	30,62,502	...	36,92,672	...	29,86,430

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Maskat . . .	200 head	7,000	170 head	5,100	80 head	1,600
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
United Kingdom . .	7 cases	42,000	12 cases	60,000	...	...
Maskat . . .	4 pkgs.	3,360	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom . .	...	8,750	14 cases	12,000	...	...
Maskat . . .	...	700	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom . .	...	14,400	8 cases	6,400	...	...
Maskat . . .	...	...	6 „	300	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
India	60 cases	3,000	60 cases	3,000	116 cases	11,600
CANDLES—						
India	301 cwts.	12,000	1,500 cases	9,000	1,111 cases	7,220
COFFEE—						
India	180 cwts.	12,600	398 cwts.	19,900	556 cwts.	22,240
COIR AND COIR-ROPE—						
India	...	...	130½ cwts.	1,566	200 cwts.	2,400
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom . .	1,300 bales	4,79,000	1,200 bales	4,80,000	2,300 bales	11,92,500
India	2,500 „	7,34,000	1,000 „	3,00,000	1,880 „	3,88,500
Prints—						
United Kingdom —	400 bales	80,000	600 bales	1,80,000	400 bales	1,20 000
India	400 „	1,20,000	300 „	72,000	400 „	96,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	1,900 bales	2,85,000	2,000 bales	2,40,000	2,100 bales	2,52,000
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom . .	100 bales	15,000	1,400 bales	2,80,000	100 bales	10,000
India	225 „	70,000	2,300 „	5,90,000	970 „	3,94,000
Yarn and Twist—						
India	5,100 bales	7,65,000	5,960 bales	8,16,520	5,379 bales	9,41,330
DATES—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	324 cwts.	860
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	...	...	...	...	100 cwts.	500
Turkey	300 cwts.	3,600	164 cwts.	820	...	...
Quinine—						
India	16 pkgs.	1,600	42 cases	4,200	27 cases	2,050
Other sorts—						
India	60 cwts.	1,800	486 cwts.	5,760	456 cwts.	5,210
Turkey	76 „	560	190 „	1,540	24 „	240
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	1,900 cwts.	1,71,000	3,453½ cwts.	2,36,012	3,186 cwts.	2,85,9

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—*contd.*		₹		₹		₹
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	45 cwts.	5,400	111 cwts.	13,875	71 cwts.	10,600
India	270 „	25,350	1,022 „	79,756	1,876 „	74,935
FURNITURE—						
India	...	25,450	...	23,020	...	21,450
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	...	65 cases	3,250	64 cases	3,200
Glass—						
India	...	...	281 cases	1,405	200 cases	1,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	60 cases	2,000	68 cases	5,000
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	600 cwts.	4,200	100 cwts.	600	4,640 cwts.	27,840
Turkey	480 „	3,360	...	...	...	...
Barley—						
India	...	...	...	...	20,470 cwts.	92,120
Turkey	10,187 cwts.	40,750	3,981 cwts.	19,905	2,250 „	9,000
Rice—						
India	9,600 cwts.	76,800	13,764 cwts.	11,6,994	39,423 cwts.	1,97,120
Other sorts—						
India	40 cwts.	320	50 cwts.	400	4,592 cwts.	20,610
Turkey	...	...	...	...	60 „	300
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	13,000	61 cases	6,200	70 cases	7,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	...	3,350	200 pkgs.	7,095	456 pkgs.	6,520
Cutlery—						
India	...	6,000	80 cases	8,000	90 cases	9,000
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	...	...	7.000	...	4,000
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	1,000 bdls.	25,000	1,250 bdls.	41,000	1,057 bdls.	34,510
Other sorts—						
India	9 cwts.	750	12 bdls.	1,200	10 bdls	1,000
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	...	...	...	7 cases	700
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes—						
India	...	...	10 cases	1,000	8 cases	800
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Brandy	900 cases	22,500	300 cases	7,200	469 cases	11,260
MATCHES—						
India	...	...	590 cases	23,600	414 cases	18,630
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	10 bdls.	250	8 bdls.	200	20 bdls.	500
Maskat	2,000 „	20,000	1,500 „	15,000	1,200 „	12,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALS—		R		R		R
Copper—						
India	4,000 cwts.	1,80,000	3,781½ cwts.	1,70,167	3,642 cwts.	1,89,390
Tin—						
India	312½ cwts.	23,438	375 cwts.	18,750	330 cwts.	16,500
Iron—						
India	5,100 cwts.	40,825	3,208 cwts.	19,320	2,823 cwts.	18,840
Brass—						
India	...	...	100 cwts.	5,000	86 cwts.	5,160
Other sorts—						
India	425 cwts.	5,400	234 cwts.	1,854	210 cwts.	2,100
OIL—						
Kerosine						
India	2,000 cases	18,000	60 cwts.	900	3,552 cwts.	10,630
Other sorts—						
India	100 cwts.	2,100	...	...	117 cwts.	2,340
PEARLS—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	15,600	...	20,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	...	...	45 carboys	270	10 cases	150
Persian Ports	...	...	40 „	240	81 „	1,220
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
China ware—						
India	600 cases	30,000	653 cases	33,100	506 cases	21,420
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	175 cwts.	2,100	160 cwts.	1,920
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	...	...	300 cwts.	3,600	325 cwts.	4,870
Flour—						
India	1,100 cwts.	7,700	1,200 cwts.	9,600	3,845 cwts.	23,070
Ghee—						
India	...	...	67½ cwts.	2,700	200 cwts.	10,000
Turkey	...	...	162½ „	6,500	...	...
Persian Ports	46½ cwts.	2,186	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	4,088	297 cwts.	1,168	187 cwts.	780
Maskat	...	10,000	6,500 „	19,500	8,900 „	31,150
Arab Coast	...	20,000	12,500 „	37,500	19,500 „	68,250
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	...	...	...	5,000	...	...
SPICES—						
Tumeric—						
India	720 cwts.	8,640	1,102 cwts.	3,324	1,154 cwts.	15,000
Ginger—						
India	297½ cwts.	5,950	876 cwts.	12,264	726 cwts.	10,890
Black Pepper—						
India	1,140 cwts.	28,500	1,566 cwts.	36,018	1,810 cwts.	44,340
Other sorts—						
India	174½ cwts.	5,133	264½ cwts.	5,245	933½ cwts.	32,850

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
STATIONERY—		₹		₹		₹
India	...	...	185 cases	11,100	93 cases	9,300
SUGAR, LOAF—						
India	16,500 cwts.	2,80,500	3,750 cwts.	43,750	3,900 cwts.	62,400
France	1,200 „	20,400	18,750 „	2,25,000	10,500 „	1,68,000
SUGAR, SOFT—						
India	19,500 cwts.	2,34,000	23,585 cwts.	2,43,850	19,833 cwts.	2,38,000
SUGAR-CANDY—						
Indir	300 cwts.	4,800	432¼ cwts.	6,916	488 cwts.	8,300
TEA—						
United Kingdom	97½ cwts.	3,413	...	...	...	...
India	35,500 „	18,30,500	18,155½ cwts.	10,68,408	37,471 cwts.	16,06,180
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	5,000	...	6,000	...	10,000
Rafters—						
India	...	8,000	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	3,500	...	2,800	...	3,000
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	800 bdls.	24,000	700 bdls.	21,000	500 bdls.	25,000
Arab Coast	...	...	50 „	1,500	60 „	3,000
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	...	29 cases	1,650	38 cases	1,900
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	...	...	...	5 cases	1,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	...	...	...	13 bales.	10,370
Broadcloth and other Woollen Piece goods						
India	6 bdls.	6,000	4 pkgs.	4,000	3 bdls.	3,000
Other Manufactures of Wool—						
India	10 bdls.	10,000	12 bdls.	12,000	...	...
SPECIE—						
India	...	6,300	...	1,80,000	...	98,000
Turkey	...	72,400	...	44,466	...	45,790
Maskat	...	5,000	...	8,000	...	14,800
Bahrein	...	...	...	15,000	...	12,000
Arab Coast	...	35,000	...	12,000	...	6,000
Persian Ports	...	1,05,500	...	76,660	...	13,200
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	24,095	...	8,618	...	14,750
Maskat	...	5,280	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	300	...	...	...	840
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	61,84,198	...	61,05,256	...	71,90,070
Total value of Imports from principal countries—						
United Kingdom	...	6,47,963	...	10,32,275	...	13,33,150
India	...	51,53,339	...	45,40,680	...	54,14,650
France	...	20,400	...	2,25,000	...	1,68,000
Turkey	...	1,20,670	...	73,501	...	57,340
Maskat	...	75,340	...	72,500	...	89,420
Zanzibar	...	3,500	...	2,800	...	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	15,000	...	12,000
Arab Coast	...	55,000	...	66,600	...	97,250
Persian Ports	...	1,07,985	...	76,900	...	15,260
TOTAL	...	61,84,198	...	61,05,256	...	71,90,070

TABLE No. 12.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	23	4,140	76	83,600	99	87,740
	1897	24	4,320	76	83,600	100	87,920
	1898	30	5,400	67	73,700	97	79,100
Turkish	1896	2	80	2	2,200	4	2,280
	1897	8	320	...	...	8	32
	1898	10	400	1	1,100	11	1,500
Persian	1896	100	3,500	...	...	100	3,500
	1897	130	4,550	...	...	130	4,550
	1898	145	5,075	...	...	145	5,075
French	1896	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1896	45	675	...	...	45	675
	1897	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1898	47	705	...	...	47	705
Arab	1896	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1897	60	900	...	...	60	900
	1898	70	1,050	...	...	70	1,050
TOTAL	1896	210	8,995	89	97,990	299	1,06,895
	1897	252	10,540	76	83,600	328	94,140
	1898	302	12,630	69	74,800	370	87,430

TABLE No. 13.

Table showing the Total number and Tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	20	3,600	76	83,600	96	87,200
	1897	21	3,780	72	79,200	93	82 980
	1898	27	4,860	65	73,700	92	78,560
Turkish	1896	2	80	1	1,100	3	1,180
	1897	8	320	...	...	8	320
	1898	10	400	1	1,100	11	1,500
Persian	1896	90	1,750	...	...	90	1,750
	1897	120	4,200	...	...	120	4,200
	1898	130	4,550	...	...	130	4,550
French	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1896	45	675	...	...	45	675
	1897	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1898	47	705	...	...	47	705
Arab	1898	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1897	60	900	...	...	60	900
	1898	70	1,050	...	...	70	1,050
TOTAL	1896	197	6,705	88	96,800	285	103,505
	1897	239	9,650	72	79,200	311	88,850
	1898	284	11,565	66	74,800	350	86,365

TABLE No. 14.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	13 head	6,300	21 head	9,130	28 head	11,900
Maskat	4 „	1,400	7 „	2,590	5 „	2,050
Arab Coast	3 „	850	...	...	2 „	940
Persian Ports	5 „	1,750	4 head	1,260	3 „	1,110
Donkey—						
Turkey	7 head	650	11 head	910	9 head	740
Zanzibar	11 „	1,250	8 „	1,000	6 „	700
Persian Ports	47 „	3,000	38 „	2,080	33 „	1,850
Other sorts of Animals—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	13 head	840
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Turkey	485 rifles	31,500	1,970 Nos.	1,04,700	...	...
Maskat	...	...	825 „	49,500	...	...
Arab Coast	100 rifles	6,850	800 „	48,000	...	...
Persian Ports	912 „	64,500	1,505 „	93,600	...	...
Cartridges—						
Turkey	53,000 carts	2,900	340,000 Nos.	20,400	...	...
Maskat	...	...	160,000 „	9,600	...	...
Arab Coast	22,200 carts	1,220	260,000 „	21,600	...	...
Persian Ports	106,500 „	5,850	240,000 „	14,400	...	...
Other sorts of Arms and Ammunition—						
Turkey	...	7,650	...	570	...	2,770
Maskat	...	...	...	7,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	190	...	130	...	450
Persian Posts	...	1,220	...	190	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Turkey	856 cwts.	72,800	941 cwts.	74,340	883 cwts.	66,220
Maskat	59 „	5,000	52 „	4,100	42 „	4,650
Zanzibar	30 „	3,500	25 „	2,000	32 „	2,400
Arab Coast	95 „	8,100	107 „	8,690	92 „	6,900
Persian Ports	230 „	19,500	222 „	17,100	172 „	12,900
CATTLE—						
Turkey	...	...	50 head	320	55 head	380
Persian Ports	...	...	80 „	380	64 „	400
COFFEE—						
Turkey	2,120 cwts.	1,49,500	2,510 cwts.	1,60,620	2,375 cwts.	99,750
Persian Ports	38 „	2,750	35 „	2,240	31 „	1,310
COIR AND COIR-ROPE—						
Turkey	850 cwts.	10,100	810 cwts.	10,530	770 cwts.	9,430
Persian Ports	84 „	1,000	75 „	970	67 „	320
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
Turkey	594 bdls.	1,37,650	355 bdls.	80,600	462 bdls.	1,13,190
Persian Ports	14 „	3,090	9 „	2,050	11 „	2,970
Prints—						
Turkey	360 bdls	1,13,480	381 bdls.	1,22,300	414 bdls.	1,30,410
Persian Ports	8 „	2,400	6 „	1,950	9 „	2,520
Dyed Shirtings—						
Turkey	75 bdls.	9,340	91 bdls.	11,500	103 bdls.	13,900
Persian Ports	3 „	270	5 „	550	7 „	180

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
Turkey	366 bdls.	83,920	545 bdls.	1,45,490	354 bdls.	7,43,400
Persian Ports	21 „	4,300	33 „	7,650	27 „	5,750
COTTON (RAW)—						
Turkey	...	...	30 cwts.	420	26 cwts.	500
Yarn and Twist—						
Turkey	71 bdls.	11,430	152 bdls.	18,810	145 bdls.	18,130
DATES—						
India	25,400 cwts.	92,050	26,500 cwts.	1,06,000	24,800 cwts.	1,05,400
Turkey	4,170 „	15,300	3,865 „	15,460	3,380 „	14,360
Maskat	1,150 „	4,200	1,300 „	5,200	1,210 „	5,140
Zanzibar	1,050 „	3,750	1,400 „	5,600	1,150 „	4,890
Arab Coast	4,850 „	18,400	3,950 „	14,810	3,540 „	15,040
Persian Ports	5,550 „	20,550	5,800 „	21,750	6,150 „	24,550
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	200 cwts.	1,000	250 cwts.	1,370	232 cwts.	1,330
Maskat	350 „	1,750	405 „	2,220	380 „	2,190
Arab Coast	150 „	750	190 „	1,040	175 „	1,010
Persian Ports	1,800 „	9,000	1,480 „	8,140	70 „	7,880
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rosebuds—						
Turkey	...	...	...	1,350	...	1,280
Other sorts of Drugs and Medicine—						
Turkey	...	...	...	8,750	...	7,350
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	...	...	...	8,750	...	7,900
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Turkey	...	...	187 cwts.	2,650	175 cwts.	2,450
Raisins and Currants—						
Turkey	...	...	164 cwts.	1,930	180 cwts.	2,070
Other sorts of Fruits and Vegetables—						
Turkey	...	13,800	...	8,750	...	9,050
Maskat	...	400	...	270	...	240
Arab Coast	...	200	...	130	...	160
Persian Ports	...	1,600	...	1,400	...	1,280
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Turkey	11,000 cwts.	55,000	9,750 cwts.	63,400	10,200 cwts.	58,100
Barley—						
Turkey	1,720 cwts.	5,650	1,400 cwts.	5,300	1,470 cwts.	5,500
Rice—						
Turkey	80,250 cwts.	5,78,000	62,850 cwts.	5,69,500	88,500 cwts.	6,41,620
Arab Coast	1,870 „	13,500	1,210 „	11,150	1,650 „	11,960
Persian Ports	1,730 „	12,500	1,280 „	11,840	1,750 „	12,700
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse—						
Turkey	...	1,700	...	1,560	...	1,370
GUM—						
Turkey	...	...	...	280	...	250

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GUM—*contd.*						
Mastic and other sorts of Gum—						
Turkey	...	...	...	470	...	500
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Turkey	...	13,000	...	11,800	...	9,550
Arab Coast	...	1,340	...	1,240	...	1,410
Persian Ports	...	1,050	...	930	...	1,050
Cutlery—						
Turkey	...	...	...	190	...	210
Arab Coast	...	...	...	40	...	90
Persian Ports	...	...	...	50	...	70
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	23,400 pcs.	14,000	20,500 pcs.	12,800	19,450 pcs.	13,600
Persian Ports	10,000 „	6,100	13,150 „	8,150	15,350 „	10,050
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
India	...	...	...	2,450	...	3,350
Turkey	...	...	...	3,750	...	3,900
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,600	...	2,450
Other manufactures of Jute—						
Turkey	...	...	...	180	...	280
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	...	...	1,160	...	1,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	450
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,550	...	1,470
METALS—						
Copper—						
Turkey	825 cwts.	10,800	72 cwts.	4,530	85 cwts.	4,500
Arab Coast	7 „	70	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	96 „	1,630	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Metals—						
Turkey	...	...	690 cwts.	9,750	640 cwts.	8,640
Arab Coast	...	...	37 „	380	50 „	670
Persian Ports	...	...	140 „	1,950	125 „	1,960
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Turkey	3,450 cases	15,500	4,730 cases	18,620	6,650 cases	23,270
Arab Coast	95 „	420	82 „	330	180 „	630
Persian Ports	640 „	2,900	510 „	2,040	1,920 „	6,720
Other sorts of Oils—						
Turkey	...	4,050	...	3,650	...	4,000
Persian Ports	...	1,800	...	2,050	...	1,850
OPIUM—						
Turkey	...	...	...	140	...	120
PEARLS—						
India	...	48,40,000	...	34,87,000	...	46,55,000
Turkey		20,000	...	3,18,000	...	85,000
Arab Coast	...	25,000	...	55,000	...	38,000
Persian Ports	...	2,82,000	...	51,000	...	15,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	...	...	...	300	...	280

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported,	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
PERFUMERY—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
Turkey	...	...	...	4,340	...	3,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	230	...	200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	350	...	290
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Turkey	...	...	175 cwts.	7,000	162 cwts.	7,290
Maskat	...	...	105 „	4,200	95 „	4,270
Persian Ports	...	...	65 „	2,600	60 „	2,700
Sugar (Loaf and Soft)—						
Turkey	2,020 cwts.	30,500	1,950 cwts.	29,450	2,080 cwts.	27,040
Persian Ports	92 „	1,450	80 „	1,210	75 „	980
Tea—						
Turkey	...	...	...	700	...	640
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	...	...	121 cwts.	2,650	126 cwts.	2,710
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Turkey	...	30,900	...	31,450	...	33,300
Arab Coast	...	250	...	400	...	410
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Turkey	...	...	...	70	...	80
Other sorts of Seeds—						
Turkey	...	...	...	1,700	...	1,820
SHARK FINS—						
India	470 cwts.	12,500	545 cwts.	14,170	675 cwts.	15,530
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
India	760 cwts.	8,000	800 cwts.	9,000	3,200 cwts.	33,600
Persian Ports	6,500 „	71,500	7,300 „	82,120	6,450 „	77,720
SILK (RAW)—						
Turkey	1,240 lbs.	10,100	1,150 lbs.	9,500	1,280 lbs.	10,240
Arab Coast	13 „	110	14 „	120	11 „	90
Persian Ports	18 „	150	23 „	190	18 „	140
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Turkey	...	...	...	9,150	1,050 pcs.	10,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	630	300 „	2,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,480	140 „	1,260
Silk Apparel—						
Turkey	...	...	110 pcs.	2,750	113 pcs.	2,530
SPICES—						
Turkey	640 cwts.	19,100	680 cwts.	20,500	705 cwts.	22,200
Arab Coast	15 „	350	22 „	420	19 „	600
Persian Ports	31 „	650	35 „	570	27 „	850
TALLOW—						
Turkey	....	...	200 cwts.	4,400	225 cwts.	3,600
Persian Ports	...	...	64 „	1,430	58 „	930
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Turkey	...	11,850	...	6,700	...	7,150
Persian Ports	...	4,050	...	3,100	...	2,150
Rafters—						
Turkey	...	...	8,300 pcs.	5,400	9,300 pcs.	6,550

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
TOBACCO—						
Turkey	1,135 cwts.	29,650	1,050 cwts.	31,900	1,160 cwts.	26,100
Persian Ports	30 „	900	35 „	1,050	41 „	1,370
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	...	180 cwts.	6,660	195 cwts.	6,820
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
Turkey	...	16,620	...	4,800	...	5,350
Arab Coast	...	6,030	...	630	...	590
Persian Ports	...	2,480	...	950	...	1,140
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
Turkey	...	...	...	6,450	...	5,900
Maskat	...	...	...	1,650	...	2,080
Zanzibar	...	...	...	700	...	910
Arab Coast	...	...	...	3,700	...	4,050
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,100	...	1,750
SPECIE—						
India	...	2,00,000	...	3,42,000	...	2,87,000
Turkey	...	7,42,000	...	6,85,000	...	7,25,000
Maskat	...	15,500	...	14,000	...	17,000
Arab Coast	...	79,000	...	63,000	...	74,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	71,000	...	25,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Turkey	...	81,550	...	40,020	...	37,900
Maskat	...	3,400	...	500	...	710
Arab Coast	...	310	...	1,040	...	970
Persian Ports	...	7,690	...	4,050	...	4,600
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	82,50,560	...	74,78,150	...	79,40,880
Total value of exports to principal countries—						
India	...	51,72,850	...	39,83,710	...	51,26,380
Turkey	...	23,36,990	...	27,22,530	...	23,67,810
Maskat	...	31,650	...	1,00,830	...	38,330
Zanzibar	...	8,500	...	9,300	...	8,900
Arab Coast	...	1,62,940	...	2,32,710	...	1,60,270
Persian Ports	...	5,37,630	...	4,29,070	...	2,39,190
TOTAL	...	82,50,560	...	74,78,150	...	79,40,880

TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Turkey	18 head	4,770	26 head	6,420	22 head	6,820
Nejd	9 „	3,420	...	...	...	...
Donkeys—						
Turkey	33 head	3,030	31 head	3,320	27 head	3,420
Camels—						
Turkey	34 head	2,550	27 head	2,780	36 head	3,430
Arab Coast	8 „	1,240	6 „	1,110	5 „	750
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	22 „	990	31 head	1,180
Persian Ports	...	...	470 „	11,750	445 „	14,220
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	...	10,600	...	11,250	...	13,450
ARMS AND AMMUNITION						
Guns—						
United Kingdom	2,630 Nos.	1,14,510	3,715 Nos.	2,95,450	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1,200 „	71,400	...	...
Persian Ports	250 Nos.	14,000	500 „	35,000	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	2,500,000 Nos.	12,500	980,000 Nos.	58,800	...	...
Maskat	...	...	120,000 „	7,140	...	...
Persian Ports	34,000 Nos.	1,870	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	7,920	...	13,500	...	...
France	...	360	...	...	...	...
India	...	7,040	...	9,800	...	4,400
Maskat	...	2,300	...	450	...	350
Persian Ports	...	5,610	...	2,050	...	250
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
India	...	...	...	4,350	...	5,210
Turkey	...	...	...	200	...	200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	400	...	480
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	1,950	...	2,300	...	2,050
Turkey	...	7,300	...	5,800	...	6,560
Zanzibar	...	15,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,500	...	1,450	...	2,120
CANDLES—						
India	...	...	...	5,350	...	6,050
Persian Ports	...	...	...	800	...	650
CATTLE—						
Turkey	418 head	2,070	330 head	1,810	520 head	1,950
Persian Ports	30,517 „	86,750	26,740 „	83,340	29,350 „	87,450
COFFEE—						
India	3,600 cwts.	2,52,000	4,150 cwts.	2,61,450	4,710 cwts.	1,97,820
COIR AND COIR-ROPE—						
India	2,050 cwts.	25,100	2,300 cwts.	29,300	3,050 cwts.	28,210
Zanzibar	300 „	3,670	190 „	2,470	215 „	1,990
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	1,270 bdls.	3,03,250	1,430 bdls.	3,07,450	1,637 bdls.	4,00,920

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*		R		R		R
Print.						
India	525 bdls.	1,68,000	705 bdls.	1,76,200	782 bdls.	1,83,770
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	110 bdls.	13,200	145 bdls.	19,570	171 bdls.	26,500
Other sorts—						
India	190 bdls. 300 cases	1,14,900	263 bdls. 305 cases	1,38,600	245 bdls. 321 cases	1,30,180
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	880 cwts.	13,200	795 cwts.	12,320	940 cwts.	13,160
Persian Ports	1,950 „	47,770	2,070 „	53,820	2,160 „	48,600
Yarn and Twist—						
India	429 cwts.	24,120	442 cwts.	23,430	410 cwts.	26,650
Persian Ports	517 „	28,980	485 „	24,740	465 „	28,350
Turkey	62,500 cwts.	2,42,750	69,100 cwts.	2,76,400	64,700 cwts.	3,07,320
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	480 „	1,920
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	1,840 cwts.	10,120	1,470 cwts.	9,550	1,520 cwts.	9,880
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	...	...	...	550	...	520
Quinine—						
India	...	...	...	360	...	410
Asafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	470
Other sorts—						
India	...	13,810	...	13,100	...	14,700
Turkey	...	850	...	1,000	...	1,150
Persian Ports	...	14,950	...	13,450	...	14,830
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	...	15,000	130 cwts.	14,250	145 cwts.	16,240
Colours and Paint—						
India	...	...	...	430	...	650
Other sorts—						
India	...	850	...	910	...	1,080
Turkey	...	...	57 cwts.	500	60 cwts.	540
Maskat	...	1,800	240 „	2,280	265 „	2,650
Persian Ports	...	7,200	800 „	6,850	950 „	7,600
EARTHENWARE POTTERY—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	250
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	6,750
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	450 cwts.	5,750	500 cwts.	6,250	592 cwts.	8,290
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	470 cwts.	5,250	492 cwts.	5,800	565 cwts.	6,220
Other sorts—						
India	...	3,500	...	3,700	...	3,450
Persian Ports	...	7,800	...	7,200	...	8,050

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FUEL—		R		R		R
Coal—						
India	150 tons	6,000	155 tons	7,000	174 tons	7,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	..	450
Persian Ports	1,475 tons	19,000	1,400 tons	17,500	1,482 tons	19,550
Firewood—						
Persian Ports	1,540 cwts.	32,400	1,600 tons	25,000	20,500 cwts.	28,180
FURNITURE—						
India	...	...	...	3,650	...	4,150
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,850
Glass—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,450
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	6,150	...	2,750
GOLD LACE, ETC.—						
Gold Lace—						
India	...	1,250	...	1,150	...	1,370
Persian Ports	...	350	...	420	...	420
Gold Thread—						
United Kingdom	...	...	150 bdls.	4,000	...	...
India	...	2,850	150 „	4,050	175 bdls.	6,120
Persian Ports	...	18,750	550 „	17,000	585 „	19,300
Gold Embroidered Cloth—						
India	...	...	...	...	165 pcs.	6,770
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	3,500 cwts.	20,000	3,950 cwts.	24,700	4,500 cwts.	23,620
Turkey	4,500 „	18,500	2,970 „	13,850	3,100 „	13,950
Persian Ports	29,000 „	1,31,500	21,200 „	1,17,500	7,150 „	1,42,540
Barley—						
India	...	...	...	...	920 cwts.	3,910
Turkey	1,150 cwts.	3,000	1,005 cwts.	3,580	1,120 „	4,760
Persian Ports	1,700 „	5,000	1,450 „	5,450	1,030 „	3,860
Rice—						
India	245,000 cwts.	18,45,000	167,500 cwts.	15,57,500	356,250 cwts.	24,93,750
Other sorts—						
India	...	500	...	800	...	1,300
Turkey	...	2,500	...	2,750	...	2,500
Persian Ports	...	7,050	...	8,000	...	7,450
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	...	...	900	...	8,600
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
United Kingdom	80 cwts.	8,800	...	...	...	...
India	1,820 „	20,000	2,250 cwts.	25,850	2,420 cwts.	19,800
Cutlery—						
India	...	2,800	...	2,450	...	2,320
Persian Ports	...	16,500	...	15,000	...	13,380
HIDES AND SKINS—						
Turkey	12,500 pcs.	9,100	14,000 pcs.	10,500	12,500 pcs.	9,320
Maskat	...	...	1,750 „	2,700	1,900 „	2,870
Persian Ports	2,150 pcs.	2,250	2,500 „	2,170	2,800 „	2,450

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnybags—						
India	...	...	...	3,150	...	3,020
Turkey	...	...	...	800	...	730
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	8,750	...	8,200
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	...	...	2,800	...	3,400
Turkey	...	...	...	220	...	180
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	610 pcs.	920
Maskat	...	...	...	...	700 „	1,100
Saddlery Harness, Boots and Shoes—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	450
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	650
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	150
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
India	...	...	...	350	...	410
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	140
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	25 cases	1,250	...	...
India	...	...	105 „	4,900	130 cases	6,110
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	...	...	3,400	...	3,850
Turkey	...	...	...	5,200	...	5,750
Persian Ports	...	...	...	650	...	1,700
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	215 cwts.	13,500	245 cwts.	14,050	280 cwts.	14,840
Tin—						
India	65½ cwts.	5,500	74 cwts.	6,000	68 cwts.	5,780
Iron—						
India	2,050 cwts.	18,250	2,280 cwts.	19,380	2,420 cwts.	18,150
Brass—						
India	...	...	20 cwts.	1,200	24 cwts.	1,510
Other sorts—						
India	730 cwts.	7,550	800 cwts.	8,600	875 cwts.	9,180
Persian Ports	30 „	370	38 „	400	35 „	370
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	11,000 cases	44,000	12,750 cases	47,700	9,700 cases	31,520
Russia	...	...	...	...	5,000 „	16,250
Persian Ports	2,000 cases	8,000	...	...	8,000 „	26,000
Other sorts—						
India	560 cwts.	10,200	625 cwts.	10,650	570 cwts.	10,250
Persian Ports	400 „	7,700	365 „	6,570	344 „	6,190

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PEARLS—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,000
Turkey	...	11,55,000	...	8,80,000	...	9,75,000
Arab Coast	...	2,25,000	...	1,47,000	...	1,07,000
Persian Ports	...	2,15,000	...	1,38,000	...	92,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	...	500	...	320	...	280
Persian Ports	...	6,700	...	5,650	...	4,840
Other sorts—						
India	...	9,700	1,370 tolas	8,300	1,550 tolas	10,050
Turkey	...	3,850	480 „	4,320	430 „	3,810
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	...	...	...	700	...	7,800
Porcelain—						
India	...	...	100 cases	9,000	91 cases	7,400
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	...	4,800	...	5,150
Zanzibar	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,800
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	350 cwts.	7,500	410 cwts.	7,800	400 cwts.	8,600
Persian Ports	225 „	5,000	320 „	6,100	322 „	6,750
Flour—						
India	...	...	...	650	...	1,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	210	...	330
Ghee—						
India	63 cwts.	2,500	51 cwts.	1,750	47 cwts.	2,000
Turkey	1,550 „	62,000	1,880 „	71,500	1,710 „	76,950
Persian Ports	850 „	30,000	770 „	26,950	781 „	32,800
Other sorts—						
India	...	7,550	480 cwts.	7,500	372 cwts.	6,250
Turkey	...	250	...	550	...	430
Maskat	350 cwts.	8,200	330 cwts.	7,350	325 cwts.	8,100
Zanzibar	...	6,050	...	5,400	...	5,150
Arab Coast	...	36,500	...	32,800	5,220 cwts.	35,650
Persian Ports	...	11,900	105 cwts.	9,150	88 „	7,740
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,200	...	3,100
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	250	...	270
Simsim—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	450
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	350
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	380
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...		...	3,550	...	3,160
Persian Ports	...		...	2,150	...	2,300
SHELLS, MOTHER-O'-PEARLS—						
Turkey	2,360 cwts.	32,200	3,100 cwts.	35,650	4,200 cwts.	44,450
Arab Coast	900 „	10,000	820 „	9,430	1,450 „	15,620

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
SILK (RAW)—						
India	2,955 lbs.	24,000	2,780 lbs.	2?,940	3,250 lbs.	26,000
Turkey	212 „	1,740	205 „	1,590	185 „	1,500
Persian Ports	50 „	420	58 „	470	64 „	520
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	3,400 pcs.	36,100	4,620 pcs.	40,500	4,950 pcs.	42,100
Turkey	1,399 „	6,100	1,250 „	5,900	1,110 „	5,700
Persian Ports	770 „	4,400	850 „	4,250	800 „	4,850
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	820 cwts.	7,800	650 cwts.	8,450	715 cwts.	10,010
Ginger—						
India	120 cwts.	3,250	145 cwts.	3,480	165 cwts.	3,630
Black Pepper—						
India	720 cwts.	14,400	672 cwts.	17,550	810 cwts.	16,600
Other sorts—						
India	1,900 cwts.	24,150	2,150 cwts.	28,050	2,240 cwts.	30,240
STATIONERY—						
India	...	...	...	3,400	...	3,750
Turkey	...	...	...	220	...	200
Persian Ports	...	...	...	150	...	180
SUGAR, LOAF—						
India	...	...	240 cwts.	3,900	285 cwts.	3,560
Persian Ports	...	...	130 „	2,100	155 „	1,940
SUGAR, SOFT—						
India	3,850 cwts.	57,750	4,100 cwts.	59,450	4,850 cwts.	55,570
SUGARCANDY—						
India	850 cwts.	17,200	920 cwts.	17,480	830 cwts.	15,770
TALLOW—						
India	700 cwts.	15,400	550 cwts.	10,450	625 cwts.	10,000
Turkey	180 „	3,960	170 „	3,230	230 „	3,680
Persian Ports	100 „	2,200	125 „	2,620	190 „	3,040
TEA—						
India	...	...	...	3,100	...	3,450
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,700	...	1,550
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	37,500	...	34,300	...	35,900
Persian Ports	...	2,200	...	...	...	...
Rafters—						
India	...	...	...	2,850	...	2,800
Zanzibar	...	...	...	18,450	...	22,350
TOBACCO—						
India	...	1,630	...	1,500	...	1,640
Turkey	17 cwts.	2,100	20 cwts.	2,360	18 cwts.	2,250
Maskat	2,020 „	60,500	1,900 „	68420	1,820 „	70,980
Arab Coast	930 „	27,900	875 „	31 500	930 „	36,270
Persian Ports	550 „	8,800	620 „	8 150	540 „	6,500
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	...	...	700	...	830
Maskat	...	...	...	200	...	170
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	...	...	4,850	...	4,280
Turkey	...	...	...	320	...	410
Persian Ports	...	...	...	550	...	300

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
WOOL—						
Turkey	215 cwts.	7,750	287 cwts.	9,470	325 cwts.	11,050
Persian Ports	85 „	3,050	100 „	3,300	115 „	3,910
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,850
Broad cloth and other Woollen Piece-Goods—						
India	...	10,000	...	11,200	...	9,750
Turkey	...	20,250	...	5,700	...	5,150
Arab Coast	...	2,850	...	2,400	...	1,700
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	830	...	900
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	15,500	...	16,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,850	...	2,040
Persian Ports	...	...	...	750	...	910
Other manufactures of Wool—						
India	650 pcs.	3,150	580 pcs.	2,980	550 pcs.	3,150
Turkey	20 „	400	22 „	480	24 „	560
Persian Ports	250 „	3,500	215 „	3,250	195 „	2,900
SPECIE—						
India	...	17,52,000	...	15,20,000	...	14,65,000
Turkey	...	89,000	...	4,10,000	...	3,88,000
Maskat	...	...	...	19,500	...	18,000
Persian Ports	...	1,38,000	...	1,05,000	...	1,18,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	650	...	2,820	...	1,920
Turkey	...	3,100	...	4,050	...	3,650
Persian Ports	...	2,800	...	7,200	...	6,850
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	81,44,810	...	80,47,320	...	88,27,650
Total value of Imports from principal countries—						
United Kingdom	...	1,35,810	...	3,73,000	...	...
India	...	49,88,650	...	46,32,450	...	57,27,650
France	...	360	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	16,250
Turkey	...	16,94,740	...	17,98,680	...	19,24,990
Nejd	...	3,420	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	82,350	...	1,87,240	...	1,12,820
Zanzibar	...	24,720	...	30,320	...	34,290
Arab Coast	...	3,03,490	...	2,26,090	...	2,00,880
Persian Ports	...	9,11,270	...	7,99,540	...	8,10,770
TOTAL	...	81,44,810	...	80,47,320	...	88,27,650

TABLE No. 16.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	25	1,925	88	89,195	113	91,120
	1897	27	2,107	59	56,230	86	58,337
	1898	31	1,922	107	115,069	138	116,991
Turkish	1896	251	9,583	1	1,200	252	10,783
	1897	277	9,695	1	1,200	278	10,895
	1898	268	10,988	1	1,200	269	12,188
Persian	1896	173	4,152	...	...	173	4,152
	1897	167	4,008	...	...	167	4,008
	1898	156	4,044	...	...	156	4,044
French	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	4	427	...	...	4	427
	1898	3	230	...	...	3	230
Maskat	1896	15	435	...	...	15	435
	1897	17	561	...	...	17	561
	1898	21	609	...	...	21	609
Arab	1896	238	8,015	...	...	238	8,015
	1897	251	8,534	...	...	251	8,534
	1898	263	8,416	...	...	263	8,416
TOTAL	1896	702	24,110	89	90,395	791	114,505
	1897	743	25,332	60	57,430	803	82,762
	1898	742	26,209	108	116,269	850	142,478

TABLE No. 17.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	35	4,340	88	89,195	123	93,535
	1897	36	4,248	59	56,230	95	60,478
	1898	38	3,458	107	115,069	145	118,527
Turkish	1896	257	7,453	1	1 200	258	8,563
	1897	263	8,679	1	1,200	264	9,879
	1898	284	9,370	1	1,200	285	10,570
Persian	1896	161	4,186	...	...	161	4,186
	1897	154	3,542	...	...	154	3,542
	1898	169	4:056	...	....	169	4,056
French	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	4	427	...	...	4	497
	1898	3	230	...	...	3	230
Maskat	1896	21	504	...	...	21	504
	1897	22	484	...	...	22	484
	1898	25	581	...	...	25	581
Arab	1896	274	10,547	...	...	274	10,547
	1897	245	11,515	...	...	245	11,515
	1898	257	11,051	...	...	257	11,051
TOTAL	1896	748	27,030	89	90,395	837	117,425
	1897	724	28,895	60	57,430	784	86,325
	1898	776	28,746	108	116,269	884	146,015

TABLE No. 18.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports . .	167 head	5,000	150 head	4,500	50 head	1,500
Camels—						
Bahrein . .	10 „	1,000	10 „	1,500	...	...
Persian Ports . .	40 „	2,000	50 „	2,500	20 head	1,000
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Persian Ports . .	...	...	...	...	50 Nos.	4,000
COFFEE—						
Maskat . . .	633 cwts.	32,000	650 cwts.	26,000	750 cwts.	25,000
FUEL—						
Turkey . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Bahrein .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat . . .	1,600 bags	15,000	2,250 cwts.	22,500	2,000 cwts	20,000
Rice—						
Maskat . . .	4,000 „	40,000	5,250 „	42,000	4,000 bags.	48,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports . .	2,000 bdls.	20,000	2,000 bdls.	20,000	1,500 bdls.	15,000
Other manufactures of Jute—						
Maskat . . .	...	4,000	...	3,500	...	3,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat . . .	200 cases	1,000	200 cases	1,000	200 cases	1,000
Other sorts of Oils—						
Maskat . . .	...	8,000	...	4,000	...	4,000
PEARLS—						
Persian Ports .	...	1,00,00,000	...	75,00,000	...	55,00,000
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Persian Ports . .	50 cwts.	3,000	60 cwts.	3,240	30 cwts.	2,000
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Turkey . . .	...	2,000	667 cwts.	2,000	600 cwts.	2,000
Bahrein . . .	...	12,000	4,667 „	14,000	4,000 „	14,000
Persian Ports .	...	12,000	4,667 „	14,000	3,000 „	10,000
SHARK FINS—						
Persian Ports . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Persian Ports . .	3,335 cwts.	50,000	3,500 cwts.	50,000	3,500 cwts.	50,000
TOBACCO—						
Bahrein . .	233 bdls.	7,000	175 bdls	3,500	120 bdls.	3,000
Persian Ports . .	437 „	13,000	500 „	10,000	400 „	10,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Cloaks Etc.—						
Turkey	153 pcs.	2,000	150 pcs.	2,250	160 pcs.	2,400
Maskat	153 „	2,000	150 „	2,250	160 „	2,400
Zanzibar	115 „	1,500	100 „	1,500	90 „	1,350
Bahrein	412 „	6,000	400 „	6,000	500 „	7,500
Persian Ports	1,538 „	20,500	1,500 „	22,500	1,600 „	24,000
SPECIE—						
Turkey	...	1,10,000	...	1,00,000	...	80,000
Maskat	...	2,67,000	...	2,50,000	...	2,20,000
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	40,000	...	30,000	...	20,000
Persian Ports	...	1,30,000	...	1,25,000	...	1,00,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Masket	...	20,500	...	16,000	...	15,000
Bahrein	...	3,500	...	3 000	...	3,0000
Persian Ports	...	8,500	...	3,000	...	3,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,08,41,500	...	82,38,740	...	61,97,150
Total value of Exports to Principal Countries—						
Turkey	...	1,14,000	...	1,04,250	...	85,400
Maskat	...	3,89,500	...	3,67,250	...	3,38,400
Zanzibar	...	4,500	...	4,500	...	1,350
Bahrein	...	69,500	...	58,000	...	48 500
Persian Ports	...	1,02,64,000	...	77,54,740	...	57,23,500
TOTAL	...	1,08,41,500	...	82,38,740	...	61,97,150

TABLE No. 19.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
APPAREL, WEARING—						
India	...	...	100 pcs.	1,000	80 pcs.	800
Maskat	...	...	200 „	2,000	150 „	1,500
Persian Ports	...	...	200 „	2,000	150 „	1,500
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	500 Nos.	50,000	800 Nos.	64,000	500 Nos.	40,000
Bahrein	350 „	35,000	300 „	24,000	200 „	16,000
Persian Ports	150 „	15,000	100 „	8,000	...	...
Cartridges—						
Maskat	100,000 Nos.	10,000	160,000 Nos.	16,000	100,000 Nos.	10,000
Bahrein	70,000 „	7,000	60,000 „	6,000	40,000 „	4,000
Persian Ports	30,000 „	3,000	15,000 „	1,500	...	...
Other sorts—						
Maskat	2,000 boxes	2,000	1,500 boxes	1,500	1,000 boxes	1,000
Bahrein	1,000 „	1,000	500 „	500	300 „	300
Persian Ports	8,000 flasks 4,000 boxes	14,000	417 cwts. 3,000 boxes	13,000	400 cwts. 300 boxes	12,000
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	...	...	700 books	1,000	570 books	850
Persian Ports	...	...	2,000 „	3,000	3,100 „	3,150
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	...	...	700 cwts.	2,000	1,000 cwts.	3,000
CANDLES—						
India	14 cwts.	500	100 cases	800	100 cases	800
Persian Ports	45 „	1,500	200 „	1,600	200 „	1,600
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Bahrein	75 cwts.	5,000	75 cwts.	5,000	100 cwts.	6,500
Persian Ports	450 „	30,000	600 „	40,000	1,000 „	65,000
CATTLE—						
Persian Ports	6,000 head	25,000	6,000 head	36,000	5,000 head	30,000
COFFEE—						
India	2,250 cwts.	1,75,000	5,000 cwts.	2,00,000	6,000 cwts.	1,80,000
Persian Ports	3,750 „	2,00,000	5,625 „	2,25,000	7,000 „	2,10,000
COIR AND COIR-ROPE—						
India	6,000 cwts.	50,000	5,000 cwts.	42,000	5,000 cwts.	42,000
Persian Ports	2,500 „	20,000	2,000 „	16,000	2,000 „	16,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	400 bdls.	1,25,800	300 bdls.	95,350	200 bdls.	63,000
Persian Ports	230 „	74,270	175 „	56,650	157 „	56,650
Prints—						
India	150 bdls.	40,000	100 bdls.	26,670	75 bdls.	18,170
Persian Ports	50 „	20,000	40 „	16,000	50 „	20,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	100 bdls.	33,000	75 bdls.	24,750	50 bdls.	16,550
Persian Ports	50 „	17,000	40 „	14,100	50 „	17,600
Other sorts—						
India	483 bdls.	1,38,100	450 bdls.	1,00,450	240 bdls.	54,700
Maskat	10 „	2,000	8 „	2,000	6 „	1,500
Bahrein	15 „	2,000	12 „	2,000	12 „	2,000
Persian Ports	234 „	67,900	240 „	54,700	450 „	1,00,450

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	400 cwts.	10,000	200 cwts.	7,000	100 bdls.	3,750
Persian Ports	300 „	10,000	200 „	7,500	150 „	5,630
YARN AND TWIST—						
India	200 cwts.	10,000	200 cwts.	12,000	100 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	120 „	6,000	100 „	6,000	200 „	12,000
DATES—						
Turkey	50,000 cwts.	2,50,000	62,500 cwts.	2,40,000	31,250 cwts.	1,87,500
Maskat	62,500 „	2,50,000	60,000 „	2,50,000	30,000 „	1,22,000
Bahrein	20,000 „	40,000	10,000 „	30,000	5,000 „	20,000
Persian Ports	53,300 „	1,60,000	50,000 „	2,00,000	30,000 „	1,80,000
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	145 cwts.	1,000	140 cwts.	900	100 cwts.	750
Maskat	435 „	3,000	400 „	2,500	250 „	1,750
Bahrein	290 „	2,000	200 „	1,500	100 „	750
Persian Ports	580 „	4,000	500 „	3,500	300 „	2,250
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	100	...	100
Quinine—						
Persian Ports	100 bottles	100	250 bottles	250	200 bottles	200
Assafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	200	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	40 cwts.	550	30 cwts.	700	20 cwts.	700
Persian Ports	300 „	8,850	400 „	13,330	400 „	12,330
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
Persian Ports	111 cwts.	20,000	110 cwts.	22,000	100 cwts.	20,000
Colours and Paint—						
India	...	...	100 drums	500	100 drums	500
Persian Ports	...	...	100 „	500	100 „	500
Other sorts—						
India	...	3,000	150 cwts.	2,000	150 cwts.	2,000
Persian Ports	...	7,000	350 „	8,000	350 „	8,850
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)-						
Maskat	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	6,000	...	7,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	266 cwts.	2,000	260 cwts.	2,500	160 cwts.	2,000
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	430 cwts.	3,000	400 cwts	2,500	200 cwts.	1,750
Other sorts—						
Maskat	...	8,000	900 cwts.	9,000	900 cwts.	10,000
Bahrein	...	2,000	82 „	2,000	40 „	1,000
Persian Ports	...	20,000	1,000 „	22,000	500 „	15,000
FUEL—						
Charcoal—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1,000 cwts.	1,000
Firewood—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	4,000 cwts.	2,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	8,000 „	4,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FURNITURE—						
India	...	...	300 pcs.	6,000	300 pcs.	6,000
Persian Ports	...	...	200 „	4,000	200 „	4,000
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	600	...	700
Persian Ports	...	...	...	400	...	500
GOLD LACE, etc.—						
Gold Lace—						
India	1,600 tolas	2,000	1,200 tolas	1,500	1,000 tolas	1,250
Maskat	800 „	1,000	800 „	1,000	700 „	870
Persian Ports	1,600 „	2,000	1,200 „	1,500	1,500 „	1,880
Gold Thread—						
India	12,000 tolas	15,000	8,000 tolas	10,000	8,000 tolas	16,000
Persian Ports	12,000 „	15,000	8,000 „	10,000	8,000 „	16,000
Gold Embroidered Cloth—						
India	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,000	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	4,166 bags	50,000	5,250 bags	52,500	2,000 bags	20,000
Persian Ports	12,500 „	1,50,000	17,250 „	1,72,500	12,000 „	1,20,000
Barley—						
Persian Ports	16,000 bags	80,000	18,000 bags	86,000	1,200 bags	12,000
Rice—						
India	70,000 bags	7,00,000	52,500 cwts.	4,20,000	30,000 bags	3,60,000
Persian Ports	30,000 „	3,00,000	60,000 „	4,80,000	70,000 „	8,40,000
Other sorts—						
India	161 bags	2,000	510 cwts.	4,760	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	500 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	1,249 bags	15,000	1,650 cwts.	15,400	1,600 „	9,600
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	3,000	...	2,000	...	700
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	700	...	2,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	...	30,000	...	19,500	...	10,000
Persian Ports	...	10,000	...	9,000	...	10,000
Cutlery—						
India	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	500
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	2,000	...	1,000
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,000
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	...	...	500	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,000
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES—						
Leather (tanned)—						
India	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	10,000	...	14,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	5,000	...	8,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports of the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SADDLERY, HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES—						
Maskat	...	...	...	2,500	...	3,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	500	...	250
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,500
MATCHES—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Turkey	2,500 pcs.	1,500	2,000 pcs.	2,000	1,000 pcs.	1,000
Maskat	17,500 „	12,000	15,000 „	12,000	12,000 „	12,000
Bahrein	10,000 „	16,500	17,500 „	22,500	15,000 „	22,000
Persian Ports	40,000 „	30,000	35,000 „	23,000	30,000 „	23,000
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	200 cwts.	10,000	150 cwts.	7,000	100 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	400 „	20,000	300 „	16,000	300 „	12,000
Tin—						
India	28 cwts.	2,000	20 cwts.	1,500	15 cwts.	1,130
Persian Ports	42 „	3,000	35 „	2,630	45 „	3,000
Iron—						
India	1,110 cwts.	12,000	750 cwts.	9,200	400 cwts.	4,850
Persian Ports	550 „	6,000	400 „	4,850	750 „	9,200
Brass—						
India	75 cwts.	3,000	50 cwts.	2,000	100 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	50 „	2,000	40 „	1,600	300 „	9,000
Other sorts—						
India	1,787 cwts.	22,000	1,087 cwts.	13,000	1,000 cwts.	13,000
Persian Ports	393½ „	5,000	333 „	4,000	300 „	4,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	2,000 cases	10,000	1,500 cases	7,500	1,000 cases	4,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	4,000
Persian Ports	6,000 cases	30,000	5,000 cases	25,000	6,000 „	24,000
Other sorts—						
India	555 cwts.	10,000	450 cwts.	8,300	400 cwts.	8,000
Turkey	3,000 „	35,000	3,000 „	54,000	3,000 „	60,000
Persian Ports	555 „	10,000	450 „	8,300	450 „	9,000
PEARLS—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Persian Ports	...	25,000	...	...	...	50,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	125 carboys	500	130 carboys	520	100 carboys	400
Persian Ports	375 „	1,500	400 „	1,600	300 „	1,200
Other sorts—						
India	...	16,000		12,480	...	10,000
Maskat	...	6,000	...	11,320	...	12,000
Persian Ports	...	21,000	...	16,320	...	20,000
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Porcelain—						
India	...	30,000	...	15,000	...	5,000
Pesian Ports	...	50,000	...	20,000	...	7,000
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	...	...	500	...	500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	500	...	500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports of the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PROVISIONS—(*contd.*)		R				
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	...	...	52 cwts.	800	35 cwts.	700
Persian Ports	...	...	13 „	200	16 „	300
Flour—						
India	600 bags	6,000	400 bags	6,000	400 bags	6 000
Persian Ports	400 „	4,000	600 „	9,000	1,500 „	22,500
Ghee—						
Turkey	...	...	200 cwts.	9,600	100 cwts.	6,000
Maskat	200 cwts.	10,000	300 „	14,400	500 „	30,000
Bahrein	400 „	20,000	500 „	24,000	300 „	18,000
Persian Ports	800 „	40,000	10,00 „	48,000	2,000 „	1,20,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	4,500	180 cwts.	2,900	...	3,000
Maskat	...	800	...	1,500	...	2,000
Persian Ports	...	8,700	180 cwts.	10,100	...	12,000
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	...	30,000 cwts.	10,000	40,000 cwts.	10,000
SEEDS—						
Simsim—						
Persian Ports	...	...	41 cwts.	500	30 cwts.	500
SILK (RAW)—						
India	1,000 lbs.	7,000	600 lbs.	4,000	500 lbs.	4,000
Maskat	425 „	3,000	600 „	4,000	500 „	4,000
Persian Ports	1,420 „	10,000	1,800 „	12,000	1,500 „	12,000
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	2,000 pcs.	20,000	1,500 pcs.	10,000	1,000 pcs.	10,000
Maskat	500 „	5,000	1,000 „	10,000	1,000 „	10,000
Persian Ports	1,500 „	15,000	2,000 „	20,000	2 000 „	20,000
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	625 cwts.	5,000	750 cwts.	6,000	750 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	500 „	3,000	750 „	6,000	750 „	6,000
Ginger—						
India	30 cwts.	500	26 cwts.	400	30 cwts.	450
Persian Ports	30 „	500	35 „	500	35 „	500
Black Pepper—						
India	...	...	350 cwts.	8,000	350 cwts.	8,000
Persian Ports	...	...	350 „	8,000	350 „	8,000
Other sorts—						
India	400 cwts.	5,000	330 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	800 „	10,000	800 „	11,000	800 „	11,000
STATIONERY—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,500
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,000	...	3,000
Soft—						
India	6,475 cwts.	1,40,000	7,000 cwts.	1,05,000	3,350 cwts.	50,000
Persian Ports	4,000 „	60,000	3,500 „	52,500	6,700 „	1,00,000
SUGARCANDY—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	400	...	500
TALLOW—						
India	1,100 cwts.	20,000	800 cwts.	14,400	800 cwts.	14,000
Persian Ports	875 „	15,000	700 „	12,600	750 „	13,000
TEA—						
India	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,500
Persian Ports		...	...	2,000	...	2,500

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports of the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	18,000	...	16,000	...	12 000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	7,000	...	6,000
Rafters—						
Maskat	2,400 Nos.	2,000	4,000 Nos.	3,000	1,250 Nos.	1,000
Zanzibar	8,400 „	7,000	10,660 „	8,000	9,850 „	7,000
Bahrein	1,200 „	1,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	2,400 „	2,000	4,000 Nos.	3,000	2,500 Nos.	2,000
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	...	...	120 cwts.	3,000	120 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	...	...	40 „	1,000	40 „	1,500
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	500	...	300
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	...	...	500	...	500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	500	...	...
WOOL—						
Turkey	25 cwts.	3,000	25 cwts.	3,000	25 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	75 „	7,000	75 „	7,000	80 „	8,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Broadcloth and other Piece-goods—						
India	245 pcs.	15,000	110 pcs.	6,100	120 pcs.	7,000
Persian Ports	...	...	120 „	7,200	135 „	8,000
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	400 pcs.	4,000	400 pcs.	8,000	300 pcs.	7,000
Bahrein	1,500 „	15,000	1,500 „	18,000	1,200 „	15,000
Persian Ports	500 „	5,000	500 „	11,000	500 „	12,000
Other manufactures of Wool—						
Turkey	50 pcs.	1,000	50 pcs.	1,000	60 pcs.	600
Persian Ports	250 „	5,000	200 „	4,000	200 „	4,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	2,20,000	...	1,15,000	...	70,000
Persian Ports	...	15,50,000	...	13,40,000	...	10,00,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	15,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	50,000	...	20,000	...	25,000
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	50,000	...	10,000	...	10,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	61,40,570	...	56,28,130	...	51,98,310
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	19,81,050	...	14,20,360	...	10,58,900
Turkey	...	2,96,000	...	3,19,020	...	2,96,250
Maskat	...	4,14,800	...	4,41,520	...	3,16,820
Zanzibar	...	7,000	...	8,500	...	7,500
Bahrein	...	1,48,500	...	1,36,000	...	1,06,300
Persian Ports	...	32,93,220	...	33,02,730	...	34,12,540
TOTAL	...	61,40,570	...	56,28,130	...	51,98,310

TABLE No. 20.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	25	1,750	17	14,450	42	16,200
	1897	12	840	5	4,000	17	4,840
	1898	10	700	3	2,400	13	3,100
Turkish	1896	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1897	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1898	8	160	...	...	8	160
Persian	1896	400	8,000	..	...	400	8,000
	1897	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1898	350	7,000	...	...	350	7,000
French	1896	5	200	...	...	5	200
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1897	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1898	175	3,500	...	...	175	3,500
Arab	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1897	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1898	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
TOTAL	1896	840	18,150	17	14,450	857	32,600
	1897	842	17,440	5	4,000	847	21,440
	1898	763	15,760	3	2,400	766	18,160

TABLE No. 21.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	20	1,400	17	14,450	37	15,850
	1897	2	100	5	4,000	7	4,100
	1898	5	250	3	2,400	8	2,650
Turkish	1896	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1897	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1898	8	160	...	...	8	160
Persian	1896	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1897	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1898	350	7,000	...	...	350	7,000
French	1896	5	200	...	...	5	200
	1897	....	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1897	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1898	175	3,500	...	...	175	3,500
Arab	1896	50	1,000	....	...	50	1,000
	1897	50	500	...	...	50	500
	1898	75	750	...	...	75	750
TOTAL	1896	685	14,800	17	14,450	702	29,250
	1897	662	12,800	5	4,000	667	16,800
	1898	613	11,660	3	2,400	616	14,060

TABLE No. 22.

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
ANIMALS—						
India	...	50,330	...	13,930	...	23600
Turkey	...	650	...	910	...	740
Maskat	...	1,400	...	2,590	...	2,050
Zanzibar	...	1,250	...	1,000	...	700
Bahrein	...	1,170	...	1,500	...	...
Arab Coast	...	850	...	...	...	940
Persian Ports	...	11,920	...	12,740	...	7,400
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	510	...	4,500	...	...
Turkey	...	42,560	...	1,65,670	...	3,270
Maskat	...	1,97,159	...	2,17,140	...	...
Arab Coast	...	29,260	...	75,730	...	450
Persian Ports	...	1,76,115	...	1,70,470	...	4,000
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	9,000	...	7,300	...	7,500
Turkey	...	78,800	...	79,140	...	69,220
Maskat	...	8,000	...	6,500	...	5,650
Zanzibar	...	3,500	...	2,000	...	2,400
rab Coast	...	20,100	...	17,690	...	11,900
Persian Ports	...	22,500	...	23,100	...	14,900
CATTLE—						
Turkey	...	...	...	320	...	380
Bahrein	...	14,994	...	12,000	...	24,000
Arab Coast	...	4,000	...	3,200	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	380	...	400
COFFEE—						
Turkey	...	1,53,000	...	1,63,620	...	1,02,750
Maskat	...	39,000	...	32,000	...	29,500
Arab Coast	...	28,000	...	30,000	...	68,000
Persian Ports	...	8,350	...	7,240	...	10,310
COIR AND COIR-ROPE—						
Turkey	...	10,100	...	10,530	...	9,430
Maskat	...	1,500	...	1,200	...	600
Arab Coast	...	2,500	...	4,200	...	4,200
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	2,770	...	2,620
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	40,392	...	2,542	...	...
India	...	24,463	...	3,978	...	4,290
France	...	595	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	4,08,499	...	3,96,236	...	3,66,400
Maskat	...	90,326	...	83,068	...	59,050
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,250	...	25,470
Arab Coast	...	1,79,000	...	2,15,400	...	1,64,000
Persian Ports	...	3,33,554	...	4,72,960	...	3,25,280
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	...	2,04,782	...	70,086	...	29,790
Turkey	...	...	...	420	...	620
Maskat	...	1,564	...	840	...	1,120
Bahrein	...	...	...	9,960	...	16,280
Arab Coast	...	1,700	...	3,300	...	3,560
Persian Ports	...	7,769	...	900	...	1,200
Yarn and Twist—						
Turkey	...	11,430	...	18,810	...	18,190
Bahrein	...	6,171	...	...	...	8,000
Arab Coast	...	4,000	...	2,500	...	2,000
Persian Ports	...	8,000	...	5,000	...	15,[illegible]

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DATES—						
United Kingdom	...	1,870	...	15	...	...
India	...	4,20,866	...	3,77,505	...	3,91,680
Turkey	...	20,300	...	24,460	...	14,360
Egypt	...	2,159	...	6,045	...	1,310
Maskat	...	4,200	...	5,200	...	5,140
Zanzibar	...	3,750	...	5,600	...	4,890
Arab Coast	...	96,400	...	2,02,810	...	1,53,540
Persian Ports	...	55,550	...	1,28,750	...	1,04,030
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	...	1,000	...	1,370	...	1,330
Maskat	...	1,750	...	2,220	...	2,190
Arab Coast	...	750	...	4,040	...	3,410
Persian Ports	...	9,000	...	8,260	...	9,680
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	56,000	...	33,300	...	19,180
India	...	1,48,478	...	2,07,699	...	3,90,610
Turkey	...	6,587	...	23,162	...	24,100
Egypt	...	306	...	364	...	...
Maskat	...	2,800	...	4,756	...	4,070
Bahrein	...	969	...	10,594	...	6,770
Arab Coast	...	22,800	...	12,400	...	9,510
Persian Port	...	849	...	210	...	1,270
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	...	119	...	320	...	150
India	...	19,355	...	14,167	...	14,910
Turkey	...	30,828	...	34,862	...	33,510
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	40
Maskat	...	4,000	...	3,600	...	1,960
Bahrein	...	1,503	...	6,616	...	6,900
Arab Coast	...	10,400	...	5,800	...	3,300
Persian Ports	...	2,380		3,609	...	1,740
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
United Kingdom	...	38,420	...	11,798	...	5,710
India	...	6,46,110	...	6,66,169	...	7,68,970
Germany	...	50	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	24,222	...	25,645	...	23,940
Egypt	...	85	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	17,537	...	17,635	...	15,700
Zanzibar	...	1,585	...	3,000	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	4,300	...	14,677	...	19,630
Arab Coast	...	37,350	...	21,430	...	19,160
Persian Ports	...	16,135	...	7,780	...	6,290
FUEL—						
Turkey	...	3,000	...	...	...	1,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,350
Arab Coast	...	5,000	...	8,000	...	7,000
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	5,000	...	2,100
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
United Kingdom	...	26,588	...	...	...	...
India	...	545	...	652	...	570
Turkey	...	6,87,614	...	7,20,369	...	7,59,740
Maskat	...	1,52,937	...	1,87,900	...	1,00,110
Bahrein	...	493	...	13,600	...	11,510
Arab Coast	...	3,66,775	...	4,60,510	...	7,89,440
Persian Ports	...	1,52,356	...	2,17,507	...	6,49,720
GUM—						
United Kingdom	...	36,773	...	88,500	...	99,020
India	...	63,018	...	1,05,915	...	1,57,600
France	...	1,785	...	10,560	...	1,260
Germany	...	68	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	459	...	5,610	...	3,580
Egypt	...	1,615	...	2,100	...	4,680
Maskat	...	...	...	24	...	160
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	220

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Turkey	...	13,000	...	11,990	...	9,760
Maskat	...	5,000	...	3,500	...	2,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,200
Arab Coast	...	6,740	...	8,280	...	6,150
Persian Ports	...	14,050	...	12,230	...	8,620
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	623	...	1,760
India	...	3,00,115	...	3,59,580	...	3,10,170
Germany	...	102	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	8,663	...	...	...	320
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	160
Maskat	...	5,950	...	1,200	...	...
Arab Coast	...	9,450	...	600	...	...
Persian Ports	...	6,100	...	8,150	...	10,050
JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	12,954	...	2,128	...	8,000
India	...	153	...	29,660	...	8,150
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	800
Belgium	...	2,040	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	204	...	...	...	...
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
India	...	...	...	2,450	...	3,350
Turkey	...	...	...	3,930	...	4,180
Maskat	...	4,000	...	3,500	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	4,000	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	20,000	...	23,300	...	18,250
LEMONS, DRY—						
Turkey	...	8,000	...	12,250	...	9,910
Arab Coast	...	9,000	...	3,600	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	6,000	...	2,400
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	6,000	...	6,160	...	3,000
Turkey	...	3,800	...	3,000	...	5,450
Maskat	...	1,000	...	2,200	...	5,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,800	...	2,500
Arab Coast	...	3,000	...	5,000	...	5,800
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,050	...	3,070
METALS—						
Turkey	...	10,800	...	14,280	...	13,140
Maskat	...	6,700	...	4,500	...	300
Arab Coast	...	10,470	...	11,580	...	7,170
Persian Ports	...	18,530	...	12,950	...	5,460
OILS—						
Turkey	...	19,550	...	22,270	...	27,270
Maskat	...	14,000	...	11,000	...	7,640
Arab Coast	...	8,920	...	20,330	...	17,430
Persian Ports	...	11,200	...	21,090	...	26,170
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	...	10,11,415	...	4,87,600	...	5,37,110
India	...	...	...	5,520	...	3,660
Germany	...	...	...	920	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	140	...	120
Egypt	...	29,700	...	33,120	...	1,830
China	...	32,00,664	...	36,12,160	...	33,92,520
Maskat	...	2,700	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	200	...	500
PEARLS—						
India	...	87,02,500	...	70,72,600	...	85,25,000
Turkey	...	20,000	...	3,18,000	...	85,000
Arab Coast	...	25,000	...	55,000	...	38,000
Persian Ports	...	1,02,84,500	...	75,53,000	...	55,16,000

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.—continued

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		
PERFUMERY—						
United Kingdom	...	425	...	480	...	...
India	...	1,30,860	...	67,512	...	44,900
Turkey	...	4,589	...	5,803	...	6,550
Egypt	...	68	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	4,067	...	941	...	920
Zanzibar	...	6,726	...	9,082	...	15,400
Bahrein	...	255	...	1,660	...	1,200
Arab Coast	...	6,272	...	4,230	...	3,410
Persian Ports	...	4,979	...	3,935	...	1,660
PROVISIONS—						
United Kingdom	...	120	...	275	...	50
India	...	45,852	...	14,958	...	6,390
Turkey	...	69,656	...	72,840	...	74,490
Egypt	...	34	...	...	...	150
Russia	...	...	...	15	...	...
Maskat	...	15,731	...	24,576	...	14,380
Zanzibar	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	12,646	...	14,800	...	14,750
Arab Coast	...	81,225	...	74,380	...	68,150
Persian Ports	...	47,593	...	64,497	...	92,020
SALT—						
India	...	61,000	...	75,000	...	80,000
Maskat	...	12,000	...	15,000	...	20,000
Zanzibar	...	4,000	...	5,000	...	2,500
SEEDS—						
United Kingdom	...	1,786	...	3,478	...	5,300
India	...	1,63,456	...	1,12,393	...	48,700
Germany	...	102	...	6,707	...	...
Turkey	...	68	...	2,610	...	2,400
Maskat	...	2,061	...	346	...	3,660
Bahrein	...	238	...	362	...	1,020
Arab Coast	...	4,000	...	3,000	...	350
Persian Ports	...	2,054	...	3,859	...	2,430
SHARK'S FINS—						
India	...	12,500	...	16,170	...	17,630
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	...	2,32,785	...	3,43,760	...	7,87,520
India	...	18,000	...	12,086	...	43,600
France	...	10,455	...	22,638	...	38,540
Germany	...	...	...	4,858	...	7,740
Persian Ports	...	1,21,500	...	1,32,120	...	1,27,720
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	98,737	...	71,000	...	55,950
Turkey	...	10,1 0	...	21,100	...	10,240
Egypt	...	...	...	400	...	...
Maskat	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	13,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	500	...	1,000
Arab Coast	...	610	...	3,120	...	3,690
Persian Ports	...	150	...	1,190	...	940
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
India	...	50,000	...	47,700	...	21,000
Turkey	...	4,200	...	15,900	...	15,830
Maskat	...	15,000	...	17,000	...	7,100
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,500	...	1,400
Arab Coast	...	8,800	...	11,630	...	10,100
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	9,480	...	10,260
SPICES—						
India	...	...	...	10,875	...	4,800
Turkey	...	19,100	...	20,500	...	22,200
Maskat	...	3,000	...	7,000	...	5,400
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,200
Arab Coast	...	350	...	17,920	...	13,800
Persian Ports	...	7,150	...	2,570	...	16,850

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
TALLOW—						
Turkey	...	...	...	4,400	...	3,600
Maskat	...	...	...	300	...	450
Arab Coast	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,750
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,180	...	2,430
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Turkey	...	11,850	...	12,160	...	16,200
Maskat	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	600
Arab Coast	...	9,000	...	10,000	...	8,300
Persian Ports	...	9,550	...	8,600	...	7,650
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	...	2,601	...	198	...	100
India	...	29,071	...	16,409	...	12,220
France	...	765	...	550	...	780
Germany	...	170	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	4,658	...	...	...	...
America	...	459	...	119	...	150
Turkey	...	1,75,671	...	80,723	...	88,700
Egypt	...	2,93,250	...	1,35,828	...	2,28,680
Malta	...	28,135	...	6,302	...	4,060
Cyprus	...	6,868	...	2,548	...	818
Greece	...	...	...	4,928	...	43,750
Bahrein	...	7,476	...	16,000	...	13,000
Arab Coast	...	8,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	19,940	...	21,072	...	19,890
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	...	1,87,578	...	3,48,600	...	2,24,510
India	...	3,83,481	...	3,34,990	...	3,03,060
France	...	2,907	...	6,975	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	6,660	...	6,820
Bahrein	...	...	...	300	...	500
Arab Coast	...	1,050	...	2,000	...	1,500
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	1,92,605	...	2,51,290	...	1,91,270
India	...	76,806	...	68,600	...	65,670
France	...	3,859	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	2,754	...	...	...	1,390
Austria	...	1,105	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	4,947	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	2,26,710	...	1,66,250	...	1,93,860
Egypt	...	1,75,104	...	94,800	...	3,21,440
Cyprus	...	1,088	...	...	...	...
Dutch Colony	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Switzerland	...	255	...	...	...	...
Algiers	...	544	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	9,000	...	10,400	...	9,480
Zanzibar	...	1,500	...	2,200	...	2,260
Bahrein	...	6,000	...	18,000	...	13,500
Arab Coast	...	28,530	...	12,330	...	8,620
Persian Ports	...	28,778	...	27,550	...	31,680
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	18,190	...	1,600	...	...
India	...	15,05,703	...	15,57,734	...	12,53,890
Turkey	...	10,91,644	...	9,13,300	...	9,35,370
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Maskat	...	3,01,107	...	3,03,400	...	2,57,200
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	1,49,735	...	2,66,300	...	72,100
Arab Coast	...	17,79,000	...	18,63,000	...	17,74,000
Persian Ports	...	4,93,500	...	4,81,620	...	2,93,400
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	33,387	...	36,516	...	25,640
India	...	13,221	...	24,700	...	18,820
France	...	51	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	34	...	...	...	200
Austria	...	...	...	350	...	...
Belgium	...	255	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	1,17,936	...	53,820	...	57,510

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE —*contd.*						
Egypt	...	8,636	...	3,878	...	4,210
China	...	...	...	...	...	250
Maskat	...	26,409	...	22,648	...	21,560
Zanzibar	...	1,000	...	2,500	...	3,000
Bahrein	...	5,506	...	22,829	...	13,500
Arab Coast	...	2,110	...	10,385	...	8,270
Persian Ports	...	43,443	...	21,983	...	23,450
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	3,81,12,051	...	3,45,15,538	...	3,30,95,530
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	18,94,518	...	16,22,523	...	19,05,320
India	...	1,31,84,401	...	1,13,73,498	...	1,26,19,480
France	...	20,417	...	40,723	...	40,580
Germany	...	3,280	...	12,485	...	10,130
Austria	...	5,763	...	250	...	...
Belgium	...	7,242	...	...	...	...
America	...	459	...	110	...	150
Turkey	...	32,94,386	...	34,33,000	...	30,21,480
Egypt	...	5,11,161	...	2,76,535	...	5,63,500
China	...	32,00,664	...	36,12,160	...	33,92,770
Malta	...	28,135	...	6,302	...	4,060
Cyprus	...	7,956	...	2,548	...	810
Greece	...	...	...	4,928	...	43,150
Dutch Colony	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Switzerland	...	255	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	15	...	...
Algiers	...	544	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	9,53,196	...	9,94 134	...	5,99,990
Zanzibar	...	26,311	...	34,382	...	32,650
Bahrein	...	2,11,456	...	4,21,248	...	2,56,780
Arab Coast	...	28,10,412	...	31,90,595	...	32,25,120
Persian Ports	...	1,19,51,495	...	94,89,102	...	73,79,560
TOTAL	...	3,81,12,051	...	3,45,15,538	...	3,30,95,530

TABLE No. 23.

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Turkey	...	10,820	...	14,510	...	14,850
Maskat	...	8,800	...	6,750	...	1,900
Arab Coast	...	8,140	...	5,410	...	1,850
Nejd	...	3,420	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	750	...	11,750	...	14,220
APPAREL, WEARING—						
United Kingdom	...	19,300	...	28,500	...	12,380
India	...	33,200	...	37,650	...	33,450
France	...	2,200	...	300	...	4,930
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	300
China	...	...	...	...	...	400
Maskat	...	12,000	...	3,050	...	1,950
Persian Ports	...	1,250	...	3,800	...	2,130
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	10,70,825	...	21,55,100	...	...
India	...	14,945	...	28,180	...	4,400
France	...	9,60,825	...	26,340	...	...
Turkey	...	27,000	...	100	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	1,26,000	...	...
Masket	...	2,02,375	...	2,97,730	...	51,350
Bahrein	...	57,745	...	1,87,880	...	20,300
Persian Ports	...	53,480	...	90,350	...	18,250
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
United Kingdom	...	32,100	...	35,250	...	12,400
India	...	59,500	...	54,850	...	72,160
France	...	1,500	...	3,000	...	400
Germany	...	...	...	200	...	4,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	500
Turkey	...	3,500	...	700	...	300
Egypt	...	...	...	8,000	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,600	...	3,630
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	1,950	...	2,300	...	2,050
Turkey	...	7,300	...	5,800	...	6,560
Zanzibar	...	15,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	10,250	...	10,950	...	23,120
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	...	84,743	...	56,780	...	6,770
India	...	20,138	...	18,430	...	16,910
Belgium	...	49,480	...	12,220	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,500	...	2,400	...	2,250
CANVAS (COUNTRY)—						
India	...	...	...	3,060	...	...
Bahrien	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	6,500
Persian Ports	...	30,000	...	40,000	...	65,000
CATTLE—						
Turkey	...	2,070	...	1,810	...	1,950
Persian Ports	...	1,11,750	...	1,19,340	...	1,17,450
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	2,530
India	...	5,45,840	...	5,60,220	...	5,63,640
Persian Ports	...	2,00,000	...	2,25,850	...	2,10,580
COIR AND COIR-ROPE—						
India	...	90,100	...	88,866	...	86,710
Turkey	...	...	...	140	...	...
Zanzibar	...	3,670	...	2,470	...	1,990
Persian Ports	...	20,000	...	16,000	...	16,000

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	57,37,600	...	1,07,86,780	...	67,43,200
India	...	40,67,050	...	39,62,560	...	33,09,970
France	...	11,200	...	3,860	...	9,830
Germany	...	...	...	880	...	2,050
Austria	...	...	...	4,980	...	49,820
Turkey	...	2,800	...	5,280	...	11,060
Egypt	...	...	...	5,070	...	290
Maskat	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	3,210
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000
Persian Ports	...	2,56,770	...	2,17,640	...	2,41,830
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	...	29,200	...	24,010	...	21,830
Persian Ports	...	57,770	...	63,630	...	68,170
YARN AND TWIST—						
United Kingdom	...	1,440	...	3,800	...	...
India	...	9,43,960	...	9,40,650	...	10,69,980
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	400
Persian Ports	...	34,980	...	30,740	...	40,350
DATES—						
India	...	...	...	110	...	...
Turkey	...	5,52,750	...	7,35,400	...	6,51,110
Maskat	...	2,70,000	...	2,80,000	...	1,38,000
Bahrein	...	40,000	...	54,000	...	44,000
Arab Coast	...	12,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,89,570	...	2,34,690	...	2,52,280
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	...	...	...	16,450	...	24,630
Maskat	...	...	...	2,500	...	1,750
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,500	...	750
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,500	...	2,250
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	15,150	...	22,170	...	14,270
India	...	1,30,570	...	1,35,190	...	98,220
France	...	350	...	16,400	...	1,100
Germany	...	...	...	2,600	...	8,070
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	50
Turkey	...	6,400	...	4,990	...	2,640
Belgium	...	8,500	...	...	...	...
China	...	1,250	...	5,280	...	10,160
Persian Ports	...	33,210	...	28,330	...	30,110
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—*Indigo.*						
United Kingdom	...	3,855	...	...	...	...
India	...	5,74,615	...	6,79,322	...	7,89,520
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
Persian Ports	...	22,560	...	24,000	...	29,820
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	11,220	...	32,685	...	23,360
India	...	47,560	...	1,03,036	...	96,500
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	320
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	150
Turkey	...	...	...	500	...	540
China	...	...	...	150	...	...
Maskat	...	1,800	...	3,130	...	3,580
Zanzibar	...	...	...	250	...	...
Persian Ports	...	29,220	...	31,760	...	21,790
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	250
Maskat	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	600
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
Persian Ports	...	...	...	11,000	...	17,750

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
India	...	3,500	...	3,700	...	3,450
Turkey	...	500	...	1,000	...	800
Maskat	...	10,000	...	11,500	...	12,000
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	64,100	...	64,070	...	55,810
FUEL—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	19,250	...	10,610
India	...	25,520	...	18,400	...	13,230
Turkey	...	6,500	...	3,500	...	6,050
Maskat	...	5,000	...	4,650	...	5,700
Arab Coast	...	...	...	150	...	60
Persian Ports	...	1,42,900	...	1,42,010	...	1,62,280
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	2,000	...	400
India	...	46,250	...	41,610	...	42,800
France	...	21,800	...	...	...	1,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	88,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	500
Turkey	...	150	...	1,000	...	500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	10,225	...	10,410	...	8,770
India	...	30,665	...	40,315	...	70,220
France	...	5,725	...	4,690	...	5,080
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	2,650
Austria	...	...	...	5,510	...	19,350
Belgium	...	200	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	250	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	140
China	...	...	...	...	...	100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,400	...	2,300
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
United Kingdom	...	500	...	10,000	...	...
India	...	40,332	...	36,500	...	52,160
France	...	5,454	...	1,400	...	11,620
Austria	...	...	...	1,400	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	2,700	...	13,500
Maskat	...	2,000	...	1,200	...	870
Persian Ports	...	36,300	...	33,220	...	37,780
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
India	...	35,54,095	...	33,35,234	...	57,67,784
Turkey	...	1,04,211	...	87,875	...	56,220
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	8,53,301	...	11,43,130	...	13,83,450
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	...	3,900	...	3,200	...	3,600
India	...	72,380	...	68,700	...	60,000
France	...	...	...	...	...	900
Germany	...	...	...	200	...	2,500
Austria	...	...	...	600	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	700	...	2,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	31,090	...	26,360	...	16,540
India	...	1,86,345	...	1,56,135	...	1,59,050
France	...	5,860	...	3,800	...	5,800
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	4,350
Austria	...	...	...	600	...	1,250
Turkey	...	...	...	50	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	6,270	...	400
Persian Ports	...	29,500	...	26,000	...	24,440
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	...	...	8,000	...	4,000
Turkey	...	9,100	...	10,500	...	9,320
Maskat	...	2,050	...	2,700	...	2,870
Persian Ports	...	2,250	...	3,670	...	4,450

Abstract table showing the Table value of principal articles imported into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
United Kingdom			...			
India	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
Turkey	...	64,253	...	96,920	...	1,03,120
Maskat	...	2,666	—	990	...	730
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,360	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	300	...	2,000
	...	2,028		1,650	...	3,820
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom			...			
India	...	9,200	...	9,440	...	4,320
France	...	1,650	...	6,180	...	8,690
Germany	...	2,425	...	400	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	190
Persian Ports	...	...	...	220	...	1,520
	...	...		1,500	...	2,000
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom			...			
India	...	9,950	...	11,100	...	8,800
France	...	25,706	...	27,200	...	24,200
Germany	...	550	...	...	...	4,400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
Maskat	...	9,131	...	5,000	...	6,070
Zanzibar	...	...	...	12,500	...	18,100
Bahrein	...	200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	500	...	250
	...	4,000		9,700	...	13,050
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
United Kingdom			...			
India	...	37,681	...	37,010	...	41,970
France	...	33,394	...	14,050	...	19,530
Germany	...	7,354	...	7,290	...	6,570
Austria	...	...	...	1,130	...	14,010
Italy	...	...	...	500	...	20
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	90
	...	...		...	...	140
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom			...			
India	...	...	...	17,100	...	5,430
Germany	...	17,101	...	52,550	...	46,940
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	7,600
Turkey	...	61,495	...	15,950	...	19,920
Egypt	...	23,814	...	50	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	11,000	...	...
	...	...		...	...	1,000
MATS—						
India			...			
Turkey	...	250	...	4,710	...	5,750
Maskat	...	4,500	...	16,600	...	13,320
Bahrein	...	32,000	...	32,330	...	34,350
Persian Ports	...	17,500	...	24,500	...	23 900
	...	36,000		33,040	...	30,250
METALS—						
United Kingdom			...			
India	...	2,33,384	...	2,01,830	...	3,53,950
France	...	6,95,369	...	5,53,541	...	6,59.270
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	2,340
Turkey	...	500	...	3,380	...	400
Maskat	...	210	...	100	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	240
	...	37,945		31,100	...	38,400
OILS—						
United Kingdom			...			
India	...	...	...	80	...	...
Persia	...	1,64,756	...	1,64,440	...	1,26,750
France	...	35,980	...	12,000	...	75,760
Germany	...	...	...	40	...	200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	300
Italy	...	35,000	...	54,000	...	60,040
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bahrein	...	1,400	...	...	...	4,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	50	...	...
	...	55,700		39,370	...	65,820

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
PEARLS—						
India	...	8,000	...	7,000	...	1,64,000
Turkey	...	12,50,000	...	9,80,000	...	10,75,000
Bahrein	...	1,50,000	...	90,000	...	50,000
Arab Coast	...	34,85,000	...	33,62,600	...	33,77,000
Persian Ports	...	2,75,000	...	3,18,000	...	7,42,000
PERFUMERY—						
India	...	33,700	...	25,780	...	24,550
Turkey	...	9,850	...	6,430	...	5,390
Maskat	...	8,000	...	12,820	...	12,900
Persian Ports	...	32,200	...	26,310	...	29,660
PORCELAN AND CHINAWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	47,900	...	64,020	...	81,610
India	...	1,09,370	...	77,800	...	67,210
France	...	5,500	...	900	...	860
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	300
Austria	...	...	...	600	...	2,760
Belgium	...	60	...	...	...	...
China	...	27,000	...	55,750	...	12,790
Persian Ports	...	50,042	...	20,000	...	7,000
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN STORE—						
United Kingdom	...	5,050	...	6,660	...	10,110
India	...	1,74,219	...	1,34,178	...	4,70,040
France	...	1,440	...	190	...	1,910
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	410
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	190
Turkey	...	80,370	...	1,08,050	...	1,01,040
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	100
China	...	2,520	...	3,360	...	2 520
Maskat	...	78,590	...	1,03,110	...	1,25,660
Zanzibar	...	7,650	...	12,600	...	16,050
Bahrein	...	23,400	...	30,260	...	20,900
Arab Coast	...	61,500	...	78,300	...	1,13,900
Persian Ports	...	2,10,639	...	1,87,410	...	6,21,490
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	30,000	...	39,700	...	33,100
SEEDS—						
India	...	5,550	...	3,200	...	1,300
Turkey	...	1,200	...	4,550	...	3,510
Persian Ports	...	26,300	...	20,000	...	4,850
SHELLS (MOTHER-O-PEARLS)—						
Turkey	...	32,200	...	35,650	...	44,450
Maskat	...	2,800	...	2,400	...	4,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	40,000	...	1,28,400
Arab Coast	...	40,200	...	39,430	...	49,620
Persian Ports	...	6,000	...	4,500	...	34,600
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	32,000	...	31,940	...	34,000
Turkey	...	1,740	...	1,590	...	1,500
Maskat	...	3,000	...	4,000	...	4,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	10,920	...	12,470	...	13,020
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	35,000	...	42,750	...	20,500
India	...	81,100	...	91,500	...	78,040
France	...	4,000	...	8,000	...	13,000
Austria	...	...	...	4,000	...	15,300
Turkey	...	6,300	...	19,900	...	25,800
Maskat	...	5,000	...	10,000	...	10,000
Persian Ports	...	24,400	...	30,250	...	29,850
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
India	...	...	...	7,000	...	1,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
China	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SPICES—						
India	...	1,92,653	...	2,53,421	...	3,44,720
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	630
China	...	...	...	...	...	420
Persian Ports	...	16,580	...	28,000	...	26,540
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	...	14,000	...	29,540	...	19,300
India	...	10,500	...	31,040	...	18,220
France	...	600	...	1,700	...	200
Germany	...	...	...	200	...	800
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Turkey	...	...	...	220	...	200
China	...	100	...	2,100	...	600
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,150	...	3,680
SUGAR (*Loaf*)—						
United Kingdom	...	7,695	...	33,970	...	12,260
India	...	22,100	...	1,84,160	...	79,440
France	...	9,11,076	...	10,34,160	...	6,16,400
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	5,190
Turkey	...	...	...	1,680	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	40
Maskat	...	630	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,680	...	4,100	...	26,130
(*Soft*)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	51,700	...	1,86,160
India	...	10,41,173	...	6,31,830	...	8,40,950
France	...	19,698	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	23,100	...	...
Mauritius	...	2,982	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	60,189	...	52,990	...	1,00,000
SUGARCANDY—						
India	...	30,000	...	31,396	...	30,070
Persian Ports	...	...	...	400	...	500
TALLOW—						
India	...	44,400	...	30,850	...	33,000
Turkey	...	3,960	...	3,230	...	3,680
Persian Ports	...	17,200	...	15,220	...	16,040
TEA—						
United Kingdom	...	4,163	...	6,440	...	32,780
India	...	25,37,950	...	15,07,158	...	22,41,860
France	...	750	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	3,030
Turkey	...	...	...	200	...	8,210
China	...	34,425	...	1,08,410	...	1,79,430
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	160
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,900	...	4,910
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
India	...	1,26,022	...	1,21,130	...	1,15,660
France	...	...	...	...	...	500
Turkey	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
Maskat	...	2,800	...	3,000	...	1,000
Zanzibar	...	36,500	...	61,250	...	55,850
Bahrein	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	4,200	...	10,000	...	8,570
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	...	8,100	...	16,250	...	33,930
India	...	10,080	...	11,970	...	12,600
France	...	3,600	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	800
Turkey	...	2,350	...	2,660	...	2,250
Egypt	...	...	...	3,750	...	1,000
Maskat	...	1,14,500	...	1,30,120	...	1,20,150
Arab Coast	...	27,900	...	33,000	...	41,770
Persian Ports	...	30,715	...	20,070	...	13,910

Abstract table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	...	4,015	...	10,550	...	10,500
India	...	1,300	...	9,150	...	9,990
France	...	9,020	...	1,100	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
Turkey	...	...	...	320	...	410
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,050	...	300
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	11,750	...	1,23,320	...	1,64,550
Persian Ports	...	10,050	...	13,580	...	29,900
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	39,870	...	29,320	...	63,230
India	...	1,43,830	...	1,22,430	...	1,66,980
France	...	1,020	...	3,060	...	11,450
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,130
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	7,650
Turkey	...	25,850	...	28,680	...	33,710
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	850
Bahrein	...	15,000	...	18,000	...	15,000
Arab Coast	...	5,850	...	9,250	...	4,340
Persian Ports	...	20,420	...	27,030	...	34,760
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	5,250	...	...	...	...
India	...	22,02,340	...	38,88,330	...	32,96,900
Turkey	...	5,63,705	...	7,14,576	...	7,74,970
Maskat	...	1,10,300	...	1,55,660	...	1,30,080
Bahrein	...	35,750	...	54,850	...	20,000
Arab Coast	...	65,000	...	42,000	...	33,000
Persian Ports	...	19,09,386	...	16,83,070	...	17,50,500
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	3,820	...	32,460	...	32,530
India	...	78,689	...	62,588	...	62,340
France	...	1,330	...	7,900	...	8,310
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	5,550
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Turkey	...	14,600	...	9,140	...	10,530
Egypt	...	...	...	9,600	...	1,250
China	...	60	...	150	...	5,150
Maskat	...	59,780	...	25,100	...	32,680
Zanzibar	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	1,600
Bahrein	...	4,400	...	4,240	...	7,600
Arab Coast	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	3,500
Persian Ports	...	64,020	...	26,920	...	22,550
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES		4,10,96,018	...	4,74,25,946	...	4,49,70,960
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	74,87,020	...	1,37,96,705	...	77,65,910
India	...	1,86,85,727	...	1,85,29,850	...	2,14,34,450
France	...	17,02,977	...	11,24,230	...	26,31,790
Germany	...	500	...	31,690	...	1,56,560
Austria	...	61,495	...	34,140	...	1,28,150
Russia	...	35,980	...	12,000	...	75,760
Turkey	...	28,13,327	...	30,09,711	...	12,14,800
Egypt	...	...	...	1,69,690	...	11,370
Belgium	...	55,540	...	12,220	...	...
China	...	65,355	...	1,75,200	...	2,19,570
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	290
Mauritius	...	2,982	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	9,34,825	...	11,08,210	...	7,25,000
Zanzibar	...	64,520	...	78,570	...	75,490
Bahrein	...	3,53,795	...	5,14,780	...	3,41,100
Nejd	...	3,420	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	37,10,590	...	35,76,440	...	36,28,890
Persian Ports	...	51,17,965	...	52,52,510	...	65,61,830
TOTAL		4,10,96,018	...	4,74,25,946	...	4,49,70,960

TABLE No. 24.

Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	237	21,575	370	405,222	607	426,797
	1897	231	21,437	303	322,624	534	344,061
	1898	189	20,422	356	379,724	545	400,146
Turkish	1896	365	15,913	8	8,900	373	24,813
	1897	395	19,730	3	3,515	398	23,245
	1898	401	18,098	5	5,889	406	23,987
Norwegian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Persian	1896	986	28,352	...	...	986	28,352
	1897	1,047	29,658	...	...	1,047	29,658
	1898	1,041	29,779	...	...	1,041	29,779
Maskat	1896	366	10,660	...	...	366	10,660
	1897	362	10,811	...	...	362	10,811
	1898	348	9,464	...	...	348	9,464
Arab	1896	650	18,055	...	...	650	18,055
	1897	701	19,009	...	...	701	19,009
	1898	715	19,076	...	...	715	19,076
French	1896	17	1,160	31	37,607	48	38,767
	1897	19	1,627	1	850	20	2,477
	1898	15	1,190	...	...	15	1,190
German	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
American	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	1	918	...	...	1	918
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	2,621	95,715	410	453,655	3,031	549,370
	1897	2,756	103,190	308	327,824	3,064	431,014
	1898	2,709	98,029	362	386,816	3,071	484,345

TABLE No. 25.

Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of Vessels of each nation that cleared from all the Ports before specified on the Persian Gulf during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1896	229	22,350	342	374,422	571	396,772
	1897	217	21,448	282	297,732	499	319,181
	1898	178	18,018	293	324,799	471	342,817
Turkish	1896	369	13,683	8	6,989	377	20,672
	1897	381	15,199	4	4,615	385	19,814
	1898	417	16,480	5	5,889	422	2 369
Norwegian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Persian	1896	868	28,356	...	...	868	28,356
	1897	924	24,802	...	...	924	24,802
	1898	949	25,226	...	...	949	25,226
Maskat	1896	349	10,269	...	...	349	10,269
	1897	347	9,934	...	...	347	9,934
	1898	322	8,236	...	...	322	8,236
Arab	1896	519	16,947	...	...	519	16,947
	1897	515	17,790	...	...	515	17,790
	1898	554	17,761	...	...	554	17,761
French	1896	17	1,160	22	24,173	39	25,333
	1897	16	1,387	2	1,700	18	3,087
	1898	12	950	...	...	12	950
German	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	2,351	92,765	373	407,510	2,724	500,275
	1897	2,400	90,560	289	304,883	2,689	395,443
	1898	2,432	86,671	299	331,891	2,731	418,562

TABLE No. 26.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from and imported into the City of Shiraz during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
Animals—						
Horses and Mules	242 head	52,430	97 head	18,200	61 head	13,070
Cotton (raw)	5,000 bales	1,33,330	6,000 pkgs.	1,54,286	3,750 bales	96,430
Drugs and Medicines	...	...	...	...	2,250 pkgs.	48,210
Fruits ond Vegetable—						
Almonds	8,000 cwts.	2,00,000	15,000 cwts.	3,42,857	15,500 cwts.	1,32,860
Other sorts	2,000 „	16,660	4,500 „	15,000	23,400 „	8,62,860
Gold and Gold Coin	120 lbs.	1,10,000	50 lbs.	45,000	...	1,28,570
Gum	600 pkgs.	10,000	2,500 cwts.	35,714	15,000 cwts.	6,42,860
Hides and Skins	40,000 Nos.	26,670	70,000 Nos.	40,000	2,85,000 Nos.	2,44,290
Opium	3,200 chests	29,86,660	3,500 chests	30,00,000	3,770 chets.	34,45,710
Perfumery—						
Rose-water	3,000 carboys, 400 cases	13,340	1,000 carboys, 2,500 cases	57,857	4,700 carboys, 1,200 cases	35,790
Seeds	2,000 cwts.	26,660	5,000 cwts.	50,000	3,500 cwts.	25,000
Silk, manufactures of	85 bdles.	34,000	150 bales	64,286	270 bales	77,140
Tobacco	25,000 bags	3,75,000	30,000 bags.	4,71,428	27,550 bags	4,72,290
Woollen goods (carpet)	2,500 pkgs.	8,33,340	4,000 pkgs.	13,71,429	2,965 pkgs.	8,47,140
Other articles	...	80,000	...	1,50,000	...	1,55,000
TOTAL	...	48,98,090	...	58,16,057	...	72,27,220

TABLE No. 27.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from and imported in to the City of Shiraz during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Principal articles.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
Arms and Ammunition—						
Guns	50 cases	25,000	420 cases	2,26,286	400 cases	4,00,000
Cartridges	...	...	110 „	12,571	500 „	60,000
Candle	3,000 cases	27,500	3,500 „	25,000	4,900 „	35,000
Coffee	250 cwts.	8,330	500 cwts.	15,714	700 cwts.	40,000
Cotton goods	35,000 bales	58,33,340	42,000 bales	59,70,265	38,500 bales	5,00,500
Thread and Twists	120 „	16,000	250 „	32,143	620 „	62,000
Drugs and Medicines	60 cases	10,000	550 cases	47,143	2,100 cases	1,50,000
Glass and Glassware	100 „	10,000	350 „	35,000	150 „	30,000
Gold Embroidered Cloth	15 pkgs.	10,000	45 „	25,714	50 „	20,000
Gold Lace and Thread	40 cases	13,330	20 „	10,080	42 „	9,000
Hardware and Cutlery	200 „	20,000	750 „	63,571	400 „	40,000
Indigo	450 „	1,50,000	340 „	84,800	770 „	1,65,000
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	500 „	40,000	580 „	43,143	1,575 „	90,000
Metals—						
Copper	5,000 cwts.	2,50,000	6,000 cwts.	3,00,000	3,400 cwts.	1,70,000
Iron	1,000 „	12,000	4,000 „	48,714	3,000 „	60,000
Tin	350 „	23,340	310 „	12,485	600 „	36,000
Brass	200 „	10,000	440 „	25,972	300 „	15,000
Oil (Kerosine)	5,000 cases	46,670	4,500 cases	38,571	8,000 cases	60,570
Porcelain and Chinaware	600 „	36,000	420 „	24,000	350 „	20,000
Silk, manufactures of	30 pkgs.	15,000	35 bales	10,000	100 bales	30,000
Spices	5,100 cwts.	1,70,000	6,500 cwts.	2,22,857	7,600 cwts.	1,85,710
Sugar, loaf	18,000 „	3,00,000	9,000 cases	2,05,714	12,000 cases	3,08,570
„ crushed	12,000 bags	2,00,000	13,500 pgks.	2,30,000	14,000 bags	3,10,000
Tea	9,000 chests	5,10,000	12,000 cases	6,17,143	13,500 cases	9,45,0[illegible]
Woollen goods	75 pkgs.	37,500	150 pkgs.	85,714	210 pkgs.	[illegible]
Other articles	...	1,40,000	1,400 „	1,00,000	...	[illegible]
TOTAL	...	79,14,010	...	85,12,600		

PART IV.—TRADE REPORT FOR MASKAT FOR 1898-99.

The statistics of the trade for the year are furnished by the Customs farmer, and their accuracy cannot be relied on as it is obviously to his interest to submit as low a return as possible of the trade of the port in order to choke off would-be competitors from endeavouring to purchase the right to farm the customs.

The total value of the trade is returned at $4,289,600 as against $5,372,000 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of $1,082,400.

The imports including specie show a decrease of $945,300, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The importation of arms received a severe check by the agreement entered into by the British, Persian and Maskat Governments for the suppression of the arms traffic into Persia and British India and the consequent seizure of the arms and ammunition found on the S. S. *Baluchistan.* While oil, twist and yarn from India, ghi from Persia and piece-goods from America show an increase, cereals, coffee, piece-goods, silk and rice from India show a remarkable decrease. The cause of the falling off in the importation of the latter article is stated to be due to the glut in the Maskat market arising from a large portion of the previous year's stock remaining unsold.

The exports also show a decrease of $137,100, particularly in dates to India, America and Turkey in Asia and limes to Persia. The cause of falling off in dates is due to the unfavourable crop of the previous year caused by the failure of the hot dry winds which usually prevail at this season of the year without which the date does not ripen.

Under other heads, including specie, a slight increase is noticeable.

The average price of dollars throughout the year varied from R130 to R140 per 100 dollars.

The customs were farmed to Shett Damodhur Dharamsee for $145,000.

C. G. F. FAGAN,

Political Agent and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,

Maskat.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. 1.

Imports into Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.
Arms, Ammunition, etc.						
United Kingdom	...	800,000	...	900,000	...	200,000
France	...	50,000	...	100,000	...	60,000
Cereals—Wheat and other Grain						
India	1,500 tons	60,000	3,500 tons	245,000	3,000 tons.	200,000
Asiatic Turkey	750	30,000	250 „	15,000	300 „	18,000
Persia	3,000	120,000	200 „	15,000	300 „	18,000
Coffee.						
India	2,000 cwts.	50,000	2,500 cwts.	50,000	2,000 cwts.	36,000
Asiatic Turkey	1,500	2,500	2,000 „	30,000	1,500 „	20,000
Oils of all kinds.						
India	120,000 galls.	80,000	125,000 galls.	100,000	150,000 galls.	125,000
Ghee.						
India	...	...	500 galls.	1,500	400 galls.	1,200
Persia	30,000 galls.	60,000	50,000 „	80,000	40,000 „	90,000
Piece-goods.	thousand yards.		thousand yards.		thousand yards.	
India	1,620	270,000	1,500	255,000	12,000	200,000
America	192	24,000	225	27,000	450	48,000
Twist and Yarn.						
India	48,000 cwts.	160,000	50,000 cwts.	165,000	60,000 cwts.	175,000
Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk and Silk Goods.						
India	...	50,000	...	60,000	...	45,000
Persia	...	17,000	...	15,000	...	12,000
Rice.						
India	11,250 tons	700,000	11,000 tons	1,000,000	10,000 tons	900,000
Sugar.						
India	9,000 cwts.	60,000	10,000 cwts.	70,000	9,000 cwts.	60,000
Articles not specified above—						
India	...	110,000	...	130,000	...	120,000
America	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	...	5,000	...	4,000	...	3,500
Persia	...	6,000	...	5,000	...	5,500
Other countries	...	40,000	...	50,000	...	60,000
Specie.						
India	...	100,000	...	150,000	...	100,000
Asiatic Turkey	...	30,000	...	20,000	...	30,000
Persia	...	40,000	...	30,000	...	40,000
Other countries	...	10,000	...	20,000	...	25,000
TOTAL	...	2,879,500	...	3,537,500	...	2,592,200

Total value of imports from principal countries.

Countries.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
United Kingdom	800,000	900,000	2,00,000
India	1,640,000	2,226,500	1,962,200
France	50,000	100,000	60,000
America	29,000	27,000	48,000
Asiatic Turkey	67,500	69,000	71,500
Persia	243,000	145,000	165,500
Other countries	50,000	70,000	85,000
TOTAL	2,879,500	3,37,500	2,592,290

TABLE No. 2.

Exports from Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.
Dates.						
India	16,083 tons	643,340	14,000 tons	750,000	12,000 tons	600,000
America	1,414 „	66,660	1,200 „	70,000	1,000 „	60,000
Turkey in Asia	850 „	35,000	700 „	40,000	600 „	30,000
Zanzibar	75 „	3,000	50 „	2,500	75 „	3,500
Other countries	100 „	4,000	100 „	5,000	125 „	6,000
Fruit.						
India	5,000 cwts.	50,000	6,000 cwts.	65,000	6,500 cwts.	70,000
Fish, large and small.						
India	4,400 tons	75,000	4,000 tons	90,000	5,000 tons	100,000
Other countries	250 „	6,000	200 „	6,000	150 „	4,000
Limes, dried						
India	100 cwts	800	125 cwts.	1,200	100 cwts.	1,200
Turkey in Asia	2,500 „	20,000	2,200 „	22,000	2,500 „	30,000
Persia	2,000 „	16,000	1,800 „	18,000	2,000 „	22,000
Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.	thousand yards.		thousand yards.		thousand yards.	
Turkey in Asia	165	55,000	150	50,000	100	40,000
Zanzibar and East Africa	500	200,000	400	150,000	350	125,000
Other countries	180	60,000	150	50,000	125	42,000
Mother-o'-pearls.						
India	1,000 cwts	20,000	1,000 cwts.	25,000	1,000 cwts.	30,000
Pearls.						
India	...	30,000	...	35,000	...	40,000
Salt.						
India	16,000 tons	50,000	5,000 tons	20,000	4,000 tons	16,000
Zanzibar	1,250 „	3,500	500 „	2,000	400 „	1,600
Other countries	350 „	1,000	200 „	800	150 „	600
Articles not specified above.						
India	...	100,000	...	125,000	...	120,000
Turkey in Asia	...	10,000	...	15,000	...	17,000
Zanzibar	...	5,000	...	7,000	...	7,500
Other countries	...	10,000	...	15,000	...	18,000
Specie.						
India	...	300,000	...	200,000	...	250,000
Persia	...	100,000	...	25,000	...	20,000
Turkey in Asia	...	20,000	...	25,000	...	18,000
Other countries	...	25,000	...	20,000	...	25,000
TOTAL	...	1,909,300	...	1,834,500	...	1,697,400

Total value of exports to principal countries.

Countries.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
India	1,225,800	1,311,200	1,227,200
America	110,000	70,000	60,000
Turkey in Asia	135,000	152,000	135,000
Persia	116,000	43,000	42,000
Zanzibar and East Africa	161,500	161,500	137,600
Countries not specified above	61,000	96,800	95,000
TOTAL	1,909,300	1,834,500	1,697,400

TABLE No. 3.

Showing total number and tonnage of Vessels of each nation that entered the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessles.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1896-97	97	9,300	119	157,000	216	167,100
	1897-98	102	11,000	130	160,000	232	171,000
	1898-99	90	9,000	126	145,000	216	154,000
French	1896-67	26	2,080	18	29,200	44	31,280
	1897-98	30	2,200	...	...	30	2,200
	1898-99	10	1,000	1	130	11	1,130
Turkish	1896-97	29	5,650	5	6,000	34	11,650
	1897-98	27	4,000	3	2,700	30	6,700
	1898-99	35	4,500	3	4,500	38	9,000
Maskat	1896-97	23	3,200	...	...	23	3,200
	1897-98	23	4,500	...	...	23	4,500
	1898-99	28	5,000	...	...	28	5,000
Persian	1896-97	83	7,800	...	...	83	7,800
	1897-98	75	6,500	...	...	75	6,500
	1898-99	70	5,600	...	...	70	5,600
Other countries	1896-97	10	1,000	1	1,100	11	2,100
	1897-98	12	1,200	...	...	12	1,200
	1898-99	15	1,500	3	2,900	18	4,400
Total	1896-97	268	29,030	143	194,100	411	223,130
	1897-98	269	29,400	133	162,700	402	192,100
	1898-99	248	26,600	133	152,530	381	179,130

TABLE No. 4.

Showing total number and tonnage of vessels of each nations that cleared from the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1896-97	94	9,000	119	1,57,800	213	1,66,800
	1897-98	103	11,077	130	1,60,000	233	1,71,077
	1898-99	89	8,900	126	1,45,000	215	1,53,900
French	1896-97	26	2,080	18	29,200	44	31,280
	1897-98	30	2,200	...	...	30	2,200
	1898-99	10	1,000	1	130	11	1,130
Turkish	1896-97	29	5,650	5	6,000	34	11,650
	1897-98	27	4,000	3	2,700	30	6,700
	1898-99	33	4,300	3	4,500	36	8,800
Maskat	1896-97	22	3,100	...	...	22	3,100
	1897-98	28	5,100	...	...	28	5,000
	1898-99	25	4,700	...	...	25	4,700
Persian	1896-97	81	7,600	...	...	81	7,600
	1897-98	80	6,800	...	...	80	6,800
	1898-99	68	5,400	...	...	68	5,400
Other countries	1896-97	10	1,000	1	1,100	11	2,100
	1897-98	12	1,200	...	...	12	1,200
	1898-99	14	1,400	3	2,900	17	4,300
Total	1896-97	262	28.430	143	1,94,100	405	2,22,530
	1897-98	280	30,277	133	1,62,700	413	1,92,977
	1898-99	239	25,700	133	1,52,530	372	1,78,230

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH AND THE KARUN RIVER FOR THE YEAR 1898.

General.	Agriculture.
Exports.	Caravans.
Imports.	Health.
Shipping.	Bander Nasri.

Table Statistics.

EXCHANGE KRANS 52 = £1

GENERAL.

After the first few months which were affected by the failure of crops in the previous year there was a general improvement in trade, which would have been greater had the embargo on the export of grain not been enforced.

EXPORTS.

Wheat.—The total export shows a great decrease owing to the absence of wheat; a small quantity was forwarded to Basrah by native craft, the amount of which is not ascertainable.

Ghi and wool.—Owing to scarcity of fodder and cold there was no ghi for export, and the supply of wool was of inferior quantity and not suitable for the London market.

Gum.—The supply of gum was good and a large quantity remains to be shipped.

Dates.—In April there was a demand for dates for the Persian Gulf Ports and prices rose 50 per cent., the amount being shipped by native craft is not obtainable.

Specie.—There was a further decrease of specie shipments to India, the increasing scarcity of rupees necessitating remittance by draft. Shipments of specie to Gulf Ports are chiefly on account of the Provincial Government.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.—The increase in local imports is nearly entirely in cotton goods, chiefly due to petty traders on the Shat-el-Arab and from Hawizeh buying their supplies in Mohammerah, where the trade is in the hands of a native firm importing at a low rate of duty.

These goods are nearly all imported from Manchester either direct or *viâ* Bombay; the principal demand is, as previously reported, for grey shirtings (8lb and 9lb); prints, soft finish; tanjebs; printed jaconet; lappets; imitation Turkey red; imitation Syrian; and in addition this year for white shirting soft finish, principally for re-shipment to Shushter.

Matches.—Matches show an increase of thirty per cent. due to spread of use. They are all of Swedish manufacture.

Rice.—The imports of rice are entirely for re-shipment to Koweit in Turkish Arabia.

Karun imports.—There was an increase in trade to the Karun ports chiefly from India due to increased prosperity and increased enterprise on part of the Shushter traders.

Sugar.—Sugar, especially loaf, showed an increase, there being a demand for this from the tribes near Shushter and Dizful; though principally French beet, there were some consignments of Egyptian cane sugar, and endeavour to introduce this is being made.

SHIPPING.

Sea.—Seventeen steamers called from London, Manchester, and Marseilles and eight for Marseilles or London of the Anglo-Arabian and Persian [redacted] Navigation Company, and of Bucknall Brothers.

From and to Bombay the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers called weekly, and those of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company at intervals.

Returns of sailing craft under foreign flag are not obtainable.

Karun.—The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's steamer ran fortnightly to Bunder Nasri on the Karun.

Freights.—Freights to London ranged from 23 in spring to R17-6 in autumn: to India R2-6 to R12-6 per ton.

River steamer to Bunder Nasri about R10 and to Shushter about R18-6 per ton.

Shoal.—On the 8th of February a shoal caused by silt from the Karun, formed in the Shat-el-Arab just below the Karun, which gradually shifted down the river till it disappeared in September.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—The wheat crop was good, the area sown was much less than usual, but the return larger. As soon as the new crop was ready to cut, wheat of the 1896 crop which had been stored by the Arabs came into the market at 32 Krans per 156 ℔; the new wheat coming in brought the price down to 20 Krans; at Bunder Nasri the price ranged from 30 to 40 Krans per 376 ℔, as the embargo was enforced no large purchases could be made, but small purchases were made for Basrah, where prices were high, which prevented prices from falling.

Prospect for next harvest.—The rains at the end of the year were good and an unusually large amount of grain has been sown: grain came up well: but the result depends entirely on the March rains.

Oilseed.—The oilseed, linseed and sesame crop was good, and the demand especially for sesame seed for export is encouraging cultivators to sow more; this crop is grown in the Dizful and Ram Hurmuz districts, where the fields are irrigated and largely independent of rains.

Dates.—The date crop was very small owing to the cold spring. Prices were abnormal, being per hundred weight from R9-3 to R7-8 according to quality, but falling, after the packing for the European market was finished, to R6-9 to R5.

Cattle.—The cold weather lasting unusually late checked the growth of fodder, and mortality among sheep continued during the first three months. In consequence the price of ghee in Mohammerah was 25 per cent. above normal from and after March.

Caravans.

No statistics of the caravan trade of Mohammerah are available.

Dizful.—During the year few caravans have arrived from Dizful, the trade with that town being now nearly entirely by river to Shushter.

Hawizeh.—From Hawizeh caravans bring rice and load cotton goods.

Interior.—The route from Dizful to Khoremabad and beyond continued closed by the lawlessness of the tribes, in consequence some native merchants of Hamadan and other towns have been making enquiries as to the Shushter-Ispahan route, and one small experimental consignment gave satisfaction.

A mule road is now being made from Bundar Nasri (Ahwaz) to Ispahan.

Health.

The health of Mohammerah and Bundar Nasri was fair, but Shushter and Dizful were visited by an epidemic of small-pox causing many deaths, chiefly of children.

Bundar Nasri.

This town now consists of 74 houses, 60 shops in two bazars, 2 khans, and about 500 people. There are two wool presses here.

Appendix A to Part V.

Return of shipping at the Port of the Mohammerah during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

No. 1. ENTERED.

		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1896	14	1,133	82	85,341	96	86,474
	1897	9	857	68	68,071	77	68,928
	1898	6	448	92	90,545	98	90,993
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Turkish	1896	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
River Boats from Karun.							
British	1896	...	...	27	3,501	27	3,501
	1897	...	...	20	2,785	20	2,785
	1898	...	...	26	3,317	26	3,317
Persian	1896	80	3,600	22	1,005	102	4,605
	1897	18	810	9	450	27	1,260
	1898	63	2,835	...	...	63	2,835
Total	1896	94	4,733	132	90,777	226	95,510
	1897	27	1,667	97	71,306	124	72,973
	1898	69	3,283	120	96,445	189	99,738

No. 2. CLEARED.

		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1896	14	1,133	76	77,176	90	78,309
	1897	9	857	72	75,093	81	75,950
	1898	6	448	71	73,397	77	73,845
Austrian	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Turkish	1896	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
River boats to Karun.							
British	1896	...	...	26	2,938	26	2,938
	1897	...	...	21	2,899	21	2,899
	1898	...	...	25	3,203	25	3,203
Persian	1896	3	140	22	957	25	1,097
	1897	18	810	9	450	27	1,260
	1898	63	2,835	...	...	63	2,835
Total	1896	17	1,273	125	82,451	142	83,724
	1897	27	1,667	103	79,277	130	80,944
	1898	69	3,283	98	79,183	167	82,466

TABLE No. 1.

Exports from Mohammerah.

Principal articles and principal countries from which exported.	Cwts. Tons etc.,	1896. Quantity.	1896. Value.	1897. Quantity.	1897. Value.	1898. Quantity.	1898. Value.
			£		£		£
Wheat—							
Great Britian	Cwts.	44,140	13,848	15,032	5,014	...	...
India	,,	7,029	1,969	...	...	...	...
Turkish Arabia	,,	57,848	18,902	...	...	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	900	233	1,500	550	1,165½	299
Flour—							
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	852	286	3,162	1,581	426	92
Gum—							
Great Britain	,,	1,498	880	540	225	585	244
India	,,	...	..	...	...	947	366
Dates—							
Great Britain	,,	...	...	18,750	4,500	8,050	4,200
India	,,	5,060	1,968	10,160	2,032	12,185	3,477
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	150	30	348½	90
Horses—							
India	No.	73	1,300	62	1,240	50	1,000
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	3	60	4	80
Oilseeds—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	4,818	1,260	7,288½	3,658	5,137½	2,324
India	,,	2,573	591	1,330	595	...	...
France	,,	2,972	1,942	...	...	750	337
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	...	...	15½	7
Pearls—							
India	Pkgs.	...	...	1	1,124	...	...
Opium—							
Hong Kong	Cases.	6	400	...	...	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	7	500	3	174	1	58
Ghee—	Cwts.						
India	,,	1,212	1,927	1,497	2,994	13	26
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	1,222	1,884	234	468	242	484
Wool—							
Great Britain	,,	2,520	4,911	2,814	5,628	777	1,554
India	,,	5,544	10,870	1,991	3,982	4,218	8,436
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	18	36	51	104	6	12
Piecegoods—							
India	Bales	...	...	...	...	6	90
Jeddah	,,	...	...	...	...	4	80
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	..	...	15	7,214*
Ditto	Pieces	...	...	7,000	4,250	10,500	
Persian Gulf Ports	Bales	...	...	...	...	11	165
Miscellaneous—							
Great Britain	...	...	679	...	418	...	72
India	...	...	1,419	...	1,608	...	1,575
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	185	...	1,064	...	493
Turkish Arabia	...	...	675	...	...	...	186
TOTAL	...	...	66,908	...	41,608	...	32,961
Specie—							
India	...	...	45,148	...	27,939	...	23,595
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	17,060	...	17,926	...	32,153
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	129,116	...	87,473	...	88,927
Total value of exports to principal countries—							
Great Britain	...	...	21,608	...	19,443	...	8,324
India	...	...	20,257	...	13,884	...	14,970
Hong-Kong	...	...	400	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	1,942	...	...	...	337
Turkish Arabia	...	...	19,699	...	4,250	...	7,400
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	3,002	...	4,031	...	1,780
Jeddah	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
TOTAL	...	...	66,908	...	41,608	...	32,961

N. B.—Export of piece-goods to Turkish Arabia is Manchester cotton goods re-shipped for Basreh.

Imports into Mohammerah.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	Cwts., Tons, etc.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Coal—							
Great Britain	Tons	273½	409	300	600	184	276
India	,,	...	...	307	480	90	135
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	81	160	252	378
Coffee—							
India	Cwts.	3,039	30,390	2,559	11,942	1,065	4,970
Aden	,,	...	...	...	...	108	504
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	...	...	...	120	560
Drugs—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	33	...	457
India	,,	...	790	...	209	...	257
Gunny Bags—							
India	Cwts.	1,919	3,010	...	660	...	789
METALS—							
Iron—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	1,105½	553	867	867
India	,,	158	437	97	97	797½	786
Copper—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	131	262
India	,,	158	462	408	816	540	1,080
Other Metals—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	35	34
India	,,	1,004	1,395	462½	694	123	176
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	...	...	...	...	30	23
Metal manufactures—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	167	...	404
India	,,	...	778	...	689	...	428
Cotton Goods—							
Great Britain	Pkgs.	217	4,744	867	27,390	1,553	47,910
India	,,	3,588	70,435	3,456	32,829	2,910	51,045
Aden (American)	,,	50	750	...	...	419	12,570
Turkish Arabia	,,	10	105	3,000 pcs.	375	3	90
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	66	1,255	...	...	27	270
France	,,	...	...	...	...	5	250
Austria	,,	...	...	...	...	2	180
Rice—							
India	Cwts.	8,265	5,186	4,392	2,210	13,435	4,938
Persian Ports	,,	1,352	848	...	...	...	...
Shawls—							
India	Cases	34	2,960	...	...	2	125
Silk—							
Great Britain	Cases	...	...	1	50	...	...
India	,,	47	1,383	27	1,350	16	2,400
Spice—							
India	Cwts.	1,575	2,207	664	936	741½	1,359
Sugar, soft—							
France	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	375	281
Austria	,,	...	...	4,686	3,514	...	...
India	,,	7,269	4,072	74	49	4,646	3,566
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	69	55	...	...	177	130
Sugar, loaf—							
France	Cwts.	350	313	5,946	4,955	6,192	5,160
India	,,	6,252	5,605	6,007	5,006	825	685
Tea—							
India c	Cwts.	191½	891	171	768	388½	1,424
Persian Gulf Ports	,,	4½	20	...	...	10	40

Imports into Mohammerah—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Thread and Twist—							
Great Britain	Cwts.	...	...	...	...	39	150
India	,,	336	968	202	692	297½	1,303
Wheat—							
India	Cwts.	...	...	27,52⅓	1,146	...	...
Basrah	,,	...	...	48,000	16,000	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	823	...	3,509
India	...	...	2,051	...	3,034	...	4,378
Austria	...	...	...	...	735	...	131
Turkish Arabia	...	...	170	...	...	...	638
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	2,217	...	2,445	...	1,511
TOTAL	...	...	143,906	...	121,407	...	156,429
Specie—							
Basrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	733
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	143,906	...	121,407	...	157,162
Total value of Imports from principal countries—							
Great Britain	...	...	5,153	...	29,616	...	53,869
Aden	...	...	750	...	...	...	13,074
India	...	...	133,020	...	63,607	...	79,844
Austria	...	...	...	...	4,249	...	311
France	...	...	313	...	4,955	...	5,691
Turkish Arabia	...	...	275	...	16,535	...	1,666
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	4,395	...	2,445	...	1,974
TOTAL	...	...	143,906	...	121,407	...	156,429

River trade to Karun Ports.

Principal articles shipped and transhipped from principal countries.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
METALS—							
Iron—							
Local	Cwts.	782	391	54	54	5	57
India	"	795	398	762	762	32	32
Great Britain	"	3,360	1,844	...	...	...	...
Turkish Arabia	"	...	...	8	2	...	...
Others—							
Local	Cwts.	160	323	76	135	111½	167
India	"	143	101	4	12	765	1,350
Great Britain	"	371	815	189	243	...	...
Piece-goods—							
Local	Pkgs.	1,426	26,873	473	4,730	265	2,650
India	"	691	12,681	900	9,340	1,220	20,955
Great Britain	"	165	3,323	...	...	...	...
Turkish Arabia	"	46	900	57	1,096	71	1,365
Sugar, loaf—							
Local	Cwts.	3,949	4,129	1,469	1,223	691	699
India	"	1,155	1,208	...	...	2,775	2,313
Great Britain (German)	"	1,612	1,785	...	...	...	...
France	"	2,100	1,883	975	812	4,425	3,688
Egypt	"	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,000
Turkish Arabia	"	...	...	153	108	...	...
Sugar, soft—							
Local	Cwts.	1,834	1,199	1,020	765	323½	266
India	"	2,586	1,690	1,020	765	3,181	2,378
Great Britain	"	351	196	...	...	300	226
Twist—							
Local	Cwts.	375	1,058	70	260	74⅔	286
India	"	546	3,059	199	765	1,215⅓	4,547
Turkish Arabia	"	12	58	...	...	...	...
Tea—							
Local	Cwts.	...	177	133⅓	196	82⅔	132
India	"	...	198	...	320	797½	2,665
Dates—							
Local	Cwts.	...	...	1,735	311	84,756½	22,002
Treacle—							
Local	Cwts.	...	...	963	296	1,983⅓	657
Miscellaneous—							
Local	Cwts.	...	4,441	...	2,142	...	1,495
India	"	...	2,018	...	1,072	...	1,750
Great Britain	"	...	668	...	7	...	...
Turkish Arabia	"	...	1,092	...	614	...	2,137
TOTAL	Cwts.	...	72,498	...	26,030	...	72,817
Specie—							
Basrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,720
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	72,498	...	26,030	...	76,537
Total value from principal countries.							
Local	...	...	38,591	...	10,112	...	28,411
India	...	...	21,343	...	13,036	...	35,990
Great Britain	...	...	8,631	...	250	...	226
France	...	...	1,883	...	812	...	3,688
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	2,050	...	1,820	...	3,502
TOTAL	...	...	72,498	...	26,030	...	72,817

River trade from Karun Ports to Mohammerah and Basrah.

Principal Articles.	Cwts, Tons, etc.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
BEANS	Cwts.	2,338	1,120	1,738	254	1,269	325
COTTON	,,	451	632	791	902	455	525
,, Basrah	,,	...	...	182	209	458½	529
FLOUR	,,	1,984	730	3,753	1,347	2,466	757
GHEE	,,	200	316	258	409	103	309
GUM	,,	2,442 cwts.	1,397	1,810	1,392	6,544	5,034
PIECE-GOODS	Pkgs.	1,660	12,210	280	2,800	282	2,820
,, Basrah	,,	315	1,970	347	1,596	100	1,000
RICE	Cwts.	203	145	2,532	1,299	1,680½	431
MAHLAB	,,	574	1,288	188	432	402	760
OILSEEDS	,,	6,574	2,940	7,476	5,519	8,503	5,461
WHEAT	,,	45,735	12,931	4,563	1,408	45,832½	11,752
,, Basrah	,,	...	...	...	...	2,250	596
WOOL	,,	4,330	8,470	7,039	10,829	2,222	4,444
,, Basrah	,,	...	...	218	335	...	...
Carpets—							
Great Britain	Bales	68	700	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Local	...	...	420	...	1,415	...	2,765
Basrah	...	...	13	...	67	...	800
TOTAL	...	...	45,282	...	30,213	...	38,308
SPECIE	...	...	802	...	10,717	...	18,841
,, Basrah	...	...	367	...	329	...	2,552
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	46,451	...	41,259	...	59,701

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AND

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—GENERAL.

Rainfall and Harvest.—The rainfall during the past year has been exceptionally good and well distributed. The statement given in the margin will show that the fall has been considerably above the average. The rains commenced early, and, with the exception of a few short breaks, which were useful for agricultural operations, have been continuous. They have also been general all over Persia, and an extremely good harvest is expected. Prices have already fallen greatly, as will be seen from the marginal statement, and a further fall is expected when the crops are cut in April and May. In view of the plentiful supplies of grain which are at present in the country, it is to be regretted that the Persian Government still maintain the prohibition against the export, which was mentioned in my report for last year. Until the export of grain is permitted, trade must languish, but if the prohibition is withdrawn, there is certain to be a marked and rapid revival of trade, as the condition of the country is undoubtedly fairly prosperous, and, owing, no doubt, to fall in prices, crime of all sorts has apparently decreased, the routes to the interior being safer than they have been for some time back. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Persian Government will shortly remove the prohibition, and permit the exportation of food-stuffs.

	Inches.	cts.
Rainfall in 1898-99	7	26
Ditto in 1899-1900	14	21
Average for last ten years	12	22

Prices in 1897-98.

Wheat, Krs.	21 to 28	per	Hashim maund of	124	lb.
Barley, Krs.	18 to 24	„	„	„	„
Rice, Krs.	40 to 50	„	„	„	„

Prices in 1898-99.

Wheat, Krs.	15 to 18	per	Hashim maund of	124	lb.
Barley, Krs.	9 to 10	„	„	„	„
Rice (Indian), Krs.	32 to 40	„	„	„	„
Rice (Shirazi), Krs.	36 to 45	„	„	„	„

Prices in 1899-1900.

	Beginning of year.	At present.
Wheat	17 Krs.	13 Krs.
Barley	12 „	7½ „
Rice (Indian)	32 „	28 „
Rice (Shirazi)	36 „	27 „

The Governorship of Bushire.—The Darya Begi has held the Governorship during the past year, and our relations with him have throughout been friendly.

Public Peace and Tranquillity.—The past year has again been remarkably free from violent crime, and there is little to record in this respect. On the 29th of April the Persian post was attacked near Shiraz and plundered. The robbers were, however, intercepted and the mails were recovered. On the 27th of May the Persian post was attacked near Dalaki by a party of Tangistanis, who carried away the parcels, but not the letters. The robbers exchanged shots with the mail guards, one man being killed on each side. A third attack was made on the Persian post near Shiraz, early in November, when a considerable amount of money and supply bills are said to have been taken. I have not heard if anything has been recovered in these two last cases. Beyond these isolated instances, the road between this and Shiraz has been free of serious crime.

Public Health and Measures to prevent the Introduction of Plague and Cholera into the Persian Gulf.—The past season has not been altogether a healthy one, as plague appeared at Bushire, and there were severe outbreaks of cholera during the summer at Gwadur and Maskat, to both of which places the disease appeared to have been brought from Karachi, where it appeared in a severe form in May, June, and July. Subsequently cholera broke out at Basrah, and reports were received of occasional cases in various parts of Arabistan. It has disappeared entirely in this part of the Gulf, and no cases occurred at Bushire itself, but it still lingers on the Oman Coast. Plague was discovered at Bushire in the beginning of June, and there is reason to think that there were several cases before that, as the death-rate was considerably above normal during the time that it is supposed to have been present.

It will be seen from the statement given in the margin that for the month of June the reported deaths, from all causes, were 53, that in July they had fallen to 37, and in August to 31. In the three succeeding months there was a slight rise, probably due to change of season, and fever in consequence; but in January and February, the number of deaths fell again, and the average death-rate for Bushire appears to be about 34 per mensem, or 408 per annum, which, as the population of Bushire is supposed to be about 20,000 souls, gives an annual death-rate of 21 per mille. These figures are only approximate and not reliable, no census having ever been taken, and all deaths certainly not being reported. The information we now have will, however, probably be useful in future, should any abnormal rise in the death-rate indicate the presence of plague or other disease. The summer heat put an end to the plague, of which no suspected cases have been heard of since the middle of July, and Bushire was formally declared free of plague on the 27th August last.

In June 1899 there were	53	deaths.
July	37	„
August	31	„
September	40	„
October	41	„
November	49	„
December	36	„
January	20	„
February	18	„

There was a good deal of sickness in Bushire amongst Europeans towards the close of the hot weather, and several cases of fever of a malignant type occurred. There were, however, no deaths amongst adults except in the case of Mr. Campbell, Manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia, who succumbed to an attack of fever on the 12th September. Mr. Campbell's early death was a great loss to the small European community of Bushire.

Plague Riots at Bushire.—When the Residency Surgeon discovered early in June that plague had appeared in Bushire, he recommended that measures should be taken with the object of stopping its spread, and, if possible, stamping it out in those quarters where it had already gained a footing. Captain Rainier, I.M.S., and two Assistant Surgeons were deputed from India to assist in the preparation of a scheme and in its execution, if approved, by the Persian Government. The knowledge of these measures, while in contemplation, excited considerable opposition among the Muhammadan population of the place, and at the end of July, an organized demonstration was got up to oppose them. The people closed their shops, and assembled daily in the mosques, while they were harangued by the Mollas. Some ill-feeling was shewn against such members of the Residency as were supposed to be taking an active part in forwarding plague measures, and at length this feeling took the form of a demonstration being made against the Residency itself, by a party of boys and lads led by a few well known unruly characters, who had fomented the opposition to plague measures in the hope of obtaining plunder for themselves. The mob were dispersed by the Governor, who subsequently punished the leaders in various ways. Preventive measures for keeping plague out of Bushire have been throughout in hands of Captain E. Wickham Hore, I.M.S., who has done his utmost to have them efficiently carried out, in accordance with the spirit of the Venice Convention. A disinfector, with a disinfecting apparatus, has been obtained from Bo[illegible]ut there has been considerable delay in its erection, and, though it arri[illegible] the end of September, it is not yet working. This delay is partly due to the views expressed by the Governor, who seemed doubtful, at first, if its erection would not lead to further disturbances. The structure on the quarantine island, where the machine will be worked, is now nearly

complete, and I am in hopes that it will shortly be in full use. In the meantime, passengers' personal baggage has been disinfected, as far as possible, by exposure to the sun and wind. Soon after preventive arrangements were started here, we were asked by the Persian Government to quarantine cargoes, and, though numerous representations have been made through the Legation, pointing out that such a course is unnecessary, except in the case of susceptible articles we have not up to the present been able to get the order withdrawn, and all cargoes are kept under supervision till the full period of quarantine has expired. The matter has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran. Detention of arrivals at Bushire has caused a great deal of inconvenience and hardship to Europeans, who have been exposed, at times, to the extremes of heat and cold with very insufficient protection. In July, it was decided, under the orders of the Government of India, that it was unnecessary to send 1st and 2nd class passengers, arriving by mail steamers, to the island and that it would be sufficient if such passengers were merely called on to present themselves daily for examination. The distinction between 1st class and 2nd class and deck passengers excited, however, some feeling amongst the Persians, and in consequence of representations made to Her Majesty's Representative at Tehran, the arrangement was allowed to lapse, all passengers having to go to the Quarantine Station.

Currency.—I regret to say that nothing has been done to improve the currency of Southern Persia which remains in the unsatisfactory condition noticed in my report last year. The "Bijecks" or notes issued by the Bushire Trading Company, having partly been called in, there appears to be some prospect of the Bushire Trading Company being eventually put an end to.

Arrangements of the Custom House.—I reported last year the assumption by the Imperial Bank of Persia of the management of the Bushire Customs and the subsequent withdrawal of the Bank control in consequence of the repayment by the Persian Government of the loan made by the Bank. Since then the Customs have been farmed by the Darya Begi. On the 21st of March 1900 the control of the Customs were taken under direct management, being worked by Belgian officials serving under the Persian Government. It is stated that they will not, at first, enhance the rate for native-owned goods, or interfere with vested interests, and if this is the case, the new arrangements may turn out satisfactory and increase the revenue of the Persian Government, without exciting much opposition.

Settlement of Claims for Compensation.—I regret to report that, in spite of incessant efforts, we have been able to do very little towards the settlement of the numerous claims against the Persian Government on the part of British subjects and protégés, some of which have been pending for years. I have addressed the Government of India and Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran on this subject.

Tours during the year.—After my return from Maskat and Bahrein in the beginning of March 1899 I remained at Bushire till the middle of August, when I was allowed to go to Karachi, from which I returned on the 20th September. In October I went to Bahrein, and at the end of that month left for Ahwaz, where I met Her Majesty's Minister, Sir H. M. Durand, who had travelled down from Tehran to inspect the Ahwaz-Ispahan route. Soon afterwards I started on a tour along the Arab Coast, visiting Bahrein a second time, and meeting nearly all the Trucial Chiefs and the Sultan of Maskat. On my return journey I visited Bunder Abbas and Bassidore. I have recently paid a short visit to Mohammerah, and saw Sheikh Khazal and Mr. McDouall, the Vice-Consul.

2.—OMAN—MASKAT.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, I.S.C., was Political Agent up to the 27th September, when he was relieved by Captain P. Z. Cox, who has held charge for the rest of the year. The principal events at Maskat have been briefly as follows:—

At the beginning of the financial year, the Sultan's subsidy was being withheld in consequence of certain events which had taken place during the previous year, and payment was not renewed until November, when the

subsidy for the previous month was paid by Captain Cox, in consequence of His Highness's improved relations with the British authorities, and the difficulties which he was experiencing for want of ready money to meet urgent calls upon him. I visited Maskat in December, and was able to recommend the prospective renewal of the subsidy which has been in consequence sanctioned by the Government of India. There have been constant negotiations going on between Her Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic with the object of deciding a site for a French coal-shed in Maskat harbour. This point is still unsettled.

The question of the right of certain Maskat dhows to fly the French flag has also formed the subject of much enquiry and discussion of late. No definite arrangement has, however, yet been arrived at, and it is not unlikely that the flag of the French Republic is used to protect those engaged in the slave trade, as well as in the traffic in arms. There has been a considerable importation of arms into Maskat during the past year, and there is reason for thinking that they are imported thence to Bunder Abbas and other places in Persia as well as to Koweit and various other ports on the Arab side of the Gulf. It has not, up to the present, been found possible to entirely put an end to this traffic, but the measures taken two years ago have undoubtedly reduced it to a very great extent.

Maskat and the neighbouring districts have suffered greatly from the ravages of cholera, and there has also been some plague, the first reported cases of which occurred in April 1899. They were imported, and the disease at that time could gain no foothold in the place. Recently, however, it has reappeared, and it looks as if it would establish itself on the Oman Coast. Every effort has been made by the British authorities to assist the Sultan in dealing with this important matter, and it is to be hoped that the efforts being made will prove successful. Cholera appears to have been brought to Maskat from Gwadur, where it was virulent in July and the beginning of August. There is considerable trade between the two places, and it was not likely that Maskat would eventually escape, though at first it did so. Unlike plague, an outbreak of cholera is, as a rule, sudden and spreads with rapidity from the first, and reports show that the epidemic in Maskat, Mutrah, and the surrounding districts in the interior, was, from the first, a severe one. About 500 deaths are reported to have occurred at Maskat and Mutrah, and it is said that some thousands have perished in the interior. The exact number will, of course, never be known.

3.—OMAN—PIRATE COAST.

I was able to visit this portion of my political charge during the winter, and, after interviewing Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani, a brother of the notorious Sheikh Jasim, at El-Wakra, a town close to El-Obeyd, the Turkish headquarters on the El-Hasa peninsula, I went to Shargah and subsequently met the Chiefs of Shargah, Debay, Ras-el-Khyma, and Um-el-Kowain.

I did not see the Chief of Abu Thabi as he was ill at the time, but met his sons, and Wazir, or Secretary, with whom I discussed various pending cases in which Abu Thabi is concerned.

The most important question pending at present on the Arab Coast is connected with the expulsion of the Persians from Lingah by Sheikh Muhammad, which was mentioned in last year's report, and the subsequent re-capture of the place by the Darya Begi. Sheikh Muhammad, and his principal adviser, Saiyid Yusuf, effected their escape and took refuge with their Jowasimi kinsmen. The Persian Government declare that a fresh descent on Lingah is contemplated by these Arabs, and they have asked us to arrange for the surrender of Sheikh Muhammad and his followers. There is nothing to show that any such intentions exist at present, but the Jowasimi Arab Sheikhs complain that, after the re-capture of Lingah, much property of theirs, which had nothing to do with Sheikh Muhammad, was confiscated by the Darya Begi. The matter is still under consideration.

A curious case has arisen on this Coast in consequence of the discovery of a pearl of great value in one of the pearl banks near Kumzar. It appears that it was sold by the finders for much less than it realized subsequently, and

important questions of Muhammadan and local commercial law have been raised in consequence. The Sultan of Maskat and several of the Arab Sheikhs are interested in the matter, which seemed likely at one time to give rise to serious complications, and is, in fact, not yet settled.

Small-pox has been prevalent on the Arab Coast; but there have not, as far as I am aware, been any cases of cholera or plague. None of the Trucial Chiefs have died during the year under report, and there is nothing special to mention regarding them.

4.—BAHREIN.

In September, a serious outrage was committed on some British Indian subjects by the Sheikh's writer, a man named Sharida, who, with his son, wounded two Banias. The Sheikh fined the culprits R1,000, and banished them from Bahrein.

Considerable difficulties have been experienced in the discharge of cargoes from the mail steamers of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, and much pilfering of property lodged in the *Amara* or Customs godown has been complained of.

Aga Muhammad Rahim, our Native News Agent, died at Bushire, where he had come to obtain medical advice, and Mr. Gaskin, Extra Assistant to the Resident and Vice-Consul, has been deputed to Bahrein, as a temporary measure, without vacating his permanent appointment. Aga Muhammad Rahim had done much useful work for the Residency, but he had been for some time in failing health, and could not attend properly to his duties.

5.—EL-NEJD.

We have heard very little of the state of affairs in that part of Arabia, and I would repeat the observation made in last year's report, recommending that some one should be deputed to travel there and obtain information of what is going on.

6.—KOWEIT.

I have not been myself to Koweit during the year under report, but it has been visited occasionally by British men-of-war, and by the R. I. M. S. *Lawrence*. The Sheikh appears to have enjoyed good health, and nothing particular has occurred.

7.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

I went to Ahwaz in November, and met Sir H. M. Durand, Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran, who had travelled *viâ* Ispahan over the new trade route connecting that place and the Karun river. I was accompanied by Mr. W. McDouall, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah, and Mr. A. B. Taylor, one of the partners of Messrs. Lynch Brothers, who had met the Minister on his way, was also present. Various questions connected with the navigation of the Karun and the opening up of the river and land routes were discussed. Sir Mortimer Durand had interviewed all the leading Bakhtiari Chiefs, through whose territory the road passes, and had explained the advantages which would probably result to them and their people from it, when it is once in full use. I gathered that the want of forage is at present an obstacle, and that the muleteers, who are now plying on the Ispahan-Shiraz and Bushire route, are reluctant to adopt a new one, on which it seems doubtful if they will obtain supplies for themselves, and their animals, and protection against attacks by the wild mountaineers who inhabit the Bakhtiari country. After a few days at Ahwaz, Sir H. M. Durand proceeded in the Persian river boat, the *Shushan*, to Shuster, from which he returned *viâ* Dizful to Tehran. At present the prospects in Arabistan are exceedingly flourishing, and if the embargo on export of wheat is removed, the prosperity of the district should rapidly increase.

8.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

The Firman Firma was succeeded as Governor-General of Fars by the Nizam-ul-Mulk who has remained in power throughout the year.

Gulf Ports.—Lingah has remained in the hands of the Persians throughout the year, and nothing special has occurred there. We have been endeavouring to obtain compensation for the losses sustained by the British Indian subjects during the attack on the place, but up to the present no satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, and the matter has been referred to Tehran. Some attention has been drawn of late to the important harbour of Bunder Abbas, and Lieutenant Hunt, I.S.C., has been appointed Political Assistant and Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that place. Lieutenant Hunt, after landing at Bunder Abbas on his way up the Gulf, came here to receive instructions for starting his Vice-Consulate. He is now living at Bunder Abbas, but will probably spend much of his time in the interior, as his Consular jurisdiction extends from Bunder Abbas to Yezd and the trade route will require much attention.

9.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

There has not been much to record on this Coast during the year under report, but the death of Mowladad Khan, who was murdered in June last, has delayed the settlement of our claims for compensation.

Mr. Sealy visited the Coast when making his final tour of inspection in December last. He was relieved of his appointment of Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, in the beginning of January by Mr. H. Whitby-Smith, formerly of the Indian Telegraph Department, who has recently been up the Gulf in the *Patrick Stewart*.

Mr. Whitby-Smith is at present visiting the Makran Coast on his way to Karachi, after having discussed all matters of importance with me at Bushire. I have not yet received a report of his proceedings.

There have been rumours of an intended revolt against the authority of the Shah in Persian Baluchistan, but no definite information has reached me, and I should say that it is doubtful if any combination of the Baluchi will be carried out.

Mir Abdi Khan, of Dashtiyari, whose arrest was reported last year, has returned to his district, and has given assurances of future good behaviour. It is probable that he will be re-instated in the Chiefship, as he is the most influential person in that part of Makran.

10.—SLAVE TRADE.

No capture of slaves has been made during the year under report, but several slaves have received manumission from the British authorities.

The question of a distinctive flag for Maskat dhows is still unsettled.

11.—PIRACY.

Four cases of piracy occurred during the year. The vessels attacked were British Indian, Persian, and Bahreini, and the crimes were committed on the Arab Coast, not far from Bahrein itself. Enquiries, I made, showed that they were not, strictly speaking, piratical attacks at sea; but were committed by Bedouins, and other landsmen, when the dhows attacked were stranded on the Coast. A portion of the property taken has been recovered through the instrumentality of the Sheikh of El-Wakra, who promised to endeavour to get the rest. This matter should not be lost sight of. Owing to the efforts of Sheikh Khazzal of Mohammerah, and the presence of British gunboats in the Shatt-el-Arab, there were no cases of piracy in that river or in the Karun.

12.—NAVY.

There have been several British men-of-war in the Gulf during the past year. At first the *Sphinx* remained at Maskat and the *Lapwing* was at Bushire. Subsequently they changed places, and the *Pigeon* also arrived at Bushire, remaining here till the beginning of September, during which time her crew suffered greatly from the heat, and a number had to be landed at the Telegraph Office at Reshire. The *Sphinx*, which had gone down to Maskat, for a change, then relieved the *Pigeon* and remained till the arrival of the

cruiser *Melpomene* under the command of Captain J. Denison, R.N., who was Senior Naval Officer of the Persian Gulf Division till January, when the *Pomone* under Captain Simons relieved her. At present the ships in the Gulf are the *Pomone*, the *Sphinx*, the *Lapwing*, and *Pigeon*. The only foreign man-of-war that has entered the Gulf during the year has been the Russian river-gunboat *Gilyak*, which has visited Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Mohammerah, Basrah, and Koweit. It is, I believe, the first appearance of a Russian war-ship in these waters.

13.—OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., held charge of the office of the Resident, Persian Gulf, during the year. Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, First Assistant, was relieved by Mr. W. S. Davis on the 17th March, and, as Captain P. J. Lumsden, Residency Surgeon, has been transferred on his return from furlough to an appointment in India, Captain E. Wickham Hore, I.M.S., was confirmed in the post of Residency Surgeon. Mr. J. C. Gaskin, Extra Assistant Resident, has been deputed, as a temporary measure, to Bahrein. Mr. P. J. Gandhy, while continuing to officiate for Mr. J. P. Sequeira, still on leave, was appointed Head Clerk in place of Mr. A. Paes, who resigned the service, in consequence of ill-heath. Captain N. Rainier, Indian Medical Service, was specially deputed to assist the Residency Surgeon in dealing with plague questions about which he had obtained considerable experience at Karachi and elsewhere in India. He arrived at Bushire on the 28th June with two Military Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. Beale and Kirkpatrick, and drew up a detailed scheme for dealing with plague. As the disease has died out, Captain Rainier's services not being required here, he returned to Karachi on the 19th February.

14.—CHANGES AMONG FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The *personnel* of the Consular representatives of other European Powers has been completely changed during the year. Dr. Robert Hauke, the German Consul, went on leave to Europe in June, and was succeeded by Dr. Reinhardt, who came here from Egypt. Dr. Reinhardt went to Shiraz for the hot weather, and has made a trip to the Karun during the winter. He contemplates proceeding shortly on furlough to Europe, and it is doubtful if the post will be immediately filled up. M. Bryois, the French Vice-Consul, went to France in August, and has not yet returned. The work of the Consulate has been carried on by the Dragoman, Mirza Husain. Mr. H. C. Vander Zee, of Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son, who was Consul for the Netherlands at Bushire, has been transferred to Ahwaz, Mr. Moesmann, of the same firm, taking his place.

15.—OBSERVATORY.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

BUSHIRE;
The 27th March 1900.

M. J. MEADE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE 1.

Table showing the force and prevailing directions of the wind and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1899-1900.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.																Rain.
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	
																			In. Cts.
April 1899	164·6	...	15	...	17	7	3	7	3	...	7	...	7	...	..	3	30	3	...
May „	243·7	3	3	7	13	3	.	3	3	...	..	...	...	3	...	3	42	17	...
June „	226·3	...	10	3	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	4	23	30	...
July „	182·7	3	7	7	10	3	7	3	7	...	7	3	...	...	..	3	27	13	...
August „	169·3	...	3	7	...	3	10	10	19	3	3	3	7	3	6	3	10	10	...
September „	140·9	...	3	...	20	3	24	24	7	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	10	3	...
October „	180·1	...	3	7	24	10	..	33	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
November „	150·4	...	3	10	17	14	7	20	20	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1 74
December „	194·8	3	19	13	25	7	3	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3 98
January 1900	166·3	...	3	13	26	...	3	19	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	1 82
February „	175·0	3	...	3	18	3	...	11	22	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6 65
March „	187·6	3	3	3	16	...	7	3	19	3	3	...	...	...	7	...	7	26	0 2
For the year	181·8	1	5	6	16	5	5	11	11	2	2	·7	1	·5	1	1	14	10	14 21

		Inches.	Cents.
Rainfall during Cultivation Season of	1890-91	20	70
	1891-92	7	68
	1892-93	11	26
	1893-94	17	66
	1894-95	26	63
	1895-96	4	90
	1896-97	7	99
	1897-98	7	0
	1898-99	7	26
	1899-1900	14	21

TABLE 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending March 1900 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		Wet.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	6 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
April 1899 .	30·011	76·9	67·4	83·8	93·2	70·0	64·0	63·3	57·1	20th and 21st April.	2nd April.
May ,, . .	29·874	82·6	72·9	87·8	102·9	77·2	74·0	69·1	64·0	24th May	19th May.
June ,, . .	29·739	86·5	76·1	92·9	99·7	80·8	73·9	73·6	66·7	9th June	13th June.
July ,, . .	29·655	89·7	80·2	95·3	104·0	84·7	79·9	76·7	70·4	8th July	7th July.
August ,, . .	29·738	91·4	81·2	97·9	115·5	83 0	77·2	76 9	70·3	8th August	25th August.
September ,, . .	29·921	86·4	77·4	94·3	97·3	77·7	71·4	72·4	67·0	10th September	1st and 25th September.
October ,, . .	30·103	80·5	72·0	89·9	100·4	73·1	64·7	67·3	57·2	5th October	31st October.
November ,, . .	30·184	67·6	62·2	77·9	87·9	63·6	46·0	60·2	42·2	8th November	29th November.
December ,, . .	30·215	56·4	52·6	66·6	76·9	53·5	44·8	50·5	43·8	6th December	23rd December.
January 1900 . .	30·230	54·6	51·9	63 1	71·5	51·4	45·6	50·2	45·0	13th January	7th January.
February ,, . .	30·129	58·9	56·2	66·2	74·4	55·1	50·2	54·4	50·0	26th February	1st February.
March ,, . .	30·103	66·9	60·9	75·4	89·8	62·3	55·0	59·1	54·5	10th March	19th March.
For the year .	29·992	74·9	67·6	82·6	115·5	69·4	44·8	64 5	42·2	8th August 1899.	29th November 1899.

APPENDIX B TO PART I.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the Persian Gulf during the year 1899.

Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1898.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
Town of Bushire, about 13,000.	1st class	...	...	...	...	
	2nd do.	1	...	...	1	
	3rd do.	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	...	1	

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4											5				6
			In-door Patients.											Out-door Patients.				
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h			a	b	c	d	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.			Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Persian Gulf.	Residency Dispensary, Bushire.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,026	...	5,026	27·6	5,026
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,026	...	5,026	27·6	5,026

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TABLE No. III.

Statement showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1899.

Number.	Name of Civil Hospital.	General Diseases.													
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	In-door . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door . .	...	...	63	1,020	6	31	41	24	494	113	190	24	16	92
	TOTAL .	...	...	63	1,020	6	31	41	24	494	113	190	24	16	92

Number.	Name of Civil Hospital.	Local Diseases.																								Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
		Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.		
*		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	In-door . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door . .	77	525	236	3	6	9	296	89	242	14	484	14	10	...	10	7	40	35	121	556	86	8	5	35	4	5,026	315

TABLE No. III-A.

Statement showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of Operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December.	Number of Operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Results of column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
II	Evacuation of abscesses by free incision and drainage.	...	91	...	91	91	91	91	...	...	...	...	
,,	Removal of foreign body from abdominal walls (splinter of wood).	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Removal of fragments of bone from thumb.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Amputation of middle leg for tumour, left foot, anterio-posterior flap, composed of skin including muscles, by dissection.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Amputation of small toe for gangrene.	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
,,	For salivary concretions . . .	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	,, ranula	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Extraction of teeth	...	208	...	208	208	208	208	...	...	...	...	
,,	For entropion	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	,, extraction of lens . . .	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
III	Removal of foreign body from eyeball by incision of upper lid.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Removal of polypus from ear . .	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
,,	Paracentesis of abdomen . .	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
,,	For fistula in ano . . .	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
,,	,, tapping hydrocele . . .	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL .	...	315	...	315	315	315	313	1	1	...	...	

BUSHIRE;
The 22nd January 1900.

E. WICKHAM HORE. M.B., *Captain, I.M.S.,*
Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

TABLE No. IV.

Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1899.

1	2				3							4							
Name of Civil Hospital.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily Attendance.							
					a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	Average Number.				Ratio per cent. of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.*	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-patients . . .	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out-patients . . .	2,266	1,652	1,108	5,026		...	...	5,026	...	...	...	13·4	8·4	5·8	27·6	48·6	30·4	21·0	100
Total .	2,266	1,652	1,108	5,026	...	...	...	5,026	...	...	...	13·4	8·4	5·8	27·6	48·6	30·4	21·0	100

* All under ten years of age.

Bushire;
The 22nd January 1900.

E. WICKHAM HORE, M.B., *Captain, I.M.S.*,
Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

TABLE No. 1V, PART I.

Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1899.

1	2	3																	4														5	6	7
		INCOME.																	EXPENDITURE.																	
		A	B							C		D	E	F		G	H	I	J	a								b	c	d	e	f	g	h			
			FROM GOVERNMENT.							FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.				SUBSCRIPTIONS.								ON ESTABLISHMENT.															
			As salaries.																	Paid by Government.				Paid from Local sources													
																				As salaries.				On salaries.												
Number.	Name of institution.	Cash balance on 1st January 1899.	Medical Officers.	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As Registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including Police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, etc.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.	Medical Officers.	Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Nurses.	Menial Servants.	Medical Officers.	Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Nurses.	Menial Servants.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1899.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Residency Dispensary, Bushire.	...	R3,124-3-2	...	...	R500	...	...	R250	R3,384-3-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R3,124-3-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R228-5-9	R500	...	...	...	...	R3,552-3-11	...	...	R100

BUSHIRE;
The 22nd January 1900.

E. WICKHAM HORE, M.B., *Captain, I.M.S.,*
Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Political.

The year under report has been marked by little or nothing worthy of record in the political annals of Oman. During the first-half of it, rumours of the rising of tribesmen and the restlessness of Bedouins generally in the interior were indeed from time to time rife, but as is so often the case, they proved to be bubbles which one after another burst harmlessly, and the second-half of the year happily passed off with unprecedented tranquillity, owing perhaps to the fact that the decimating ravages of cholera and small-pox all over the interior and the subsequent prevalence of plague in Maskat turned the attention of the population generally to the preservation of their own lives, and had a sedative effect upon the capacity of the turbulent for preying upon their neighbours.

On the 1st April the Sultan instructed Sheikh Suleiman bin Suweilim, his Wali at Sohar, to undertake an expedition against the Beni Katab who had a short time before, as mentioned in last year's report, raided the small port of Shinas on the Batineh Coast, and had maltreated and looted two British Indian traders. The object of the expedition was both to punish the marauders and to obtain from them compensation for the losses sustained by these British subjects. The Sultan's intention, however, reached the Beni Katab in time to enable them to enlist the aid of the Naeem and Mokabil clans, and as Suleiman bin Suweilim's force was not strong enough to cope with the above combination, the expedition proved abortive. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the Sultan has since paid without question the whole of the amount of compensation (4,131½ dollars) claimed by the two Banians.

On the 4th Sheikh Rashid bin Uzaiz, the Governor of Semail, reported to the Sultan that he has re-appointed Sheikh Khalfan bin Thenayan, Sheikh and Wali of Nakhl. The Sheikh, who was deposed in 1897 for certain disturbances referred to in the Administration Report for 1897-98, had eluded the pursuit of the men sent by the Sultan to arrest him and had since continued to make trouble at Nakhl. The Sultan acquiesced in his re-appointment, however, apparently because it enabled him to withdraw the 130 Wahabis whom he had sent to garrison Nakhl and whom he could ill spare from Maskat.

On the 11th April the inhabitants of Nezwa petitioned the Sultan to recall his Wali on the ground that he was practising oppression and injustice, and a short time afterwards news was received that the community were preparing to rise against the Wali unless action was speedily taken from headquarters. The Sultan, therefore, after enquiry into the truth of the accusations against his official, dismissed him and appointed Sayyid Nasir bin Muhammad in his stead; the garrison, however, mostly consisting of the relatives of the dismissed Wali, refused to surrender the fort to the Sultan's garrison sent in advance of Sayyid Nasir bin Muhammad, the newly appointed man. The Sultan considering it inexpedient to eject the garrison by force, and being adequately assured of the future good conduct of the garrison and the ex-Wali, retained them and reinstated the latter and recalled Sayyid Nasir.

On the 16th news was received to the effect that Sheikh Suleiman bin Seif er Riami Sahib of Jebel Akder had been murdered by his nephew Sheikh Hameyr in revenge for the murder of the latter's father and mother some fifteen years before by Sheikh Suleiman. This was followed by the news on the 25th instant of the murder of Sheikh Sultan bin Saeed of the al-Wahibeh by the Jenebeh of the ed-Dahireh in retaliation for non-payment of some blood money due to them. Both these Sheikhs were most influential and exercised great power for good or ill over the tribesmen of the interior. Their exit from the stage of Oman politics will have an important effect in insuring tranquillity in the interior.

In May persistent rumours of a rising of Sharkiyeh tribesmen were current; the Sultan therefore increased the garrison at Seeb and re-called all the Wahabi garrison of the Coast towns to Maskat. On the 27th, the Sheikh

of the al-Wahibeh having written to the Sultan that should His Highness discontinue to give his tribe their usual presents they would raid on and loot any place they could lay their hands on, the Sultan sent a further re-inforcement of armed sowars to strengthen the garrison of Seeb which it was supposed would be the rendezvous of the mal-contents.

Nothing, however, occurred till the 22nd July, when a handful of Sharkiyeh Bedouins with the aid of some of the Siabieen, though not strong enough to attack the town and bazaar, raided the house of a wealthy Balooch merchant, killed its owner and looted the premises before the Sultan's garrison appeared on the scene. The latter put the marauders to flight killing four of their number and five camels, while the pursuers had one of their men killed and two slightly wounded. At the request of the Sultan who feared a more serious raid on Seeb, the British subjects were directed to remove themselves with their valuables for a time which they did. His Highness at the same time provided the garrison with a large supply of ammunition. Nothing further, however, occurred to disturb the peace of the place.

On the 29th June news reached Maskat that some Bedouins of the Sharkiyeh under the leadership of a notorious robber named Muhammad bin Suleiman Muskaree had committed a raid on the bazaar at Kurriyat, 18 miles south of Maskat, the previous day, and on 30th four British Indian Banian traders arrived at the Consulate and confirmed the news. The Sultan immediately sent a large force to punish the raiders who, however, had left the place with their loot before their arrival. The claims of the traders after careful verification were presented to the Sultan by the Political Agent on 11th December 1899, and were settled by him forthwith.

On the 15th July the Sultan ordered the levy of punitive tax upon the produce brought to coast towns by the Rahbieen who were known to be defeating the object of that tax by passing into Matra as their own tax-free produce, the goods of persons under the ban. The Rahbieen thereupon closed Akk Pass to all Kafilahs to and from the interior, and were soon imitated by the Siabieen who closed Khaza Pass in retaliation for the imprisonment of six of their tribesmen who had shortly before been arrested by the Wali of Kurryat and sent in irons to Maskat. The trade-routes being closed trade came to a practical standstill by which the Customs farmer was a heavy sufferer: he therefore threatened to throw up the Customs farm unless the Sultan arranged to open the roads. The Sultan accordingly ordered Sheikh Rashid bin Uzaiz, the Governor of Semail, to arrange for the opening of the passes, which he succeeded in doing by giving the Sheikhs their usual presents.

On the 18th July news was received that Wali Suleiman bin Suweilim had been wounded and two of his men killed in a fight with the Mokabil, which had been brought about by the latter refusing to surrender two of their tribesmen who had escaped from confinement in the fort of Sohar. The Mokabil were aided by the Beni Ali and the Wali therefore cut down a number of date trees of the latter. A month afterwards the Beni Ali mustered in great force near Sohar and threatened an attack on Wali Suleiman, and at the same time sent a letter to the Sultan informing His Highness that they have only risen against the Wali to recover the damages done to their date groves, and unless they obtained redress they intended to have recourse to force to compel compliance with their demands. The Wali, however, was prepared for the hostility of the tribe, and had taken measures to forestall any attack that might be made upon him. The result was that both parties sat waiting their opportunity and neither would take the offensive, and the situation became so intolerable to the unoffending public that on 8th September Sheikh Sukkur bin Zaeed bin Khaleefah was persuaded to attempt mediation. Wali Suleiman, however, would brook no interference, and eventually the Sultan hearing of the state of things sent two trusted envoys to counsel Suleiman and get him to put an end to the strife by accepting any amicable arrangement which Sheikh Zaeed might be able to bring about. The latter succeeded in arranging the matter, and Wali Suleiman thereupon left for Maskat to get his wounded foot treated and remained to the end of the year.

On 3rd December a serious brawl resulting in some casualties took place at Seeb between the Awamir and the Beni Hina. The Wali at once intervened,

and the Governor of Semail arranged peace between the two tribes before the arrival of Seyyid Badr bin Seif who had been deputed by the Sultan for that purpose with a small armed force.

Rostak.

This district continued in disputed and divided possession of the two cousins, S yyids Hamood bin Azzan Keis and Saeed bin Ibrahim Keis. The rivals assisted by the Beni Ruwaheh and the Yal Saad, respectively, tried to steal a march on each other, but failed. On the 8th September, however, Sayyid Saeed bin Ibrahim took peaceful possession of the fort of Awabee which the Beni Ruwaheh evacuated on receiving 2,000 dollars from the Yal Saad. The latter tribe fearing that the fort might fall into the hands of the Sultan who was believed to be negociating with the Beni Ruwaheh garrison for its surrender advanced the money and secured the fort for Sayyid Ibrahim. The Sultan on his part tried his utmost to wrest the district from the two competitors by seizing the fort of Hazm which commands the roads to Rostak, and by taking peaceful possession of Rostak fort; his attempts, however, failed as by some means or other His Highness's plans reached the ears of the owners of the forts and put them on their guard in good time. Moreover, the garrison of Rostak, which had previously arranged to surrender the fort to His Highness on payment of a considerable sum of money, changed their mind and declined to do so when His Highness's men appeared on the scene.

Sohar.

This district continued under the administration of Wali Suleiman bin Suweilim who was accused of practising oppression and extortion upon the community entrusted to his charge, and fears were entertained that the Soor incident would be repeated and that the ryots would take the law into their own hands and rise against the Wali. The Sultan strongly reprimanded the Wali, and intimated to him that unless he adopted measures of justice and a more conciliatory attitude towards the public he would be recalled. This had the desired effect, as no complaint came from Sohar to the Sultan.

Soor.

On 16th December Sayyid Seif bin Bedr was appointed Wali of Soor. This once high and important office is only a name now. The Jenebeh emboldened by the successful rebellion they waged last year defy the authority of the Wali who represents the Local Government at Soor, and at one time even assumed a disloyal attitude towards the Sultan.

Dhofar.

Early in April the Naib Wali reported that the Bedouins of the interior contemplated an attack against him, and asked for re-enforcements from Maskat. Private letters received in the town confirmed the seriousness of the situation. The Bedouins twice looted the supplies sent to an inland fort by the Wali, the latter therefore, while sending provisions for the third time, planned an ambuscade and succeeded in killing nine Bedouins when they attacked the convoy. This caused the Bedouins to rise *en masse* against the Wali, but the Sheikhs of Merbat and the well-disposed inhabitants of Dhofar with Shaikh Salim bin Hamed al-Mahrooni who was released last year at the instance of this Agency from imprisonment in Maskat sided with the Naib Wali and supported his action in punishing the evil doers as he had done. The Bedouins in consequence retired, and nothing further occurred to disturb the peace of Dhofar.

GENERAL.

On the 21st April during the festival of the "Buckree-Eed" a Wahabee whilst dancing in the town fired his Martini-Henry rifle in the promiscuous and careless manner usual among the members of his sect and accidentally shot and killed a Seedi belonging to H. M. S. *Redbreast* and wounded two other persons with the same bullet, an Arab and a Seedi, subjects of the Sultan. The Sultan at once expressed his regret at the sad occurrence and graciously complied with the representations made by the Commander of *Redbreast* for compensation to the deceased's widow. A similar accident took place at Semail on the same day when another Wahabee shot a comrade by accident in the same way.

EPIDEMICS.

Maskat had been free from epidemic disease for so many years that the community had begun to believe that the climate was proof against any serious outbreak of disease. The events of the past year, however, have rudely disabused them of the illusion.

Cholera.

Cholera after beginning insidiously in Matrah probably early in September was declared epidemic on 30th of that month, and continued to spread throughout Oman until it finally died away towards the end of January. The mortality in Maskat and Matrah is believed to have been about 600, and in Oman generally it is estimated that 12,000 persons fell victims to its ravages. An interesting report on the subject was drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Jayakar, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, and is attached to this report.

Plague.

Hardly had cholera begun to die out when plague made its appearance. It has never been ascertained satisfactorily how the infection was brought to Maskat, but as it commenced in the Khoja community who are in constant communication with Karachi, it is probable that it was imported from thence. Maskat was declared infected on 10th January 1900 and was not declared free of the disease till the 26th May. It is difficult to give any reliable statistics as to the deaths and cures. As in the case of cholera, the disease first went its course in Matrah, and then as it began to die out there, it took root in Maskat. The fact that a severe form of fever and influenza prevailed at the same time, and that the populace generally were very slow to come forward and report their sick, in fact did their best to conceal them for fear of being subjected to undesired attentions of the local authorities, made it difficult to know what amount of the extra mortality was due to plague and what to ordinary fever, but it is probable that many of the deaths reported as suspicious were really due to plague. Segregation was adjudged to be impossible in a community such as that of Maskat, but disinfection and inoculation were carried on, and the Sultan had hospital sheds built in Maskat and Matrah for such as could be persuaded to use them. Some 400 persons in all were inoculated with M. Haffkine's serum. The Sultan engaged a medical practitioner from Bombay experienced in plague work together with an assistant, especially to assist in combating this epidemic. He was also arranging to entertain a trained native nurse for the same purpose when happily the advent of hot-weather brought the epidemic to an end. I am glad to say that, so far as is known with the exception of one or two suspicious cases reported, there was no spread of the disease to the interior as was the case with cholera.

NAVY.

Maskat was visited during the year by Her Majesty's Ships *Pigeon*, *Redbreast*, *Assaye*, *Sphinx*, *Lapwing*, *Melpomene* and *Pomone*.

The R.I.M.S. *Lawrence* also visited Maskat in December 1899.

Foreign Navies were represented by the German Cruiser *Arcona* and the Turkish gun-boat *Sayid el Daria* which touched at Maskat *en route* for Constantinople.

SLAVE TRADE.

During the year under review, no slave dhows were captured by any of Her Majesty's Cruisers of the Persian Gulf Squadron. Out of a total of 43 slaves who applied during the year to this Consulate for protection and freedom, 41 were manumitted under the stipulations of the treaty of 1873, one left of his own accord while his case was under investigation, and one was dismissed not being entitled to freedom. Six Africans were given manumission by Lieutenant-Commander Moubray of H.M.S. *Pigeon* and one by Lieutenant-Commander Travers of H.M.S. *Redbreast* under the provisions of the Brussels Act, all of whom had taken refuge on board these vessels. A batch of eleven slaves recently imported, three of whom were manumitted by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and sent here for repatriation, was dispatched

in a bugla to Zanzibar to the care of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar on 2nd February 1900, under the orders of the Government of India, with a view to their being employed on plantation work there.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Major C. G. F. Fagan held charge of the office of Political Agent and Consul at Maskat from 1st April to 30th September 1899, when he was relieved by Captain P. Z. Cox, who remained in charge till the close of the official year.

MASKAT;
The 2nd July 1900.

P. Z. COX, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Maskat.

APPENDIX A TO PART II.

REPORT ON THE RECENT EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA IN MASKAT AND MATRAH, WITH A FEW GENERAL REMARKS ON THE EPIDEMIC IN OMAN.

Although the recent epidemic of cholera may be considered, at least as regards the towns of Maskat and Matrah, to have practically terminated some weeks ago, occasional cases of the disease, though a few only in number, have continued occurring principally in Matrah until lately, so that it is only now* that a sufficient interval has elapsed to warrant the assumption that the disease has died out. This cannot, however, be said in regard to some of the distant parts of the province of Oman, to which the disease has only recently extended, and though the danger of its revival in Maskat through a fresh source of infection must exist until the whole province is clear of it, I do not deem it to be so great as to necessitate any further delay in the submission of this report.

That Maskat, and for that matter the whole province of Oman, has hitherto enjoyed a considerable amount of immunity from cholera cannot be disputed. The great Arabian Desert, which forms one of the natural boundaries of the province and effectually isolates it from the rest of the peninsula, has undoubtedly proved to be a great barrier against the advance of any epidemic disease towards it by land, whilst by sea, which is the only practical channel of communication with the rest of the world, the means of intercourse, which until recently have been principally restricted to dhows and other kinds of sailing vessels, have been necessarily of a slow nature, thus reducing considerably the chances of a disease like cholera invading Oman. Thus it is that during the nineteenth century Oman has been visited by only three great general epidemics of cholera, including the recent one, and the disease has been imported in every instance by sea. There may have been other limited local outbreaks in some of the coast towns, but they must have been of too insignificant a nature to deserve any record.

Epidemic of 1821.

The first epidemic in the nineteenth century occurred in 1821, and was evidently of a very virulent type. There is no mention made anywhere as to how and whence the disease was imported, but as it prevailed in an epidemic form about that time in India, the presumption is great that it came from there either directly from Bombay or by way of Sind and the Mekran coast, in both of which places it was then prevalent. Macnamara, in his Article on Cholera Asiatic in Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, says :—

"The disease was communicated from Bombay *viâ* the Persian Gulf in 1820-21, and travelled northward, but did not extend into Europe."

The great severity and malignity of this epidemic may be guessed from the remarkable suddenness with which death ensued, as is mentioned by Aitken in his Science and Practice of Medicine—

"When the cholera reached Maskat instances are given in which only ten minutes elapsed from the first apparent seizure before life was extinct."

Muhammad bin Ruzeik, in his History of the Imams and Sayyids of Oman (translated by G. P. Badger), in giving a general description of the disease, also says—

"Some who are seized die at once, others after two or three days; and only a few survive. Great numbers in Oman fell victims to it."

The mortality appears to have been very considerable, and the only striking meteorological condition present at the time was the great and almost unsupportable heat, a condition not altogether unusual at the time of the year when the epidemic prevailed. Dr. Ruschenberger, in his "Narrative of a voyage round the World during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837," quoting the Asiatic Journal for 1822 as his authority, says that :—

"In June 1821, when the cholera carried off 10,000 of the Sultan's subjects, the heat was almost unsupportable, and the wind was like a flame of fire. At midnight the thermometer stood at 104°."

Epidemic of 1865.

The next great epidemic that swept over almost the whole province was in 1865, and appears to have broken out in Maskat on the 20th of May of that year. The disease was reported to have been imported from Zanzibar by a bugalow on which it broke out after leaving Lamoo, so that out of 85 souls only 35 reached Maskat; but it may be noted here that it was also prevalent in Bombay in 1864-65, and therefore, the possibility of an additional and nearer source of infection ought not to be overlooked. By the 20th of June there were 600 deaths in Maskat alone, and on Soor on the coast no less than 1,700 deaths had occurred. The disease then extended northward and westward, and had evidently not disappeared from Maskat Provinces on the 27th September. I regret the want of any historical record of this epidemic and have had to compile the above details, poor as they are, from the official records in the office of the Political Agent here.

* This report was begun about the end of February, but could not be completed until now owing to pressure of work on account of the prevalence of plague and influenza.

Epidemic of 1899.

This epidemic, like its two predecessors, was preceded by an epidemic in India. The disease appears to have originated at Karachi in the Mekranee lines in May and to have raged there with great severity for nearly two months. It was thence introduced into Gwadur in the month of August, when great apprehensions having been felt of the disease extending to Maskat, the local authorities were repeatedly advised to adopt stringent measures for keeping it out. But the local authorities failed to wake up to the danger, and it was, therefore, no wonder that in the absence of even the ordinary precautions, as anticipated, the disease broke out in the neighbouring sea-port town of Matrah in the month of September. Although no precise date or mode of importation can be fixed upon, it may fairly be concluded that the disease had been in existence for some days, or even, perhaps, some weeks before its presence came casually to my notice.

In a place like Maskat, where there is no systematic arrangement for obtaining information regarding the health of the population, the difficulties in the way of tracing the origin and history of an epidemic disease, as may be easily conjectured, are great, but when to them is added the persistent hostile attitude of the people themselves in regard to any inquiry on the subject, the task becomes a hopeless one. The fact of the disease having first broken out in the Jabru suburb of Matrah, which is mostly inhabited by Mekranis, points to its having been imported by some Baluchi passengers from Gwadur or Karachi, and as about that time no small sailing craft arrived from either of the places, the great probability is that those passengers arrived here by one of the mail steamers. This assumption would appear to be considerably supported by the fact that all quarantine arrangements were suspended in Maskat from the 15th July to the 16th August, so that the passengers arriving here during that period did not undergo even the formal inspection or restraint which they would have done under other circumstances. The fact also that the epidemic developed gradually and insidiously even in the original focus of infection without exciting any suspicion or drawing attention to it lends support to it. In fact even after the existence of the disease was a well-recognised thing, the attacks were so few at first that I am of opinion that the first case of cholera occurred long prior to any suspicion of its presence.

Meteorological and other conditions preceding the outbreak.

Barring the fact that the hot and dry winds which usually prevail during the months of June and July were protracted and unusally severe, there was nothing abnormal in the condition of the atmosphere.

During the period immediately preceding the epidemic, namely, the month of August and early part of September, the weather, as usual at that time of the year, was damp, in consequence of a strong south-west monsoon wind, charged with moisture, and although people here would seem from their experience of the epidemic of 1865, to have an impression that a humid condition of the atmosphere such as exists during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon favours the spreading of the disease, there was no peculiar atmospheric condition found during the recent epidemic, to favour or retard its progress. Nor was there any abnormal circumstance noticeable in connexion with the soil of the place.

It is, however, a notorious fact that the sanitary condition of Maskat and Matrah had been entirely neglected, and heaps of rubbish and putrefying organic matters not unfrequently attracted attention both inside the towns and in the suburbs. But this was by no means an unusual circumstance for the place as it had been in existence for years, nor do I hold the belief that filth by itself alone can cause cholera; still there is no denying that these dung-hills and insanitary centres had a powerful influence as a predisposing cause on its propagation; what share they took in it may be judged by the fact that the greatest incidence of attacks occurred in localities quite close to them. What I wrote in 1876 in my "Medical topography of Maskat" has in this respect come to be true:—

"Maskat has undoubtedly been entirely free from the disease (cholera) since then (1865); but the sanitation being so very defective, some of the predisposing causes are always in existence, and the introduction of the specific poison will excite an epidemic of great virulence and severity."

The first cases that came to my notice.

The first case that made me suspect the probability of the appearance of cholera in Matrah was that of a Sunnee Persian boy named Abdur Rahman bin Muhammad, about 12 years of age, living in the Mazi Meya quarter of the town, who was reported to me as having died suddenly on the 19th of September. An inquiry into the cause of his death elicited the fact of his having suffered from vomiting and purging two days previously and of his having been in bad health since then; he was found to be unconscious and to have passed a large watery motion just before his death. This was followed in a few days by the news of the death of a Shia Persian girl, named Mannee, about 12 years of age, living in Jabru, one of the suburbs of Matrah, on the 23rd, from choleraic symptoms, and on inquiry it was ascertained that her young brother, about nine years of age, living in the same house, had suffered from similar symptoms two days previously and had recovered. Some more cases then came to my notice as having occurred within the next few days in the suburb of Jabru. The disease would thus appear to have originated in Jabru to which it was at first principally confined, particularly as there seems no difficulty in tracing connexion between the first case, namely, that of the boy Abdur Rahman, and that suburb, provided the possibility of his having visited that locality or of his having drunk water from a probably infected source of supply there be kept in view. Besides

when the boy Abdur Rahman died, the epidemic in my opinion had fairly started, though I was ignorant of it at the time.

Progress of the epidemic in Matrah.

On the 27th of September a case was reported from the hamlet of Mateireh quite close to Matrah but in a direction opposite to Jabru, and while the disease was raging in the latter place it appeared also in the Baluchi quarter inside the town wall of Matrah. Most of the houses in that quarter being at the time supplied with water from the same well (named Zarrafee in Jabru) as the one from which the people of Jabru drew their supply, there would seem to have been a more intimate connexion between the two localities than their mere vicinity to each other would suggest. In fact, the history of the first few cases in the Baluchi quarter strongly favours the opinion that the infection was conveyed by drinking water. By the end of the month the disease had advanced to the suburb of Tuyan and other quarters of Matrah, and though at first only a few scattered cases came to my notice from the newly infected localities, the epidemic soon became general and assumed a wider range, so that by the 4th of October it had fairly advanced on its way to the interior, and by the middle of October no part of the town and the adjoining suburbs and villages could be considered free from it.

Origin and progress of the epidemic in Maskat.

It may be safely asserted that cholera travelled to Maskat from Matrah, the two places being in constant communication with each other. Although about the end of September strong rumours were current of isolated cases of a suspicious nature occurring in Maskat, no definite information could be obtained regarding them, and the progress of the epidemic supports the opinion that the disease was directly imported from Matrah, for whilst the epidemic in Matrah attained its climax as judged by the mortality due to it on the 12th of October, that in Maskat did not attain it until the 3rd November, when the disease had fairly entered upon the stage of decline in Matrah.

The first case of which any information could be obtained occurred on the 6th of October, in the person of an Arab woman (Nasra, wife of Nasir-bin-Shinein) living in the brokers' quarter in the suburb of Tuyan, which, however, cannot be looked upon as the first centre of infection, for undoubtedly cases had been occurring before that date, but no information could be obtained about them. Besides, the very next day there were three cases, two of which were in two different quarters of the same suburb and the third one in a totally different suburb. These first cases were followed, on the 9th, by a case in the town itself in the Waljat quarter and a group of cases in the Jalali fort. The disease then began to spread rapidly, soon assumed a general epidemic form, and extended to the village of Sadab on the 17th of October. It attained its maximum about the beginning of November, began to decline about the beginning of that month, and finally disappeared about the end of January 1900.

The limits of Maskat and Matrah adopted for the purpose of registration.

Before proceeding to remark on the nature and character of the epidemic I consider it desirable to state the arrangement that was made to register cases regarding which reliable information could be obtained and to convey some idea of the suburbs and quarters of Maskat and Matrah, and the villages and hamlets in their immediate vicinity included in this report.

From the first it was seen that unless myself in Matrah and my Assistant at the Hospital in Maskat undertook to obtain all the available information of cases and record it, no reliable data could be subsequently forthcoming for the compilation of a report such as this. I, therefore, decided upon dividing the work by including under Maskat the neighbouring villages of Sadab and Kalbhu and under Matrah the hamlets of Riyam, Mateirah, Falaj and Arbak, and the village of Darseit; and directed 1st class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Hosain to register all cases coming to his knowledge in the first three places, whilst I myself undertook the registration of cases occurring in Matrah and the places included under it. The reason of my grouping these villages and hamlets with the towns would be clear to any one having a knowledge of their topography, for though they are separated from Maskat and Matrah by small hills they are so close to them that in a practical point of view they may be looked upon more as suburbs than independent centres of habitation. That the task was not an easy one, cannot be denied, particularly as we laboured under difficulties which in a more civilized place would have had either no existence or would have been overcome by means of more energetic measures on the part of the local authorities. It is true that His Highness the Sultan had appointed two officials for the purpose of making an inquiry in Maskat and reporting the cases there to my Assistant, who, however, informs me that the assistance they gave was not as satisfactory as might have been expected and that he had on many occasions to supplement the record through other channels, whilst in Matrah I had entirely from the beginning to the end to depend upon my own personal influence and exertions to obtain the necessary information. Although these difficulties were not insurmountable as might be judged from the result now embodied in this report, I should have scarcely felt justified in passing their existence over in silence.

Localities included under Maskat.

The town of Maskat being small in area, though divided into several quarters, is, for the sake of convenience, shown in this report as only one locality. The village of Sadab lies to the south-east of Maskat from which it is separated by a small hilly pass, and the village of Kalbhu lies to the west of Maskat, the two places being separated by a small pass similar to

the Sadab pass. The locality shown in the statement No. III as Makalla is the small cove in the harbour, on which is situated the Coal Depôt belonging to the British Government; it is inhabited at certain seasons by a colony of the people of Socotra, who periodically visit Maskat for the purpose of fishing. I have shown all the suburban localities, though numerous, only under two general names, Takia and Tuyan, which are the two natural divisions of the suburban area, all the places of minor importance in their vicinity being included under one or the other of these two divisions. The population of the whole of this or Maskat area may be roughly estimated at about 10,000 persons.

Localities included under Matrah.

The hamlet of Riyam, which stands on the road from Maskat to Matrah, being nearer the latter town, is included under it. Mateireh, or small Matrah, is a hamlet quite close to Matrah and may be looked upon as a part of it, whilst Arbak, which is situated in the direction opposite to Mateireh, may be looked upon as the other extremity of the town of Matrah. The village of Darseit and the hamlets of Shietifee and Falaj in the immediate vicinity of Matrah are shown by their proper names. As in Maskat several localities forming the suburban area have distinctive names, but I have included them all under the two general names of Jabru and Tuyan, the former being the northern suburb and the latter the southern one, the two being separated by a high projecting hill which forms a natural barrier between them. The population of all these places included under Matrah may be roughly estimated to be about 15,000.

Nature and characters of the epidemic.

As regards Maskat and Matrah the epidemic set in so slowly and insidiously as hardly to arouse any suspicion at first; in fact so gradual was its development that its very existence was for some time doubted and denied by the local authorities. Its slow origin is all the more remarkable as in its subsequent advance through the interior of Oman it broke out in many of the places suddenly and with great violence. The individual attacks, however, were even in the early stage of the epidemic mostly sudden and unpreceded by any preliminary diarrhœa.

Owing to the difficulty of fixing the date of the first case, it would be safer in my opinion to allow at least two weeks for the existence of the disease before the occurrence of the first case which came to my notice; counting, therefore, from that time, the epidemic may be considered to have extended over a period of five months. Judging by the mortality as recorded at the time, it attained its maximum in Matrah in about five weeks and in Maskat between four and five weeks from its commencement. The period of decline, however, differed greatly in the two places; in Maskat the decline commenced in about a week from the maximum period and continued steadily till the disease finally disappeared. Matrah, however, was situated differently, for being in direct communication with the interior and the north-western coast, where the disease was then prevailing, it was more exposed to fresh sources of infection, so that the epidemic was not only later in entering upon its final stage, but there was also a recrudescence of it about the end of November, which lasted through the whole of December, the final decline not being reached till the middle of January; the total duration of the epidemic in Matrah was thus five months.

The epidemic was characterized especially at its commencement by the occurrence of cases in which the illness set in acutely without any previous warning, and though the premonitory diarrhœa was absent in most of them the subsequent algide stage was neither rapid in its supervention nor very severe in its nature. As the epidemic, however, advanced, there was a greater preponderance of cases in which profuse evacuations followed by early collapse formed an important feature of it. In the majority of cases in which collapse was a prominent symptom, its duration was generally short, being only a few hours, but instances of prolonged collapse, though not common, were not entirely absent. Two such cases came under observation and are remarkable in the fact of their having ended in recovery. The first one was that of an African boy who was admitted into the hospital for a severe attack of broncho-pneumonia resulting from influenza; he had just recovered from the severer symptoms of that disease and was scarcely strong enough to sit up in bed when he was suddenly attacked with cholera. The state of collapse which followed, though not rapid in its supervention, was complete at first and only gradually yielded to treatment, so that it lasted for nearly three days. The other case was that of a young pregnant Khoja woman at the full period of pregnancy in the Khoja fort at Matrah; the illness set in gradually with the premonitory diarrhœa on the 8th of November which lasted for nearly 18 hours, and when the choleraic symptoms became pronounced on the 9th, collapse set in rapidly, and on the third day of the disease, that is, on the 11th, while yet in the state of collapse, which, however, was not then of an extreme degree, she gave birth to a still-born child. She remained more or less in a state of collapse till the 14th of November and eventually recovered.

Of the other symptoms characteristic of this stage of the disease spasmodic griping pains and cramps in the extremities were neither common nor very severe when present, but great restlessness and a sense of burning in the stomach were more common and constant among the symptoms.

The reactionary or febrile stage was mostly of a mild character and short duration, being entirely absent in some of the cases. The temperature among the cases which came under my personal observation was, as a rule, not high, but in two of the cases which were complicated with cerebral meningitis and which ended fatally it continued to be high for a long time,

whilst in one case, which also ended fatally and in which the evacuation stage was immediately followed by a severe febrile stage, the temperature a few hours before death rose to 106·6 F. Suppression of urine in a more or less degree was a very common symptom, but was rapidly overcome in the majority of the cases that came under treatment.

The epidemic may, upon the whole, be considered to have been one of only a moderate severity, for whilst, on the one hand, the incidence of attacks in proportion to the general population of Maskat and Matrah together was in as high a ratio as 5·3 per cent. which was enough to stamp it as one of a very grave nature, on the other it never attained that great degree of intensity as indicated by the rate of mortality, which was its most prominent character in its advance through the Simail valley. At Suroor alone the first place of any importance in the interior it visited, it carried away 470 persons out of a population of 1,000 and at Simail nearly a thousand persons out of a population of about 5,000.

Attacks.

The total number of attacks in both Maskat and Matrah together may be approximately stated to have been 1,339. Of these 449 took place in Maskat alone, giving a ratio of 4·5 per cent. to the population. Viewed in a racial point of view the greatest incidence of attacks was among Baluchis with whom I have also grouped Jotgals. who, though racially distinct from them, are socially and in their domestic habits so much like them, that the two cannot be easily separated. Their habitations are mostly in the filthiest localities and themselves most regardless of the commonest rules of personal hygiene, so that it is no wonder that they suffered most from the epidemic. A little more than half the total number of attacks, namely, 240, occurred among them alone. The next in order to suffer were the Africans among whom there were 111 attacks, and next to them were the Arabs who are proportionately a small community in Maskat and who had 95 attacks among them. The least of all to suffer were the Indians among whom there were only three attacks, two being among the Muhammadans and one among the Hindus, whilst the Indo-Portuguese, who are, however, a very small community, had no attacks among them at all. This remarkable instance of the almost absolute immunity of the whole Indian community may be attributed partly to the fact of many of them having adopted prophylactic measures and partly to the fact of all their habitations, which are situated inside the town of Maskat, being far away from the greatest centres of infection.

Considered in relation to age and sex, adults suffered considerably more than children, the total number of attacks among the former being 406, whilst among the latter only 43, and males suffered slightly more than females, though the ratio of deaths to attacked was much greater among the latter than among the former. There were 214 attacks among males against 192 among females.

The localities that were most severely visited by the epidemic were such as contained closely packed and overcrowded huts with the most unsanitary surroundings and as were inhabited entirely by Baluchis or Jatgals or both. Many such spots exist in both the suburbs of Maskat, and it was there that the disease was most rife. Whilst the whole town of Maskat contributed only 99 cases, there were 205 in Tuyan and 83 in Takia. The total number of attacks in Matrah may be approximately stated to have been 890, giving a ratio of nearly 6 per cent. to the population. This ratio was slightly higher than in Maskat partly on account of the larger population and partly on account of Matrah being more exposed to sources of infection, as explained above. The greatest incidence of attacks was, as in Maskat, among the Baluchis who alone had among them 335 attacks, being more than a third of the total number. The Arabs come next in order, having had 290 attacks among them, or nearly a third of the total number. There were 166 attacks among the Africans and 59 among the Persians. The remaining 40 attacks were distributed among the three Indian communities—Khojas, other Indian Muhammadans and Hindus. Of these the Khojas, though now domiciled here, live aloof from the rest of the population in a separate place of their own, called the Khoja fort and may be estimated to be about 1,000 persons; there were altogether 31 attacks among them giving a ratio of a little more than 3 per cent. The number here given is slightly different from that shown in statement No. VI, as one of the attacks having occurred in the person of a Khoja who lived outside the Khoja fort, is excluded from it, whilst two attacks which occurred among the Africans in the Khoja fort are included in it. The other Indian Muhammadans who are principally goldsmiths, carpenters, memons, etc., also live inside the town amidst better sanitary surroundings than those found in the Baluchi and Arab quarters; they had only 7 attacks among them. The smallest number of attacks, namely, two, was among the Hindus, and it may be noticed here as a strange coincidence that they were the very last two attacks in the epidemic.

Examined in relation to age, the attacks in Matrah were about five times and a half more in adults than in children, the total number among the former being 752 against 138 among the latter. As regards sex, from an early stage of the epidemic there was a general impression among the people that women were suffering more than men, which is now seen to have been rightly formed, from the statistics the attacks among females, namely, 456, being nearly double of those among males (296). This great preponderance of attacks among females occurred principally among the Baluchis and Arabs in localities almost entirely occupied by them, and may partly be accounted for by the fact that the duty of nursing the sick generally devolved on the fair sex. It would be needless to reiterate the

fact that the localities most severely affected were those in which the most unfavourable hygienic conditions both of the persons inhabiting them and their surroundings abounded. Densely-peopled huts with barely any ventilation in them and situated in the vicinity of graveyards and mounds of rubbish and filth including human and other excreta in all stages of decomposition, such as exist in the suburbs of Jabru and Tuyan and in the Aryaneh quarter of the town contributed the largest number of victims to the disease. It was most rife in the following four localities.

Names of localities.	Number of attacks.
Suburb of Tuyan	306
,, of Jabru	145
Aryaneh (a quarter of the town)	127
Baluchi quarter (a quarter of the town)	97

Mortality.

The total number of deaths in Maskat and Matrah together, as far as it has been possible to ascertain, as due to cholera was 726, giving a ratio of about 54 per cent. to attacks and one of 2·9 per cent. to the population. This ratio of deaths to attacked was slightly more than the usually accepted average of 50 per cent. and appears, in my opinion, to have been somewhat influenced by the nature of the treatment that was adopted in the majority of the cases, for judging from the result of the comparatively few cases for which medical relief was sought either at the hospital or with me in Matrah, which gives a ratio of only 28·8 per cent. of deaths to attacked, there is reason to think that a more favourable result might have been obtained had it been possible to induce the friends of many more of the attacked persons to call for medical relief instead of their trusting to irrational remedies and measures. Even in the case of such of the attacked persons as were treated by us, a further reduction in the ratio of mortality might have been looked for had their friends been more prompt in calling for medical relief and more persevering and regular in reporting the progress of such cases, for in many instances it occurred that after the receipt of the first medicine or medicines no further report was brought.

Deaths in Maskat.

The number of deaths in Maskat was 274 giving a ratio of about 61 per cent. to the attacked and one of 2·7 per cent. to the general population. The rates of mortality in proportion to the attacked among all the three principal classes were very close to one another, the Arabs having had it in the ratio of 63·1 per cent., the Baluchis 60·4 per cent., and the Africans 61·2 per cent. The slightly higher rate of mortality among the Arabs may have been to some extent due to the practices of branding and bathing in cold water as remedial measures more commonly resorted to by them than the other races. There were so few attacks among the two Indian communities—the Muhammadans and Hindus—that it would not be fair to compare the rates of mortality among them with those among the other races.

As regards age, the rates of mortality among the adults and children were much about the same, having been in the ratio of 61 per cent. among the former and 60·4 per cent. among the latter. In a sexual point of view, however, the mortality among men (65·4 per cent.) was by far the largest, that among women having been only 56·2 per cent.

Although the number of attacks in the village of Sadab, which is principally inhabited by fishermen and lower classes of Arabs, was smaller than in some of the other localities, the mortality in it was proportionately much higher, giving the highest ratio of 80 per cent. to the attacked. Makalla, inhabited as it is by poor fishermen from Socotra, with only a few attacks, gave also a high rate of mortality, namely, 75 per cent., whilst Takia and Tuyan principally inhabited by Baluchis were nearly alike in the ratio per cent. of mortality, the former having had 67·4 per cent. and the latter 65·3 per cent. The smallest rate of mortality in proportion to the attacked was in the town of Maskat itself, which may be accounted for partly by the fact of more attacked persons there having had recourse to our treatment than in any other locality, and partly by the fact of the people living in it being of a class in better circumstances and therefore better able to command the necessary attendance and comfort.

Deaths in Matrah.

The ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked in Matrah compares rather favourably with that in Maskat and is as near the average rate of cholera mortality as it can be. There were in all 452 deaths giving a ratio per cent. of 50·7 to attacked against 274 deaths and a ratio per cent. of 61 in Maskat. It is not easy to account satisfactorily for this great difference in the rates of mortality in the two places, situated as they are so close to each other, and I can only suggest in explanation the circumstance of the epidemic taken as a whole having begun and ended in Matrah. It is a well-known fact that during the commencement and decline of an epidemic of cholera particularly the latter cases often recover even without any treatment. Besides, although the hygienic conditions in some of the localities, particularly in the suburbs, in both the places are very much alike, Matrah being much opener has the advantage over Maskat of obtaining more benefit from two of nature's greatest disinfectants—light and heat.

But notwithstanding this great difference in the ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked in the two places, there was only a very slight difference in the ratio per cent. of deaths to the general population, so that whilst in Maskat out of every hundred persons 2·7 died from cholera, in Matrah 3 out of every hundred persons died from that cause. The greatest rate of mortality in proportion to attacks was among the Persians who live principally in the suburb of Jabru. Next to them in the order of ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked come the Indian Muhammadans other than Khojas, among whom, however, the attacks were so few that it would be unreasonable to compare their result with that of the attacks among the other races, in the same manner as it would be unfair to include in the comparison the result of the two solitary attacks among the Hindus, which beside being so few occurred at a stage of the epidemic when most of the cases recover. Just as the general ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked compares favourably with that in Maskat, so also do the rates of mortality among the principal racial classes excepting the Africans who had 8 per cent. more deaths among them in Matrah than in Maskat. The Arabs had only 36·5 per cent. of deaths against 63·1 per cent. in Maskat and the Baluchis 52·2 per cent. against 60·4 per cent. in Maskat. The only reason that I can think of in explanation of this great difference is what I have already suggested above when dealing with the general cholera mortality in Matrah. In regard to age and sex, the ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked was much greater among children than in adults, and also much greater among men than among women, which latter circumstance is remarkable in the face of the fact that the attacks among men were fewer than among women. It appears, therefore, that the severity of the disease as indicated by the rate of mortality was much greater, as in Maskat, among men than among women.

In regard to the localities, the highest rate of mortality actually occurred in the suburb of Jabru, the original centre of infection, which is inhabited principally by the two poorest classes —the Mekrani Baluchis and Persian beggars, though the alarming rate of 100 per cent. is shown against Matrah Harbour in the statement No. VI, which circumstance needs a little explanation as it is likely to give an erroneous idea. The only three cases noted as having occurred in harbour were registered from information received when the dead bodies were brought for burial on shore, but as there was no registration of cases occurring on board the vessels in the harbour no information is available in regard to such cases as may have recovered. Nazi Moya and Takia, two of the quarters of the town mostly occupied by Africans, also show a very high rate of mortality, whilst the bazar and Kitleh quarters and the Khoja fort, in each of which the ratio of deaths to attacked was only 25 per cent., show the lowest rate of mortality. In the case of the Khoja fort it may be noted that beside being inhabited by a community in good circumstances, all the cases in it were under my direct treatment.

Treatment.

As no account of the mode of treatment of cholera adopted by the Arabs of Oman has hitherto been given, I think that a short note on the subject may not be considered out of place here.

Actual cautery, the great Arab panacea, occupies, as may be expected, a foremost place in the treatment of cholera in the same way as it does now in the treatment of plague, and the instrument generally used in carrying out this therapeutic measure is as primitive in its conception as the measure itself. A small sickle, such as gardeners use, is heated in the fire, and with its back two lines, each about two inches in length, are marked out horizontally, one a little above the navel and the other a little below it; a similar line is then marked antero-posteriorly on the top of the head in its middle. It would seem as if the Arabs are practically aware of the beneficial effects of acids in cholera, for soon after the above operation of branding, a draught composed of the juice of three or four fresh limes, about two drachms and a half of the powder of dried *satar* leaves (*Zataria multiflora*), a pinchful of charcoal ashes and a little water is given to drink; when fresh limes are not procurable, dried limes are pounded with a little water and substituted for them. Following this Arab idea, I found the administration of the juice of fresh limes mixed with a little water and sugar as often as the patient required it, a very agreeable and beneficial remedy for the intense thirst present in the early stage of the disease. The *satar* in the draught acts as an aromatic and carminative, but I fail to see the value of ashes; in fact I should think that the ashes would partly neutralize the acidity of the juice of limes. This draught is repeated after every evacuation until five or six doses are given. *Sherbet* made with rose-water is given repeatedly and in large quantities to quench thirst, and when at the end of the evacuation stage, great restlessness and sense of burning in the stomach supervene, repeated bathing in cold water, even in the stage of collapse, is resorted to. For suppression of urine the most common remedy is a decoction of the leaves and broken pieces of the stem of *gawzaban* known to the Arabs by the name of *lisan-uththawr* (*Caccinia glauca*) made by boiling about three drachms and a half of the drug in 7 ounces of water, which dose is repeated, if necessary, after two hours. Another common remedy for suppression of urine is a cold poultice made of the fresh bruised leaves and fine branches of the lucerne plant and a little common salt, which is applied over the region of the bladder and kept there for about two hours. Sitting in hot water is also occasionally resorted to for causing the flow of urine, and *arkulkeef* (essence of the male flowers of the date-palm) made by boiling the flowers in water is administered internally in doses of about two ounces and a half, either alone or mixed with water, for relieving the burning sensation in the stomach. During the recent epidemic civet was also employed as a remedy for suppression of urine, a little of it being applied to the meatus urinarius.

As it seemed impracticable from the beginning to organize any system for conveying medical relief to the sufferers, we considered it advisable to adopt some method of routine treatment which could be within an easy and immediate reach of the attacked persons. With this view two kinds of cholera pills, one with and the other without opium were freely distributed, with full directions for use, among such persons as were intelligent enough to make a proper use of them. Several hundreds of these pills were subsequently supplied to His Highness the Sultan and his officials at their request for the purpose of sending them into the interior, when cholera broke out there. This was not, however, the course adopted in the case of the attacked persons for whom regular relief was sought. There being no specific remedy or plan of treatment for cholera, we thought it best to be guided by the symptoms, though in order to assure success this mode of treatment involved great trouble, it being necessary at first to report the symptoms almost hourly or every two hours. The plan most generally followed was to administer a dose of salol (gr. x) with or without sp. chloroform after the application of a large sinapism over the pit of the stomach; this was followed in about half an hour by a cholera pill containing the following ingredients, being the formula of the cholera pills sold by McKesson & Robbins, of New York:—

Pulv. Capsici,
Assafœtida,
Pulv. Pip. Niger,
Camphora a a 4 parts, and
Pulv. opii—1 part.

In many instances this first dose of salol and cholera pill were found enough to check the vomiting and purging, and it was necessary in only a few cases to repeat the dose of salol r cholera pill or both according to symptoms; a third dose had very rarely to be given. alol in my opinion had a highly beneficial effect in not only checking vomiting, but also in lieving in a charming manner the restlessness and burning sensation when present in a later stage of the disease. In the stage of collapse diffusible stimulants such as brandy, ammonia, and ether were principally administered hourly or every two hours or at longer intervals according to the urgency of the case, and the strychnia was administered hypodermically in some few cases, and by the mouth in a few others with marked benefit. External application of heat to the surface by means of warm water bottles, heated stones or warmed pieces of cloth was also had recourse to for restoring the normal heat of the body. For relieving the suppression of urine calomel in 2-grain doses with or without the extract of Cannabis Indica was found highly beneficial, and that with dry cupping to the loins and hot water fomentations to the abdomen and loins rarely failed to restore the function of the kidneys. The febrile stage was treated on general principles. It may be here noted that whenever a friend of an attacked person called for medicine, he was given in addition to the necessary medicines a bottle containing carbolic acid solution (5 per cent.) for disinfecting the dejecta and clothes of the patient with instruction for its use and as to the manner in which the clothes and bedding were to be disposed of on recovery or death.

Result of treatment.

It is true that in the treatment of cholera no particular line of treatment can be always depended upon for giving the same favourable result, nor can any given epidemic be taken as the standard of the utility of our therapeutic measures for striving with the disease; still it cannot but be admitted that a certain percentage of cases in a given epidemic when treated on rational principles may recover in addition to the usually accepted average of 50 per cent. of natural recoveries. This is fairly illustrated by the result of our treatment in Maskat and Matrah. The total number of persons who more or less received medical relief from us was 243, out of whom 70 died, giving a ratio of 28·8 per cent. of deaths to treated, whilst among the remaining 1,096 who did not receive our treatment the rate of mortality was 59·8 per cent, being a little more than double of the former. This great difference between the rate of mortality among the treated and that among the non-treated becomes still more accentuated if we separate the figures for Maskat where evidently the disease was of a more virulent type as judged from the general rate of mortality, from those for Matrah.

In Maskat out of a total of 162 persons treated only 39 died, giving a ratio of only 24 per cent. of deaths to treated, whilst among the remaining 287 persons who were not treated there were 235 deaths, or the alarming rate of 81·9 per cent. Although the disparity between the two rates seems to be very great, in fact almost incredible, it must be remembered that many of the persons for whom medical relief was sought had probably by the time the relief could reach them passed through the critical stage of the disease. Under other circumstances, perhaps, I should have felt inclined to doubt the accuracy of these figures, but considering that they have been furnished by an assistant in whom I have perfect reliance for truthfulness and carefulness and who himself treated all the cases in Maskat, I see no reason to discredit them, though the result I personally obtained in Matrah is not nearly as favourable as this.

In Matrah out of 81 persons treated 31 died giving a ratio per cent. of 38·3 to treated whilst among the remaining 809 who were not treated by me the rate of mortality was 52 per cent., or nearly the same as the general rate of mortality. But in order to find a correct estimate of the value of our treatment we must take the figures only for the Khojas and Hindus

who were very regular in reporting symptoms as they developed and who were the only two communities capable of appreciating in an intelligent manner the value of our treatment, for in the case of the majority of the other persons who were treated no intimation whatever of the progress of the disease was received after the issue of the first dose or doses of medicine. If we, therefore, restrict our calculation to the result obtained among the Khojas and Hindus only, we find that there were only 7 deaths among the 31 persons that received treatment, giving a ratio of 22·6 per cent. of deaths to treated, whilst among the others that were treated there was a death-rate of 48 per cent., nearly equal to the general death-rate (50·7 per cent.) and only slightly less than the death-rate (52 per cent.) among the persons that were not treated. Exception, however, may be taken to the result among the Hindus being included in the comparison on the ground of the smallness of the number of the cases among them and the fact of their having been the last two cases in the epidemic, but even if we exclude them from this calculation we have still the highly favourable result of 7 deaths among the 29 Khojas that were treated, that is to say, a ratio per cent. of 24·1 deaths to treated.

Prophylactic treatment.

When the disease began to assume epidemic proportions, I advised strongly the taking of a dose (m. xx) of dilute sulphuric acid in an ounce of water every morning, and it is gratifying to not now that with the exception of two Khoja children in the Khoja fort, none of those who followed this advice suffered from the disease, though it must be stated that the majority of them at least in Maskat were not directly exposed to infection. The members of the menial establishment of the Political Agent's Office, who were all given a dose of sulphuric acid every morning were, however, differently situated, many of them having had cases of cholera in their houses or in their immediate neighbourhood, and although they were thus directly exposed to infection, they all escaped; but their number is too small for the result of the prophylactic treatment among them to be considered of any importance as a test of its value. The other prophylactic measures that were strongly recommended were the boiling of all water for domestic purposes, and the addition, if practicable, of a little solution of permanganate of potash to it.

Cholerine or premonitory diarrhœa.

Soon after the appearance of the epidemic it began to manifest its influence on the general population by causing an unusual prevalence of diarrhœa. No idea can be formed even approximately of the number of such cases as no information could be obtained about it at the time, the people generally looking upon it as a trifling affection and failing to realize the danger of its proving to be a precursory symptom of a much graver disease. There can, however, be no doubt that some of these cases eventually developed symptoms of true cholera, though from the return of such cases as applied for treatment in Matrah, their proportion appears to be small. Out of 77 cases of diarrhœa that were treated in Matrah, only 10 subsequently developed true cholera with one death. The number of cases treated in Maskat was 24. The treatment of these cases consisted in the administration of astringent powders composed of Pulv. Catechu Co. and Bismuth album; and in only a few instances after the failure of these powders to check the diarrhœa, it was necessary to give a dose or two of Pil. Plumb. c. opio.

Preventive and sanitary measures.

When cholera first broke out in Gwadur and threatened to invade Maskat, repeated and urgent representations were made to the local authorities with a view to the re-imposition of quarantine on vessels arriving from that port and Karachi, as a preventive measure, but the seriousness of the situation was then evidently not sufficiently realized. Similarly when the disease first broke out in the Jabru quarter of Matrah its very existence was denied, so that no measures whatever were taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. It was only when it assumed epidemic proportions and threatened to invade Maskat that the first step towards any measures likely to eradicate it was taken at my recommendation. As the epidemic was originally confined to the suburb of Jabru and the Baluchi quarter of Matrah, both of which localities were supplied with drinking water from a particular well in Jabru, the presumption was great that the water was the source of infection, and I therefore recommended the disinfection of the well with permanganate of potash. This recommendation had to be extended to all the wells in Matrah and Maskat supplying water for domestic purposes, for by the time it was carried into effect, the disease had extended to all the parts of the town and had also broken out in Maskat.

When the disease extended to the interior there was great danger of caravans and other people bringing it again and causing fresh centres of infection, to ward off which, at my recommendation, a camp of detention was established at Wateyyeh, about 5 miles from Matrah, but the watch kept there was so ineffective that instances of persons supposed to be detained there, having found their way into the town often came to my notice. Similarly though there was quarantine imposed on vessels from the Mekran Coast to which place the infection had by that time spread from Gwadur, no effort was made to see that it was strictly observed. As it seemed to me that any suggestion on my part for an organised system of general sanitary measures would not be adopted on the ground of its impracticability, I confined my advice to the personal disinfection of the attacked and their immediate surroundings, and with that view disinfectants were served out freely by us whenever the friends of the attacked persons called for medical relief, His Highness the Sultan having made it publicly known

that medicines and disinfectants could be obtained from us on application. Among other measures I also advised a careful registration of attacks and deaths for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of the epidemic.

General remarks on the epidemic in Oman.

The well-recognised and generally accepted principle that cholera follows the highways of commerce has received a further and forcible illustration in the manner in which it spread through the Province of Oman. Soon after the disease had assumed an epidemic form in Matrah, and in fact before it had spread generally all over the place, it broke out on or about the 4th October with great suddenness and violence at Suroor, which lies on the highway to the Sharkiyeh or the Eastern District of Oman and Oman Proper, having been conveyed thither by a caravan returning from Matrah. The suddenness of the invasion and the alarming rate of mortality there caused the people to be almost panic-stricken and to flee in all directions, the infection thus spreading to the neighbouring villages and hamlets and eventually to the town of Simail itself.

The Wadi Beni Ruwaheh being a continuation of the Wadi Simail was directly infested from the latter place, the course of the advance of the epidemic being still in the westerly direction. From Suroor the disease also advanced in a northerly direction to al-Khode, where the first case occurred about the 17th of October, and which then became the centre for the diffusion of the disease to Nakhl on the one hand and to the Batineh Coast on the other. When the disease reached Nakhl first, the outbreak being more of the type of cholerine than true cholera, was attended with hardly any mortality, but the second or subsequent outbreak, which occurred about 20 days after the first one, was one of a very severe nature causing 450 deaths and giving the high ratio of 15 per cent. of deaths to population. A remarkable circumstance in connexion with its advance to Nakhl is the fact of its having followed the course of greatest communication, namely, through al-Khode instead of taking the shortest course from Simail over the hills which are a ramification of the Green Mountains.

From Nakhl the epidemic advanced in succession to Wadi Muawal, al-Awabi, and ar-Rustak and from al-Khode it spread first to as-Seeb and thence to the whole of the Batineh Coast in a north-westerly direction, the last place to be infected there being Sohar. It spread from the Wadi Beni Ruwaheh in a westerly direction to Oman Proper and also to the Sharkiyeh in which, however, Samad, Rawdeh and other places close to the Simail Wadi were previously infected through the disease advancing direct from Suroor. It may here be noted that the hamlets in the Akk pass through which the caravans passed on their way from Suroor to the Sharkiyeh enjoyed absolute immunity throughout the whole course of the epidemic. The disease appears to have spread to Wadi Hatat from Matrah through the village of Rui whilst to Teiwee and Kalhat on the south-eastern coast from Maskat.

Mortality in Oman.

The total number of deaths due to cholera in Oman, as far as I have been able to ascertain and as may be seen from the accompanying statement No. VII, which has been compiled partly from information kindly supplied by His Highness the Sultan of Maskat, but principally from information through other channels, may be approximately stated to be 12,231. I regret to have to state that the statement is incomplete in some respects, but I submit it as it is with the hope of its being able to give a fair idea of the extent and severity of the epidemic in the interior. This enormous mortality was due in a great measure to the intensity of the epidemic in many of the places it visited in its course, and the determining cause of that intensity is easily found in the general practice which obtains in the interior, of washing the dead quite close to the aqueducts. It must be remembered that with the exception of some of the places in the Sharkiyeh which contain wells as an additional source of water-supply, the principal means of irrigation are aqueducts fed by springs, all the supply of water for domestic purposes being also obtained from them. When a dead body is removed to one of these aqueducts for washing, a breach is made in the masonry of the aqueduct quite close to the place where the body is, and the water allowed to run over it, some of which evidently runs by the side of the aqueduct and eventually pollutes it Cholera germs in abundance had thus an easy access to the water supply of most of the places and gave rise to those sudden and violent explosions which in places like the Simail valley and Teiwee resulted in such alarming rates of mortality. This assumption is strongly supported by the fact that on the Batineh Coast and at Maskat and Matrah where the supply of water for domestic purposes is drawn entirely from wells and where the dead are washed in houses, far away from the sources of water-supply, the rates of mortality were proportionately much less, that for the former or Batineh Coast being in the ratio of 1·4 per cent. and for the latter or Maskat and Matrah together 2·9 per cent.

It may thus be seen that the recent epidemic of cholera with its heavy mortality following as it did an unusually severe epidemic of small-pox, which alone carried away over 6,000 souls, has had a highly deleterious effect on the health of the Province, which, it is much to be regretted, is likely to suffer still further from an early visitation of plague should the epidemic, which is now raging in Maskat and Matrah, extend to the interior.

MASKAT;
The 1st April 1900.

A. S. G. JAYAKAR, *Lieut.-Col., I. M. S.,*
Civil Surgeon, Maskat.

Statement I showing the number of Cholera attacks in Maskat and their result in relation to race.

Race.	Attacked.	Recovered.	Died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked.
Arabs (including Zuttus)	95	35	60	63·1
Baluchis (including Jatgals)	240	95	145	60·4
Africans	111	43	68	61·2
Indian Muhammadans (other than Khojas)	2	1	1	50
Hindus	1	1	...	*Nil.*
TOTAL	449	175	274	61

Statement II showing the number of Cholera attacks in Maskat and their result in relation to age and sex.

Sex.	Attacked.	Recovered.	Died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked.
Males	214	74	140	65·4 } 61
Females	192	84	108	56·2 } adults.
Children	43	17	26	60·4
TOTAL	449	175	274	61

Statement III showing the number of Cholera attacks in Maskat and their result in relation to localities.

Names of localities.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked.
Maskat town—				
Males	44	19	25	
Females	46	16	30	
Children	9	2	7	
TOTAL	99	37	62	37·3
Takia—				
Males	39	28	11	
Females	36	23	13	
Children	8	5	3	
TOTAL	83	56	27	67·4
Tuyan—				
Males	98	67	31	
Females	85	53	32	
Children	22	14	8	
TOTAL	205	134	71	65·3
Kalbu—				
Males	3	1	2	
Females	3	2	1	
Children	...	...	...	
TOTAL	6	3	3	50
Makalla—				
Males	13	11	2	
Females	...	...	...	
Children	3	1	2	
TOTAL	16	12	4	75
Sadáb—				
Males	16	13	3	
Females	21	18	3	
Children	3	1	2	
TOTAL	40	32	8	80
GRAND TOTAL	449	274	175	61

Statement IV showing the number of Cholera attacks in Matrah and their result in relation to race.

Race.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked.
Arabs (including Zuttees)	290	106	184	36·5
Baluchis (including Jatgals)	335	175	160	52·2
Africans	166	115	51	69·2
Persians	59	43	16	72·8
Khojas	31	8	23	25·8
Other Indian Muhammadans	7	5	2	71·4
Hindus	2	...	2	*Nil.*
TOTAL	890	452	438	50·7

Statement V showing the number of Cholera attacks in Matrah and their result in relation to age and sex.

Sex.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked.	
Males	296	158	138	53·3	48·8 adults.
Females	456	209	247	45·8	
Children	138	85	53	61·6	
TOTAL	890	452	438	50·7	

Statement VI showing the number of Cholera attacks in Matrah and their result in relation to localities.

Names of Localities.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked.
MATRAH TOWN—				
Baluchi quarter—				
Males	35	25	10	
Females	49	25	24	
Children	13	11	2	
TOTAL	97	61	36	62·8
Nazi Moya—				
Males	4	4	...	
Females	24	17	7	
Children	2	2	...	
TOTAL	30	23	7	76·6
Bazar and Kitleh—				
Males	1	...	1	
Females	7	2	5	
Children	...	...	...	
TOTAL	8	2	6	25
Sakia—				
Males	4	4	...	
Females	6	3	3	
Children	1	1	...	
TOTAL	11	8	3	72·7
Aryaneh—				
Males	25	7	18	
Females	85	20	65	
Children	17	9	8	
TOTAL	127	36	91	28·3
Dikkeh and Brokers' quarters—				
Males	5	4	1	
Females	5	1	4	
Children	...	...	...	
TOTAL	10	5	5	50

Statement VI showing the numler of Cholera attacks in Matrah and their result in relation to localities—contd.

Names of localities.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to attacked.
Hindee quarter—				
Males	3	1	2	
Females	2	1	1	
Children	1	1	...	
TOTAL	6	3	3	50
Khoja fort—				
Males	6	2	4	
Females	11	1	10	
Children	15	5	10	
TOTAL	32	8	24	52
Matrah Harbour—				
Males	3	3	...	
Females	...	...	...	
Children	...	...	...	
TOTAL	3	3	...	100
Jabru (suburb)—				
Males	53	40	13	
Females	83	64	19	
Children	9	8	1	
TOTAL	145	112	33	77·2
Tuyan (suburb)—				
Males	100	41	59	
Females	139	51	88	
Children	67	37	30	
TOTAL	306	129	177	42·1
Mateirah (hamlet)—				
Males	11	8	3	
Females	11	5	6	
Children	...	...	...	
TOTAL	22	13	9	59·1
Riyam (hamlet)—				
Males	6	6	...	
Females	6	1	5	
Children	2	2	...	
TOTAL	14	9	5	64·3
Arbak (village)—				
Males	8	1	7	
Females	5	2	3	
Children	2	1	1	
TOTAL	15	4	11	26·6
Shiteifee (hamlet)—				
Males	6	2	4	
Females	5	3	2	
Children	...	...	...	
TOTAL	11	5	6	45·4
Darseih (village)—				
Males	21	8	13	
Females	13	10	3	
Children	8	8	...	
TOTAL	42	26	16	61·9
Falaj (hamlet)—				
Males	5	2	3	
Females	5	3	2	
Children	1	...	1	
TOTAL	11	5	6	45·4
GRAND TOTAL.	890	452	438	50·7

Statement VII showing the mortality from Cholera in Oman.

	Name of place.	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to population.	
Wadi Simail.	Suroor	470	1,000	47	
	Simail	977	5,000	19·5	
	Nafa	70	800	8·7	
	Amkah	35	100	35	
	Mazra	27	100	27	
	Bidbid	20	70	28·5	
	Al-Multaka	47	150	31·3	
	Keika	50	300	16·6	
	Farfareh	2	100	2	
	Jeila	1	300	·3	
	Heel	1	250	·4	
	Seijeh	7	200	3·5	
	Hobe	10	125	8	
	Hammeem	1	100	1	
	Luzug	25	125	20	
	Al-Khawd	40	200	20	
	Sayya	9	50	18	
	TOTAL	1,792	8,970	20	
Wadi Beni Ruwahey.	Western part	216	1,200	18	
	Eastern part or Wadi Muharam	70	3,000	2·3	
	TOTAL	286	4,200	6·8	
Oman proper.	Barkel-ul-Moze	31	1,000	3·1	
	Zak and its environs	1,200	6,000	20	As far as Miti.
	Nezwa	250	5,000	5	
	TOTAL	1,481	12,000	12·3	
Batineh Coast.	Nakhl	450	3,000	15	From Fuliej Beni Khuzeir.
	Wadi Muawab	300	4,000	7·5	From Musalmat to Wasit.
	Ab-Awabee	250	3,000	8·3	
	Ar-Rustak and its environs	2,000	30,000	6·6	From Jamma to the Green Mountains.
	As-Seeb	200	4,500	4·4	From Heib to Al-Gasheibeh.
	Burkeh	1,200	24,000	5	From Al-Manoomeh to Wadi Al-Kasim.
	Masaneh	100	20,000	·5	From Muhareh to Ash-Shars.
	Suwirk	300	60,000	·5	From Al-Aweidat to Soor Hayan.
	Al-Khabooreh	500	80,000	·6	From Al-Khadra, Soor-ul-Bukakar to Saham.
	Saham to Majees	1,000	100,000	1	
	Sohar and its environs	1,000	7,100	14	
	TOTAL	4,300	295,600	1·4	
Jalan.	Al Kamil	90			
	Beni boo ali (tribe)	200			
	Beni boo Hasan (tribe)	100			
	Beni Rasib (tribe)	60			
	TOTAL	450			
	Hurth (tribe and its dependants in Sharkeeyeh	537			
	Teiwee	264	450	58·6	
	Khalhat	25	500	5	
Wadi Habat.	Muthaddmmat	3	70	4·2	
	Bajreeyeh	15	34	44·1	
	Falaj al-Akhdar	8	10	80	
	Hajar and Al Khafeejee	40	200	20	
	Hadizeen (tribe)	30	150	20	
	TOTAL	96	464	20·7	
	GRAND TOTAL	12,231			

APPENDIX B TO PART II.

CIVIL HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospital at Maskat during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4												5				6
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	Name of Civil Hospital.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	*Number of beds available.*		*Daily average number.*				*Number treated.*			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Female.	Male.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Foreign Persian Gulf.	Maskat Civil Hospital . .	1	71	50	6	11	3	4·2	9	3	2·3	0·6	0·1	3·0	4,631	575	5,206	52·4	5,277
	TOTAL .	I	71	50	6	11	3	4·2	9	3	2·3	0·6	0·1	3·0	4,631	575	5,206	52·4	5,277

NOTE.—The "total treated" (columns 4 and 5-*c*) should include both those remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report. The "total treated" means the number of cases. If the same person attends ten days, he is not to be counted ten times; if he re-appear as a fresh case, he would be counted again.

Column 4-*g* should show the number of patients the Hospital can properly accommodate.

* All under ten years of age to be reckoned as "children."

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.

Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospital, Maskat, during the year 1899.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

STATEMENT No. III-A.

Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Civil Hospital at Maskat during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of Patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1898.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1899.			Number of Patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	RESULTS OF COLUMN 6.				Number of Patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year 1899.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Evacuation of abscesses	By incision	...	47	...	47	47	47	47	...	...	...	...	
Removal of foreign bodies	Removal of a bullet by incision from muscles of the thigh	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Operations on the skin and subcutaneous tissues	Incision of boils	...	122	...	122	122	122	122	...	...	...	...	
	„ of whitlow	...	17	...	17	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	
	„ of carbuncle	...	9	...	9	9	9	8	...	1	...	...	
	„ of onychia	...	5	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	
	Excision of corns	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the face, nasal cavities and mouth.	Plugging nares for epistaxes	...	12	...	12	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	
Dental operations	Lancing gums	...	24	...	24	24	24	24	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the eye and its appendages.	Extraction of carious teeth	...	38	...	38	38	38	38	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the ear	Incision of stye	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the pharynx and œsophagus.	Incision of abscess	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Operation on the abdomen	Introduction of tube for foreign body	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the male generative organs.	Replacement of protruded, wounded and strangulated intestines by abdominal incision.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the male generative organs.	Incision of abscess of scrotum	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	For hydrocele (*a*) tapping	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	291	...	291	291	291	289	...	1	1	...	

F. A. SMITH, *Captain, I.M.S.*,

Medical Officer in charge, Civil Hospital, Maskat.

CIVIL HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospital at Maskat during the year 1899.

1	2				3							4							
Name of Civil Hospital.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily Attendance.							
												Average Number.				Ratio per cent. of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.*	Total.	*a* Europeans.	*b* Eurasians.	*c* Hindus.	*d* Musalmans.	*e* Parsis.	*f* Native Christians.	*g* Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Civil Hospital, Maskat.																			
In-patients	51	14	6	71	...	...	6	58	...	7	...	2·3	0·6	0·1	3·0	76·7	20·0	3·3	100
Out-patients	3,406	1,011	789	5,206	8	...	1,113	3,868	...	217	...	36·2	7·8	8·4	52·4	69·0	14·9	16·1	100
Total . . .	3,457	1,025	795	5,277	8	...	1,119	3,926	...	224	...	38·5	8·4	8·5	55·4	69·5	15·2	15·3	100

* All under ten years of age.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. V, PART I.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospital at Maskat during the year 1899.

1	2	3																		4											5	6	7
		INCOME																		EXPENDITURE														
		A	B							C		D	E	F		G	H	I	J	a								b	c	d	e	f	g	h			
			FROM GOVERNMENT.							FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.				SUBSCRIPTIONS						ON ESTABLISHMENT																	
			As salaries.																	Paid by Government.				Paid from Local sources.												
																				As salaries.				On salaries.												
Number.	Name of Institution.	Cash balance on 1st January 1899.*	Medical Officers.†	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).‡	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including Police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, etc.)	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.§	Total income.	Medical Officers.†	Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Nurses.	Menial servants.	Medical Officers.†	Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Nurses.	Menial Servants.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines.	On Diet.	On Miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1899.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of Total cost paid by Government.
				Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).‡																	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).				Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Civil Hospital, Maskat.	R. a. p. 60 10 9	1,020 0 0	240 0 0	None.	a 31 6 9	None.	None.	230 0 7		None.	None.	None.	None.	108 8 0	36 9 9	None.	None.	None.		1,020 0 0	None.	None.	240 0 0	None.	None.	None.	None.	4 8 0	31 6 9	139 1 11	166 2 9	31 15 11	None.		98 0 6	0 2 0	

* Full explanation should be furnished in a separate letter when the opening cash balance of the year under report does not tally with the closing cash balance of the previous year.

† In this column should be shown (1) the pay of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors *attached* to the Dispensary, including special dispensary allowance (if any), and (2) the special dispensary allowance given to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors for holding charge of the dispensary in addition to their ordinary civil work. The *pay* of Civil Surgeons or other Medical Officers holding charge of the dispensary in addition to other duties should not be shown at all in this statement.

‡ In this column should be shown the salaries of (1) compounders, dressers, nurses (if any), and (2) menial servants, *e.g.*, cooks, sweepers, chaukidars, etc.

§ To be specified by a foot-note.

¶ Pay of Medical officer shown in a separate statement.

¶ State how much is remitted to Government Treasury and on what account, whether for sale of unserviceable articles, hospital stoppages or what.

a The value of medicines received from the Medical Store-keeper is not known in this office.

F. A. SMITH, *Captain, I.M.S.*,
Medical Officer in charge, Civil Hospital, Maskat.

PART III.—TRADE REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF FOR 1899.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Trade, generally speaking, was stationary during the year 1899. It certainly was an improvement on that of 1898, but the improvement was not as great as was at first anticipated, owing to failure of rain during the later part of the season. The trade of these parts depends principally on the amount of the rainfall, as a good rainfall stimulates export of cereals and the consequent import of foreign goods. Sufficient rain has fallen this year everywhere, and an abnormal harvest is expected.

Prices of food-stuffs were from 30 to 40 per cent. less in the year under report than in 1898.

Although the harvest for the year 1899 was much better than those of the last few years, the embargo on the export of grain continued throughout the year. The prohibition has been detrimental to British firms, as, while natives are able to evade it under one pretext or another, Europeans are absolutely forbidden to buy or even to remove grain from one place in Persia to another. It is hoped that this unnecessary restriction will be removed during the current year.

Currency.—Reference was made in last report to the debased state of the currency of the country. The inconvenience to which merchants were put on account of the unsatisfactory state of the currency has disappeared, to some extent, owing partly to the partial withdrawal of the objectionable and illegal notes called "Bijecks" which a native company had put into circulation in Bushire, in contravention of the monopoly granted by the Persian Government to the Imperial Bank of Persia.

Customs House.—The management of, and arrangements for the protection of, merchants' goods at the Customs House unfortunately continue unsatisfactory, but frauds and robberies have diminished since the punishment of the culprits involved in the fraudulent jettison of cargo S.S. *Parran* in 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exchange.—During the year 1899 fluctuations occurred in sterling exchange between the rates of 55 krans per pound and krans 52¼ per pound for bank paper. It touched its highest point in March and its lowest in August. The fluctuations have at no time during the year been at all violent.

Rupee exchange has varied between krans 3·65 per rupee, at which it stood at the end of the year, and krans 3·45 per rupee for bank paper. Rupees in silver have fluctuated between the same limits.

Specie.—Considerable quantities of rupees, sovereigns, Turkish pounds, Austrian dollars, and other coins have been imported, and exported from and to Aden, Bombay, Arabian and Red Sea ports. No reliable statistics under this head are unfortunately available, but the quantity which has come under notice amounts to R1,10,92,900=£739,527.

In addition to the above, bar silver to the value of about £60,000= R9,00,000 has been imported into Persia *viâ* Bushire during 1899.

Mule-hire.—The year opened at krans 100 per 100 maunds (775lbs) and rates were steady till the grazing season commenced, when a fall to krans 80 took place. This was followed by a rise to krans 90 during April and May, after which a gradual decline took place, rates touching krans 67½ in July. From this period to the end of the year the highest figure was krans 75 per 100 maunds of 775lbs.

Freight.—The year opened with a quotation of 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton to London. It gradually rose during the year, and stood at 26*s.* in December 1899.

Shipping.—One hundred and six steamers with a net tonnage of 126,016 tons entered Bushire during 1899. This shews an increase of eight steamers of 26,169 tonnage over the shipping of 1898. Of the 106 steamers 101 were under the British flag, two under the Austrian, two Turkish, and one Norwegian flags. The increase in shipping in 1899 may safely be put down to improved state of the harvest collected during the year.

BUSHIRE; } M. J. MEADE,
The 27th March 1900. } *H. B. M.'s Consul-General for Fars and Khuzistan.*

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS:—

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

3. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

4. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

5. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

6. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

7. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

8. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

9. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

10. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

11. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

12. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

13. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

14. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

15. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

16. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

17. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

18. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

TABLE 1.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		ℛ		ℛ		ℛ
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	10 head	1,500	78 head	11,700	144 head	21,600
Turkey	...	...	...	...	11 „	1,650
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	13 „	1,950
Donkeys—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 head	90
Mules—						
India	22 head	3,300	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2 head	300
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns and Rifles—						
United Kingdom	1 case	4,500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	400 Nos.	40,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	30 cases	1,35,000	...	...	8 cases	36,000
Persian Ports	400 Nos. 2 cases	49,000	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
Maskat	37 cases	15,540	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	9 „	3,780	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
Turkey	...	...	2 bdls.	500	...	...
Maskat	1 case	500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	4 cases	3,500	...	...	...	...
CATTLE—						
Bahrein	4,000 head	12,000	6,000 head	24,000	7,000 head	27,990
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	1 pkg.	442	...	...	2 pkgs.	855
India	9 pkgs.	3,978	10 pkgs.	4,290	3 „	1,290
Turkey	3 „	1,326	2 „	860	24 „	10,290
Maskat	4 „	1,768	7 „	3,000	16 „	6,870
Bahrein	...	...	37 „	15,870	35 „	15,015
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	4 „	1,710
Persian Ports	30 pkgs.	13,260	57 pkgs.	24,450	194 „	83,220
Curtains—						
United Kingdom	3 bales	900	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	3 cases	1,200	...	...	5 cases	2,505
Maskat	1 case	600	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1 bale	180	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	597 cwts.	8,004	353 cwts.	5,930	598 cwts.	13,965
Turkey	...	...	7 „	120	...	...
Bahrein	600 cwts.	9,600	800 „	16,000	2,000 cwts	40,005
Yarn and Twist—						
Turkey	...	...	1 cwt.	60	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	200 cwts.	8,000	600 cwts.	11,010
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	5 „	195

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
DATES—						
United Kingdom	2 cwts.	15	...	...	...	...
India	7,144 „	31,505	11,744 cwts.	61,280	18,825 cwts.	75,330
Egypt	1,382 „	6,045	249 „	1,310	334 „	1,440
Persian Ports	...	...	91 „	480	201 „	810
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
India	644 cwts.	20,013	590 cwts.	15,110	888 cwts.	21,540
Turkey	17 „	462	98 „	2,210	9 „	390
Egypt	23 „	364	...	...	...	...
Maskat	72 „	1,900	52 cwts.	650	5 cwts.	135
Bahrein	10 „	294	...	...	1 cwt.	30
Persian Ports	8 „	210	117 cwts. 4 cases	1,270	25 cwts.	660
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	5 cwts.	320	1 cwt.	150	...	...
India	2 „	35	...	...	3 cwts.	45
Turkey	441 „	4,112	545 cwts.	5,270	750 „	9,120
Egypt	...	...	1 cwt.	40	2 „	105
Bahrein	251 cwts.	2,216	250 cwts.	1,900	200 „	1,395
Persian Ports	143 „	603	67 „	840	35 „	225
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	3,290 cwts.	37,420	2,714 cwts.	34,860	6,723 cwts.	96,045
Maskat	...	...	5 „	70	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	3 „	40	2 cwts.	30
Almond Kernals—						
United Kingdom	309 cwts.	11,526	120 cwts.	5,710	771 cwts.	39,570
India	1,342 „	50,092	3,811 „	1,81,420	1,915 „	98,585
Turkey	...	...	11 „	540	...	...
Raisins and Currants—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,427 cwts.	11,550
Turkey	...	...	...	...	81 „	615
Maskat	...	...	...	...	31 „	225
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	100 „	1,395
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	88 „	645
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
United Kingdom	16 cwts.	272	...	...	205 cwts.	4,860
India	485 „	4,169	2,118 cwts.	21,510	438 „	4,755
Turkey	455 „	2,815	163 „	980	131 „	1,125
Egypt	...	...	...	...	21 „	225
Zanzibar	...	...	50 cwts.	300	50 „	330
Maskat	3 cwts.	15	49 „	340	9 „	30
Bahrein	628 „	3,827	1,450 „	11,600	2,765 „	22,290
Persian Ports	33 „	80	94 „	670	156 „	1,005
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.	15
Persian Ports	...	...	12 cwts.	60	163 „	750
Barley—						
Bahrein	60 cwts.	200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	933 cwts.	2,800	75 cwts.	240
Rice—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	3,019½ cwts.	30,195
India	66 cwts.	652	6 cwts.	60	33 „	330
Turkey	15 „	150	3 „	30	3 „	30
Maskat	726 „	7,260	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1½ cwt.	15
Persian Ports	2 cwts.	15	...	...	54 cwts.	540
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
India	...	...	76 cwts.	510	149 cwts.	990
Turkey	50 cwts.	400	53 „	420	15 „	105
Maskat	779 „	4,640	385 „	2,460	73 „	480
Bahrein	500 „	3,600	374 „	2,960	...	...
Persian Ports	64 „	350	329 „	2,200	312 cwts.	2,085

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GUM—						
United Kingdom	10,693 cwts.	85,544	7,609 cwts.	83,800	10,947 cwts.	1,20,420
India	12,958 „	1,03,668	13,128 „	1,44,470	15,895 „	1,74,825
France	933 „	7,460	...	...	...	...
Turkey	45 „	360	32 cwts.	410	342 cwts.	4,455
Maskat	3 „	24	12 „	160	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	20 „	220	...	...
Mastic and other sorts of gum—						
United Kingdom	87 cwts.	2,956	258 cwts.	15,220	2,517 cwts.	1,84,575
India	160 „	2,247	757 „	13,130	195 „	3,390
France	46 „	3,100	18 „	1,260	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	166 cwts.	12,180
Turkey	...	...	140 cwts.	2,420	67 „	1,155
Egypt	32 cwts.	2,100	156 „	4,680	192 „	7,200
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	7 bales.	623	22 bdls.	1,760	6 bdls.	480
India	3,421 „	3,04,480	3,416 „	2,73,320	3,090 „	2,47,200
France	...	...	...	...	100 „	7,995
Turkey	...	...	4 bdls.	320	1 bdl.	90
Egypt	...	...	2 „	160	...	...
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE—						
United Kingdom	3 pkts.	2,128	2 pkts.	8,000	2 pkts.	4,500
India	8 „	29,660	7 „	8,150	10½ „	22,365
Germany	...	...	1 pkt.	800	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3 pkts.	34,650
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	...	...	...	...	330 cwts.	23,760
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	20 „	1,440
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	570
Other sorts of Metals—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.	30
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	530 chts.	4,87,600	587 chts.	5,37,110	234 chts.	2,34,000
India	6 „	5,520	4 „	3,660	...	...
Germany	1 cht.	920	...	...	...	...
Egypt	36 chts.	33,120	2 chts.	1,830	14 chts.	13,995
China	2 808 „	25,83,360	3,088 „	28,25,520	4,339 „	43,39,005
PEARLS—						
India	...	...	...	...	2 bdls.	52,005
PERFUMERY—						
Rose water—						
India	7,716 cases 5,719 cboys	47,496 20,016	5,144 cases 5,526 cboys.	28,120 16,780	5,516 cases 5,758 cboys.	33,885 22,905
Turkey	51 cases 245 cboys.	306 857	274 cases 268 cboys.	1,670 900	189 cases 476 cboys.	1,140 1,905
Zanzibar	847 cases 600 cboys.	6,682 2,400	1,700 cases 600 cboys.	13,000 2,400	800 cases 600 cboys	5,595 2,100
Maskat	31 cases 73 cboys	186 255	82 cases 169 cboys.	410 510	92 cases 397 cboys.	570 1,590
Bahrein	210 cases	1,660	100 cases 100 cboys.	800 400	400 cases	2,805
Persian Ports	172 cases 158 cboys.	1,032 553	17 cases 15 cboys.	90 50	191 cases 64 cboys.	1,140 255
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
United Kingdom	1 box	480	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	6 cases	285
Turkey	...	...	1 case	200	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	449 cwts.	12,950	139 cwts.	5,540	21 cwts.	1,260
Zanzibar	36 „	1,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	235 „	6,580	68 cwts.	2,720	9 cwts.	540
Persian Ports	148 „	4,180	153 „	6,110	23 „	1,335
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Maskat	64 cwts.	1,050	10 cwts.	130	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	175 cwts.	2,100
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	3 „	30
Persian Ports	418 cwts.	6,867	1,216 cwts.	15,000	487 „	6,715
Tea—						
Turkey	...	...	33 cwts.	3,270	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1¼ cwt.	140	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	14 cwts.	1,420	28 cwts.	2,580
Other sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	11 pkgs.	275	1 pkg.	50	10 pkgs.	225
India	293 „	2,008	133 pkgs.	850	439 „	2,865
Turkey	104 „	2,240	135 „	950	81 „	885
Russia	1 pkg.	15	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	6 pkgs.	150	...	...
Maskat	6 pkgs.	156	19 „	460	1 pkg.	30
Bahrein	133 „	800	150 „	750	1 „	30
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1 „	30
Persian Ports	35 pkgs.	400	136 pkgs.	2,310	48 pkgs.	675
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	1,168 cwts.	4,674	304 cwts.	1,220	123 cwts.	495
India	2,212 „	8,850	3,114 „	12,460	3,475 „	13,905
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	15 „	60
Other sorts of Seeds—						
United Kingdom	904 cwts.	3,804	1,018 cwts.	4,080	1,119 cwts.	4,560
India	957 „	7,587	1,436 „	8,440	4,361 „	33,195
Germany	1,293 „	6,707	...	...	...	...
Turkey	155 „	840	78 cwts.	500	165 cwts.	1,110
Maskat	39 „	346	282 „	3,660	420 „	5,670
Bahrein	63 „	362	164 „	1,020	...	...
Persian Ports	197 „	1,059	202 „	1,050	12 cwts.	165
SHELLS—						
United Kingdom	33,135 cwts.	3,09,260	56,169 cwts.	7,48,920	24,255 cwts.	3,30,960
India	74 „	686	...	...	...	...
France	2,426 „	22,638	2,890 cwts.	38,540	168 cwts.	2,805
Germany	520 „	4,858	580 „	7,740	57 „	945
SILK (RAW)—						
India	191 bdls.	68,000	144 bdls.	47,450	146 bdls.	51,450
Turkey	29 „	11,600	...	...	20 „	7,035
Egypt	1 bdl.	400	...	...	26 „	9,150
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	16 cwts.	198	7 cwts.	100	...	...
India	106 „	1,709	15 „	220	8 cwts.	120
France	43 „	550	54 „	780	...	...
America	9 „	110	10 „	150	...	...
Turkey	46 „	583	2,386 „	34,600	782 cwts.	11,730
Egypt	10,584 „	1,35,828	15,771 „	2,28,680	3,654 „	54,810
Malta	485 „	6,302	280 „	4,060	48 „	720
Cyprus	204 „	2,548	56 „	810	78 „	1,170
Greece	384 „	4,928	2,976 „	43,150	...	...
Persian Ports	2 „	22	70 „	1,020	76 cwts.	1,500
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	13,944 cwts.	3,48,600	10,524 cwts.	2,24,510	1,797 cwts.	38,340
India	720 „	18,000	480 „	10,240	1,485 „	31,770
France	279 „	6,975	...	...	45 „	990

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	495 pkgs.	2,44,220	213 pkgs.	1,91,270	168 pkgs.	1,50,690
India	26 „	13,600	14 „	12,670	18 „	16,140
Germany	...	...	1 pkg.	1,390	15 „	13,455
Austria	...	...	...	...	6 „	5,370
Turkey	74 pkgs.	35,750	70 pkgs.	62,860	74 „	66,375
Egypt	127 „	63,200	280 „	2,51,440	250 „	2,24,265
Dutch Colony	2 bales	1,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1 bdl.	500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	4 pkgs.	3,590	10 pkgs.	8,985
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
United Kingdom	9 bdls.	2,070	...	...	2 bdls.	1,200
Turkey	...	...	1 bale	350	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 bale	330
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	1,600	...	...	...	...
India	...	3,92,823	...	2,26,890	...	3,46,215
Turkey	...	7,200	...	48,370	...	80,460
Egypt	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Maskat	...	15,100	...	4,700	...	7,800
Bahrein	...	15,800	...	8,000	...	7,395
Persian Ports	...	1,48,200	...	17,900	...	25,320
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	36,516	...	25,640	...	26,190
India	...	12,800	...	11,320	...	5,700
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Germany	...	...	...	200	...	1,035
Austria	...	250	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	8,800	...	13,610	...	22,005
Egypt	...	3,878	...	4,210	...	15,540
China	...	...	...	250	...	...
Maskat	...	693	...	1,250	...	585
Bahrein	...	12,829	...	5,500	...	12 495
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	150
Persian Ports	...	5,078	...	5,150	...	7,635
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	62,80,526	...	68,27,550	...	79,40,220
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	15,49,723	...	18,47,540	...	11,74,620
India	...	12,12,768	...	11,60,380	...	14,29,095
France	...	40,723	...	40,580	...	13,590
Germany	...	12,485	...	10,130	...	27 615
Austria	...	250	...	...	...	5,370
America	...	110	...	150	...	...
Turkey	...	1,17,801	...	1,81,420	...	2,56,410
Egypt	...	2 44,935	...	4,93,500	...	3,27,060
China	...	25,83,360	...	28,25,770	...	43,39,005
Malta	...	6,302	...	4,060	...	720
Cyprus	...	2,548	...	810	...	1,170
Greece	...	4,928	...	43,150	...	...
Dutch Colony	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	15	...	...	...	...
Maskat and Dependencies	...	1,92.113	...	20,660	...	60,540
Zanzibar	...	10.082	...	15,700	...	7,995
Bahrein	...	63,188	...	96,800	...	1,45,395
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,935
Persian Ports	...	2,38,195	...	86,900	...	1,49,700
TOTAL	...	62,80,526	...	68,27,550	...	79,40,220

TABLE 2.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	6 head	900
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	6 „	900
APPAREL (wearing)—						
United Kingdom	75 cases	28,500	35 cases	12,380	31½ cases	8,490
India	34 pkgs.	12,800	30 „	11,200	28½ „	9,615
France	2 cases	300	21 „	4,930	2 „	1,005
Germany	...	...	...	...	4 „	1,410
Austria	...	...	1 case	300	6 „	1,890
China	...	...	1 „	400	...	...
Persian Ports	2 cases	800	...	...	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
United Kingdom	313 cases	14,08,500	...	...	...	...
India	2 „	9,000	...	...	...	...
Egypt	28 „	1,26,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	22 „	99,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	28½ „	1,28,250	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	563 cases	2,35,650	...	...	...	...
India	11 „	4,080	...	...	...	...
France	52 „	21,840	...	...	...	...
Maskat	32 „	13,440	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	26½ „	11,130	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of arms, etc.—						
United Kingdom	66½ cases	64,800	...	...	...	...
India	9 „	5,300	...	...	...	...
France	6 „	4,500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1 case	100	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1 „	500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	8 cases	800	...	...	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
United Kingdom	85½ cases	35,250	21 cases	12,400	46 cases	22,005
India	79 „	39,500	99 „	49,500	129 „	64,500
France	6 „	3,000	2 „	400	22 „	11,010
Germany	1 case	200	8 „	4,000	1 case	510
Austria	...	...	1 case	500	...	...
Turkey	1 case	500	...	...	3 cases	1,500
Egypt	16 cases	8,000	6 cases	3,000	8 „	4,050
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	1,426 cwts.	56,780	194 cwts.	6,770	780 cwts.	27,300
India	12 „	480	38 „	1,340	243 „	8,505
Austria	...	...	...	...	10 „	345
Belgium	307 cwts.	12,220	...	...	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	23 bdls.	3,060	...	...	43 bdls.	5,715
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	4 „	540
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	38 cwts.	2,530	106 cwts.	9,285
India	208 cwts.	13,870	202 „	13,580	226 „	19,735
Persian Ports	9 „	850	9 „	580	2 „	180
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	145 cwts.	1,600	175 cwts.	2,100	248 cwts.	4,155
Turkey	8 „	140	...	...	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	24,854 pkgs.	96,93,060	18,923 pkgs.	53,93,060	17,989 pkgs.	51,26,865
India	336 „	1,31,040	1,362 „	5,50,680	1,313 „	3,74,205
France	2 „	780	16 „	4,560	10 „	2,850
Austria	6 cases	2,340	159 „	45 320	54 „	15,390
Turkey	...	...	36 „	10,260	12 „	3,420
Egypt	13 cases	5,070	1 „	290	...	...
Maskat	...	...	6 „	1,710	...	...
Persian Ports	3 bdls	1,170	25 „	7,130	27 pkgs.	7,695
Prints—						
United Kingdom	229 pkgs.	1,00,760	102 pkgs.	25,500	18 pkgs.	4,500
India	1,907 „	8,39,080	238 „	59,500	6 „	1,500
France	...	...	20 „	5,000	10 „	2,505
Germany	...	...	7 „	1,750	10 „	2,505
Austria	...	...	18 „	4,500	18 „	4,500
Turkey	4 pkgs.	1,760	...	...	21 „	5,250
Persian Ports	32 „	14,080	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	121 pkgs.	52,960	10 pkgs.	2,140	24 pkgs.	7,410
India	10 bales	4,400	2 „	500	3 „	825
France	7 „	3,080	1 pkg.	270	161 „	49,950
Germany	2 cases	880	1 „	300	5 „	1,560
Austria	6 bales	2 640	...	...	...	...
Turkey	8 „	3,520	4 pkgs.	800	...	...
Persian Ports	3 „	940	...	...	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	14 cwts.	190	7 cwts.	120	7 cwts.	120
Persian Ports	38 „	510	758 „	12,740	...	...
Yarn and Twist—						
United Kingdom	19 pkgs.	3,800	...	...	32 pkgs.	6,240
India	381 „	76,200	355 pkgs.	71,000	710 „	1,38,450
Austria	...	...	2 „	400	...	...
DATES—						
India	23 cwts.	110	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6,857 „	33,000	2,938 cwts	15,430	12,545 cwts.	40,395
Persian Ports	352 „	1,690	8,450 „	50,360	...	...
Date juice—						
Turkey	1,000 cwts.	6,000	2,900 cwts.	14,000	1,500 cwts.	9,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	40 cwts.	960
India	467 cwts.	11,780	868 cwts.	20,830	748 „	17,955
Austria	...	...	...	...	45 „	1,080
Turkey	1 cwt.	30	...	...	...	...
China	120 cwts.	2,880	280 cwts.	6,720	185 „	4,440
Quinine—						
United Kingdom	7½ cases	1,280	2 cases	340	3 cases	510
India	32 „	5,440	10 „	1,700	40 „	6,840
France	...	...	...	...	2 „	345
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	304 pkgs.	20,890	307 pkgs	13,930	214 pkgs.	11,430
India	1,561 „	88,350	2,005 „	47,600	2,290 „	78,675
France	12 „	16,400	39 „	1,100	9 „	1,110
Germany	26 „	2,600	89 „	8,070	117 „	8,655
Austria	...	...	1 pkg.	50	7 „	210
Turkey	1 pkg.	100	25 pkgs.	250	92 „	1,725
Egypt	...	...	...	...	2 „	30
China	30 pkgs.	2,400	43 pkgs.	3,440	136 „	10,920
Persian Ports	33 „	1,000	73 „	2,180	29 „	660

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	2,885 cwts.	4,23,060	5,492 cwts.	4,83,300	2,307 cwts.	2,88,630
Egypt	...	...	50 „	4,400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	78 „	6,820	78 cwts.	9,750
Colors and Paint—						
United Kingdom	128 cases	7,330	91 pkgs.	12,710	72 pkgs.	10,860
India	250 pkgs.	7,510	103 „	7,520	227 „	17,850
Germany	...	...	3 „	320	...	...
Austria	...	...	1 pkg.	150	...	...
China	1 pkg.	150	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1 pkg.	30	...	...
Persian Ports	6 pkgs.	210	4 pkgs.	600	...	...
Other sorts of dyeing, etc.—						
United Kingdom	20 pkgs.	1,480	...	...	...	...
India	21 „	530	25 pkgs.	420	15 pkgs.	180
Maskat	205 „	850	150 „	900	129 „	2,220
Zanzibar	50 „	250	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	120 „	1,200	304 pkgs.	3,040	255 pkgs.	3,060
FUEL—						
Coal (charcoal, etc.)—						
United Kingdom	550 tons	19,250	303 tons	10,610	200 tons	4,800
India	4,170 cwts.	9,680	2,175 cwts.	5,080	7,760 cwts.	14,715
Persian Ports	810 „	1,220	3,881 „	6,550	1,060 „	1,635
Firewood, etc.—						
India	45 tons	720	...	...	...	...
Turkey	30,000 bdls.	3,500	40,000 bdls.	5,600	100,000 bdls.	20,010
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2,000 „	405
Persian Ports	330 tons	53,290	77,500 cwts.	61,000	5,600 tons	1,00,005
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	7 cases	2,000	4 cases	400	8 cases	1,995
India	18 pkgs.	2,940	59 „	6,700	82 „	13,140
France	...	...	1 case	1,000	1 case	510
Germany	...	...	176 cases	88,000	12 cases	12,000
Austria	...	...	1 case	500	1 case	1,005
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
United Kingdom	82 cases	7,640	53 cases	6,250	104 cases	10,395
India	89½ „	7,430	235 „	27,730	449 „	44,895
France	56½ „	4,690	43 „	5,070	31 „	3,105
Germany	...	...	16 „	1,890	20 „	2,100
Austria	58 cases	4,810	164 „	19,350	209 „	20,895
Turkey	2 „	170	...	...	...	...
Glass (window)—						
United Kingdom	221 cases	2,210	218 cases	2,180	383 cases	3,060
India	736 „	7,360	1,156 „	11,560	1,224 „	9,795
France	...	...	1 case	10	...	...
Germany	...	...	6 cases	60	...	...
Austria	70 cases	700	...	...	...	...
Turkey	8 „	80	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	14 cases	140	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	80 „	800	...	...
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
United Kingdom	20 cases	560	19 cases	340	10 cases	345
India	74 „	3,620	76 „	5,980	52 „	2,085
Germany	...	...	7 „	700	5 „	480
China	...	...	1 case	100	6 „	570

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Thread—						
India	...	...	...	...	1 case	1,305
France	2 cases	1,400	2 cases	2,620	2 cases	2,400
Austria	2 „	1,400	...	...	1 case	1,305
Turkey	1 case	700	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	7 cases	7,005
Gold embroidered cloth—						
United Kingdom	6 cases	6,000	...	...	...	...
India	7 „	7,000	9 cases	11,250	1 case	1,500
France	...	...	6 „	9,000	2 cases	3,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 case	1,500
Turkey	2 cases	2,000	9 cases	13,500	2 cases	3,000
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	3,110 cwts.	14,510	3,095 cwts.	14,440	...	...
Turkey	...	...	8 „	40	...	...
Persian Ports	22,733 cwts.	1,61,090	33,214 „	1,80,000	224,000 cwts.	8,10,000
Barley—						
India	...	...	466 cwts.	1,400	...	...
Turkey	...	...	3,757 „	11,270	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	11,303 „	40,700	150,065 cwts.	6,50,190
Rice—						
India	13,660 cwts.	1,37,550	22,845 cwts.	1,67,580	1,684 cwts.	27,465
Turkey	92 „	920	298 „	2,190	1,814 „	9,630
Persian Ports	1,055 „	10,550	425 „	3,110	...	...
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	813 cwts.	3,920	614 cwts.	4,090	387 cwts.	2,595
Turkey	8,800 „	32,370	621 „	4,310	2,926 „	18,705
Persian Ports	639 „	2,640	256 „	1,490	...	...
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	11 cases	3,200	13 cases	3,600	5 cases	2,010
India	190 „	56,600	141 „	41,200	98 „	29,400
France	...	...	3 „	900	...	...
Germany	1 case	200	12 „	2,500	5 cases	870
Austria	2 cases	600	...	...	...	...
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
United Kingdom	137 pkgs.	21,260	86 pkgs.	12,740	114 pkgs.	18,780
India	649 „	34,510	1,304 „	53,710	1,050 „	52,965
France	19 „	3,800	29 „	5,800	32 „	6,255
Germany	...	...	14 „	2,650	24 „	4,710
Austria	3 pkgs.	600	7 „	1,250	12 „	2,580
Turkey	2 „	50	...	...	1 pkg.	105
Egypt	32 „	6,270	2 pkgs	400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	4 „	60	10 pkgs.	1,005
Cutlery—						
United Kingdom	17 cases	5,100	13 pkgs.	3,800	4 cases	1,200
India	81 „	24,300	114 „	34,200	71 „	21,300
Germany	...	...	5 „	1,700	...	...
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny bags—						
India	169 bdls.	7,840	301 bdls.	22,550	286 bdls.	22,125
Turkey	3 „	190	...	...	1 „	90
Maskat	22 „	1,360	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	9 bdls.	490	...	...
Other sorts of Jute Manufacture—						
United Kingdom	4 bdls.	1,200	...	...	4 pkgs.	90
India	93 „	24,780	107 pkgs.	24,440	106 „	25,020
Persian Ports	7 „	350	10 „	1,330	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom	73 cases	9,440	45 cases	4,320	16 cases	1,365
India	22 „	2,360	27 „	2,590	27 „	2,295
France	1 case	100	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	2 cases	190	3 cases	255
Austria	...	...	...	...	8 „	675
Turkey	...	...	14 cases	1,340	5 „	420
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
United Kingdom	2 pkgs.	200	...	...	...	...
India	65 „	6,500	37 pkgs.	4,150	10 pkgs.	2,505
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	255
Persian Ports	7 pkgs.	700	14 pkgs.	1,400	...	...
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, and Shoes, etc.—						
United Kingdom	30 cases	10,900	23 pkgs.	8,800	17 pkgs.	6,510
India	29 „	8,700	21 „	6,300	118 „	14,505
France	...	...	12 „	4,400	15 „	5,505
Germany	...	...	8 „	3,100	2 „	690
Turkey	...	...	...	...	78 „	6,240
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	75
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	19 pkgs.	1,515
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
United Kingdom	959 cases	15,340	638 cases	14,670	1,093 cases	18,585
India	...	...	140 „	3,220	67 „	1,140
Wines—						
United Kingdom	299 cases	8,040	476 cases	11,930	267 cases	6,480
India	49 „	1,270	56 „	1,400	63 „	1,335
France	116 „	3,120	139 „	3,500	148 „	3,735
Germany	...	...	133 „	3,320	5 „	120
Egypt	...	...	...	...	4 „	105
Italy	...	...	3 cases	90	...	...
Brandy—						
United Kingdom	268 cases	8,580	237 cases	7,110	177 cases	4,770
India	133 „	4,260	86 „	2,580	197 „	5,310
France	89 „	2,850	65 „	1,950	40 „	1,485
Germany	...	...	260 „	7,800	478 „	12,915
Champagne—						
United Kingdom	10 cases	600	52 cases	3,120	6 cases	360
France	20 „	1,200	13 „	780	14 „	840
Germany	...	...	10 „	600	...	...
Beer—						
United Kingdom	135 cases	3,380	175 pkgs.	4,880	57 pkgs.	1,260
India	2 „	50	22 cases	550	14 cases	315
Germany	45 „	1,130	45 „	1,350	159 „	3,495
Austria	20 „	500	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
United Kingdom	71 cases	1,070	8 cases	260	9 cases	180
India	46 „	920	7 „	110	18 „	285
France	6 „	120	17 „	340	...	...
Germany	...	...	56 „	940	215 cases	3,480
Austria	...	...	1 case	20	...	...
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	317 cases	15,850	118 cases	5,430	1,006 cases	40,245
India	361 „	18,050	401 „	17,200	228 „	9,120
Germany	...	...	187 „	7,600	251 „	10,050
Austria	319 cases	15,950	433 „	19,920	600 „	24,000
Turkey	1 case	50	...	...	100 „	4,005
Egypt	220 cases	11,000	...	...	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4 bdls.	90
India	34 bdls.	1,110	66 bdls.	1,400	37 „	1,110
Turkey	22,000 pcs.	7,000	9 „ 18,000 pcs.	5,770	...	...
Maskat	222 bdls.	5,330	542 bdls 64,000 pcs	10,350	112 bdls.	1,530
Bahrein	1,000 pcs.	1,250	200 pcs.	1,500	...	...
Persian Ports	160 bdls. 1,500 pcs.	4,590	132 bdls. 2,000 pcs.	2,350	...	...
METALS—						
Copper—						
United Kingdom	3,266 cwts.	1,46,970	5,287 cwts.	2,74,900	170 cwts.	11,340
India	1,619 „	72,860	3,414 „	1,77,530	220 „	14,610
Germany	75 „	3,380	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	5 cwts.	240	9 cwts.	600
Persian Ports	44 cwts.	1,620	19 „	230	16 „	480
Tin—						
United Kingdom	15 cwts.	1,130	141 cwts.	9,450	40 cwts.	4,800
India	365 „	27,380	416 „	27,870	476 „	57,120
Turkey	1 cwt.	80	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	9 cwts.	600	3 cwts.	360
Iron—						
United Kingdom	4,188 cwts.	34,630	4,682 cwts.	39,160	1,460 cwts.	14,610
India	7,046 „	63,650	7,094 „	62,080	3,439 „	35,475
Turkey	2 „	20	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	243 cwts.	2,430
Brass—						
United Kingdom	365 cwts.	14,600	570 cwts.	28,500	100 cwts.	5,505
India	678 „	27,140	1,099 „	54,950	516 „	28,380
France	...	...	6 „	3	34 „	1,875
Other sorts of Metals—						
United Kingdom	370 cwts.	4,500	72 cwts.	1,940	70 cwts.	915
India	613 „	7,490	128 „	1,220	47 „	435
France	...	...	51 „	2,040	...	...
Germany	...	...	2 „	400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	42 cwts.	540
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	1,179 cwts.	9,430	116 cwts.	750	127 cwts.	990
Russia	1,500 „	12,000	9,121 „	59,510	2,901 „	22,500
Persian Ports	...	...	66 „	430	...	...
Other sorts of Oils—						
United Kingdom	2 cwts.	80	...	...	27 cwts.	585
India	107 „	1,960	102 cwts.	1,460	159 „	3,915
France	1 cwt.	40	4 „	200	16 „	645
Germany	...	...	6 „	300	2 „	75
Turkey	...	...	1 cwt.	40	...	...
Italy	...	...	2 cwts.	100	...	...
Bahrein	2 cwts.	50	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	12 cwts.	200	...	...
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
United Kingdom	48 cases	4,800	17 cases	1,020	483 cases	30,915
India	27 „	2,020	32 „	2,040	440 „	28,155
France	9 „	900	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	30 „	1,800	46 cases.	2,940
China	222 cases	55,500	183 „	10,980	235 „	15,045
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	60

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—*continued.*						
Porcelain—						
United Kingdom	987 cases	59,220	938 pkgs.	80,590	...	...
India	350 „	13,980	239 „	20,550	...	...
France	...	...	10 „	860	20 cases	1,800
Germany	...	...	3 „	300	...	...
Austria	10 cases	600	11 „	960	1 case	90
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 „	90
China	1 case	250	21 pkgs.	1,810	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	54 rbns. 5,000 Nos.	3,080	224 bdls. 4,000 Nos.	6,080	180 bdls.	3,600
Zanzibar	3,000 „	1,200	8,000 „	3,200	...	...
Dry Limes—						
Turkey	...	...	8 cwts.	160	...	...
Maskat	388 cwts.	7,760	444 „	7,080	1,062 cwts.	22,035
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	12 „	240
Persian Ports	5[illegible] cwts.	1,000	76 cwts.	1,520	48 „	960
Flour—						
India	4,049 „	30,080	15,912 cwts.	1,18,210	1,636 cwts.	13,095
Turkey	500 „	3,720	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1,229 „	9,130	53 cwts.	390	259 cwts.	2,070
Ghee—						
Turkey	1 cwt.	40	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	10,000 cwts.	4,00,000	3,011 cwts.	1,05,360
Other Sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	229 pkgs.	6,660	332 pkgs.	10,110	209 pkgs.	7,170
India	2,410 „	27,350	1,062 „	15,680	2,660 „	38,430
France	6 „	190	40 „	1,910	13 „	690
Germany	...	...	9 „	410	12 „	480
Austria	...	...	6 „	190	38 „	2,280
Turkey	8 pkgs.	140	...	...	4 „	75
China	56 „	3,360	42 pkgs.	2,520	48 „	2,880
Italy	...	...	1 pkg.	100	...	...
Maskat	500 pkgs.	2,000	404 pkgs.	1,660	3 pkgs.	45
Zanzibar	...	...	100 „	400	50 „	255
Bahrein	151 pkgs.	2,260	200 „	1,400	...	...
Persian Ports	756 „	3,470	485 „	2,660	160 pkgs. 1,000 cwts.	705 3,510
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Bahrein	10,000 cwts.	40,000	25,100 cwts.	1,28,400	5,200 cwts.	11,010
Persian Ports	...	...	14,000 „	24,000	...	...
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	52½ cases	42,750	20½ cases	20,500	43 cases	44,010
India	13 „	13,000	13 „	13,440	10 „	10,005
France	7 „	8,000	13 „	13,000	24 „	32,505
Austria	4 „	4,000	18 „	15,300	31 „	31,800
Turkey	16 „	14,000	22 „	20,100	11 „	11,010
Persian Ports	1 case	1,000	1 case	1,000	1 case	1,005
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	1½ cases	3,000	3 pkts.	3,000	4 cases	13,500
India	3 „	7,000	2 „	1,000	...	...
Austria	...	...	1 pkt.	500	...	...
Turkey	...	...	1 „	2,000	2 cases	33,750
China	...	...	4 pkts.	8,000	5 „	10,005
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	1,287 cwts.	14,650	2,111 cwts.	23,920	3,246 cwts.	36,795
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2 „	30

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SPICES—*continued.*						
Ginger—						
India	1,038 cwts.	29,060	602 cwts.	16,840	676 cwts.	18,930
China	...	...	15 „	420	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	60
Black Pepper—						
India	1,327 cwts.	23,070	3,038 cwts.	53,190	5,403 cwts.	93,390
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2 „	30
Other sorts of spices—						
India	394 cwts.	8,860	659 cwts.	27,110	1,005 cwts.	30,060
Turkey	...	...	21 „	630	5 „	105
Persian Ports	...	...	3 „	40	16 „	105
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	247 cases	29,540	39 pkgs.	10,000	102 pkgs.	17,910
India	153 pkgs.	16,540	124 „	14,470	121 „	17,535
France	17 cases	1,700	2 „	200	5 „	450
Germany	2 „	200	8 „	800	22 „	2,205
Austria	...	...	10 „	1,000	22 „	2,205
China	21 cases	2,100	6 „	600	5 „	510
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	105
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	1,466 cwts.	24,620	429 cwts.	5,700	140 cwts.	1,860
India	6,646 „	1,14,010	337 „	4,480	11,049 „	1,46,955
France	48,164 „	8,09,160	33,714 „	4,48,400	45,040 „	5,99,040
Germany	...	...	286 „	3,800	...	...
Austria	...	...	390 „	5,190	714 cwts.	9,495
Turkey	100 cwts.	1,680	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	3 cwts.	40	785 cwts.	10,440
Persian Ports	...	...	1,593 „	21,190	143 „	1,905
Soft—						
United Kingdom	4,309 cwts	51,700	16,289 cwts.	1,86,160	4,357 cwts.	49,785
India	13,751 „	1,65,030	38,889 „	4,44,580	39,494 „	4,51,785
France	...	...	...	...	875 „	10,005
Germany	4,125 cwts.	23,100	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	2,642 cwts.	31,065
Egypt	...	...	...	...	175 „	2,010
Persian Ports	40 cwts	490	...	...	...	...
TEA—						
United Kingdom	62 cwts	6,440	520 cwts.	32,780	499 cwts.	34,140
India	4,101 „	4,25,650	9,821 „	6,18,730	12,166 „	7,66,455
Germany	...	...	48 „	3,030	...	...
Turkey	2 cwts	200	130 „	8,210	...	...
China	1,047 „	1,08,410	1,447 „	1,79,430	1,213 „	1,55,265
Maskat	...	...	3 „	160	...	...
Persian Ports	2 cwts.	200	14 cwts.	860	53 cwts.	3,345
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	6,907 pieces	30,980	4,836 pieces	35,960	14,294 pieces	62,910
France	...	...	2 cases	500	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2,580 pieces	3,300
Maskat	...	...	...	...	4,000 „	2,130
Persian Ports	...	...	57 pieces	570	1,800 „	7,470
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	24,000 rafters.	24,000	18,000 Nos.	13,500	28,000 Nos.	16,800
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	47 cases	5,200	120 cases	24,000	32 cases	8,805
India	8 pkgs.	720	9 bdls.	130	2 „	555
					7 bags	90
Turkey	...	...	...	...	12 „	165
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 bag	15
Persian Ports	21 bags	320	22 bdls.	310	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOBACCO—*continued.*		₹		₹		₹
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
United Kingdom	28 cases	11,050	30 cases	9,930	14 cases	5,880
India	10 „	3,400	14 „	5,600	27 „	8,370
France	...	...	...	...	1 case	270
Germany	...	...	3 cases	1,200	7 cases	2,790
Austria	...	...	2 „	800	6 „	2,520
Egypt	15 cases	3,750	4 „	1,000	1 case	270
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	23⅓ cases	10,550	16 cases	10,500	16 cases	11,565
India	9 „	1,800	3 „	3,010	11 „	4,695
France	1 case	1,100	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	14 cases	2,800	3 cases	840
Austria	...	...	...	...	6 „	1,710
WOOL—						
Turkey	3,645 cwts.	1,09,350	6,000 cwts.	1,50,000	1,500 cwts.	30,000
Persian Ports	48 „	1,280	63 „	14,900	1,917 „	42,420
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	43 bdls.	67,900	58½ pkgs.	1,22,430	40 pkgs.	86,865
France	...	...	1 pkg.	400	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	2 pkgs.	810
Turkey	...	...	4 pkgs.	4,000	1 pkg.	2,205
Persain Ports	...	...	...	...	2 pkgs.	4,410
Broad cloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	47 pkgs.	23,970	68⅔ pkgs.	58,230	69 pkgs.	58,650
India	15 „	7,650	1 pkg.	850	7 „	5,955
France	6 cases	3,060	13 pkgs.	11,050	37 „	31,455
Germany	...	...	½ pkg.	430	5 „	4,260
Austria	...	...	9 pkgs.	7,650	29 „	24,660
Egypt	...	...	1 pkg.	850	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1 „	850	1 pkg.	855
Other manufactures of Wool—						
United Kingdom	16⅔ cases	5,850	21 pkgs.	5,000	76 pkgs.	17,505
India	8 „	2,100	1½ „	380	7 „	2,355
Germany	...	...	3 „	700	2 „	510
Persian Ports	...	...	14 „	5,200	...	...
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	8,80,575
India	...	23,330	...	13,900	...	15,720
Turkey	...	1,90,110	...	3,01,180	...	1,55,310
Maskat	...	48,160	...	32,280	...	21,600
Bahrein	...	29,850	...	...	...	7,200
Persian Ports	...	1,61,410	...	6,19,300	...	2,17,260
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	32,460	...	32,530	...	50,190
India	...	26,150	...	27,670	...	45,540
France	...	7,900	...	8,310	...	12,405
Germany	...	...	...	5,550	...	3,570
Austria	...	...	...	2,500	...	7,170
Turkey	...	1,590	...	3,880	...	1,335
Egypt	...	9,600	...	1,250	...	...
China	...	150	...	5,150	...	2,790
Maskat	...	1,100	...	4,280	...	3,480
Bahrein	...	2,240	...	6,100	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	2,220	...	1,360	...	2,205
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,83,25,270	...	1,34,95,390	...	1,37,47,920

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	1,23,82,080	...	64,26,200	...	66,28,830
India	...	33,36,110	...	36,88,360	...	33,72,900
France	...	8,99,230	...	5,38,800	...	7,86,750
Germany	...	31,690	...	1,56,560	...	80,535
Austria	...	34,140	...	1,28,150	...	1,92,120
Russia	...	12,000	...	59,510	...	22,500
Turkey	...	4,13,110	...	5,74,960	...	3,61,995
Egypt	...	1,69,690	...	11,370	...	16,920
Belgium	...	12,220	...	...	...	...
China	...	1,75,200	...	2,19,570	...	2,02,425
Italy	...	...	...	290	...	...
Maskat	...	1,79,500	...	58,690	...	54,045
Zanzibar	...	25,450	...	17,100	...	17,055
Bahrein	...	2,15,030	...	1,37,400	...	20,025
Persian Ports	...	4,39,820	...	14,78,430	...	19,91,820
TOTAL	...	1,83,25,270	...	1,34,95,390	...	1,37,47,920

TABLE 3.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	18	1,420	90	98,494	108	99,914
	1898	15	1,800	96	97 255	111	99,055
	1899	50	5,000	101	118,928	151	123,928
Turkish	1897	50	2,500	1	1,215	51	3,715
	1898	75	3,750	1	1,389	76	5,139
	1899	60	4,200	2	2,778	62	6,978
Norwegian	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1 203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Persian	1897	150	4,500	...	...	150	4,500
	1898	170	4,200	...	...	170	4,200
	1899	200	8,000	...	...	200	8,000
Maskat	1897	20	2,000	...	...	20	2,000
	1898	5	650	...	...	5	650
	1899	12	1,440	...	...	12	1,440
Arab	1897	35	1,125	...	...	35	1,125
	1898	42	1,610	...	...	42	1,610
	1899	80	4,000	...	...	80	4,000
French	1897	...	...	1	850	1	850
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	2	3,107	2	3,107
American	1897	1	918	...	...	1	918
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1897	274	12,463	93	101,394	367	113,857
	1898	307	12 010	98	99,847	405	111,857
	1899	402	22,640	106	126,016	508	148,656

TABLE 4.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	18	1,420	90	96,703	108	98,123
	1898	15	1,800	76	83,230	91	85,030
	1899	50	5,000	88	102,922	138	107,922
Turkish	1897	50	2,500	1	1,215	51	3,715
	1898	75	3,750	1	1,389	76	5,139
	1899	60	4,200	2	2,778	62	6,978
Persian	1897	130	3,900	...	...	130	3,900
	1898	160	3,600	...	...	160	3,600
	1899	195	7,800	...	...	195	7,800
Norwegian	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Maskat	1897	20	2,000	...	...	20	2,000
	1898	5	650	...	...	5	650
	1899	12	1,440	...	...	12	1,440
French	1897	...	...	2	1,700	2	1,700
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	1897	35	1,125	...	...	35	1,125
	1898	42	1,610	...	...	42	1,610
	1899	80	4,000	...	...	80	4,000
Austrian	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280
Total	1897	253	10,945	94	100,453	347	111,398
	1898	297	11,410	78	85,822	375	97,232
	1899	397	22,440	92	108,183	489	130,623

TABLE 5.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		ℝ		ℝ		ℝ
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	40 head	1,200	10 head	300	12 head	360
Camels —						
Persian Ports	30 head	1,200	20 head	800	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Arab Coast	1 case	5,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1 „	5,000	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
Arab Coast	2 cases	1,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	2 „	1,000	...	...	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	120 cwts.	7,300	150 cwts.	7,500	200 cwts.	8,010
Turkey	80 „	4,800	60 „	3,000	50 „	1,995
Maskat	40 „	2,400	20 „	1,000	40 „	1,590
Arab Coast	150 „	9,000	100 „	5,000	300 „	12,000
Persian Ports	50 „	6,000	40 „	2,000	100 „	4,005
CATTLE—						
Arab Coast	800 head	3,200	600 head	1,500	600 head	2,400
COFFEE—						
Turkey	60 cwts.	3,000	100 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	5,010
Maskat	120 „	6,000	150 „	4,500	100 „	2,505
Arab Coast	600 „	30 000	2,267 „	68 000	3,000 „	75,000
Persian Ports	100 „	5,000	300 „	9,000	400 „	10,020
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	1,200	50 cwts.	600	50 cwts.	600
Arab Coast	350 „	4,200	350 „	4,200	350 „	4,200
Persian Ports	150 „	1,800	150 „	1,800	100 „	1,200
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and grey shirtings—						
Turkey	18 bales	7,200	10 bales	2,530	10 bales	6,000
Maskat	18 „	7,200	15 „	3,750	15 „	9,000
Arab Coast	50 „	20 000	60 „	15,000	70 „	42,000
Persian Ports	150 „	60,000	120 „	30,000	25 „	15,000
Prints—						
Turkey	15 bales	6,000	12 bales	3,600	5 bales	1,500
Maskat	40 „	16,000	20 „	6,000	12 „	3,600
Arab Coast	60 „	24,000	50 „	15,000	140 „	42,000
Persian Ports	350 „	70,000	200 „	60,000	25 „	7,500
Dyed shirtings—						
Turkey	5 bales	2,500	4 bales	2,000	4 bales	2,010
Maskat	40 „	20 000	15 „	7,500	19 „	5,025
Arab Coast	120 „	60,000	80 „	40 000	69 „	34,995
Persian Ports	150 „	60,000	120 „	60,000	20 „	10,050
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
Turkey	30 bales	15,000	20 bales	10,000	20 bales	9,990
Mashat	80 „	30,000	60 „	30,000	35 „	17,490
Arab Coast	200 „	1,00,000	160 „	80 000	170 „	85,005
Persian Ports	500 „	2,50,000	250 „	1,25,000	50 „	19,995
COTTON (RAW)—						
Arab Coast	150 cwts.	2,700	200 cwts.	3.000	50 cwts.	7,500
Persian Ports	50 „	900	80 „	1,200	150 „	2,250

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
COTTON (RAW)—*continued.*						
Yarn and Twist—						
Arab Coast	50 cwts.	2,500	40 cwts.	2,000	20 cwts.	1,005
Persian Ports	100 „	5,000	300 „	15,000	50 „	2,520
DATES—						
Turkey	3 000 cwts.	9,000	...		1 000 cwts.	4,995
Arab Coast	38,000 „	1,40,000	20,000 cwts.	80,000	12 000 „	60,000
Persian Ports	25,000 „	75,000	1,300 „	52,000	7,000 „	34,980
Date juice—						
Arab Coast	50 cwts.	3,000	40 cwts.	2,400	30 cwts.	150
Persian Ports	20 „	120	30 „	1,800	100 „	495
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
India	120 cwts.	1,440	500 cwts.	6,000	500 cwts.	6,000
Turkey	50 „	600	40 „	480	240 „	2,880
Bahrein	600 „	7,200	300 „	3 60	200 „	2,400
Arab Coast	500 „	6,000	400 „	4,800	300 „	3,600
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	360 cwts.	14,400	250 cwts.	7,500	80 cwts.	3,195
India	100 „	1,000	150 „	1,500	500 „	20,010
Bahrein	150 „	1,500	100 „	1,000	60 „	360
Arab Coast	400 „	4,000	160 „	1,600	80 „	480
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	1,000 cwts.	6,000	400 cwts.	2,400	600 cwts.	3,600
Maskat	400 „	2,400	60 „	360	20 „	135
Bahrein	500 „	2,000	300 „	1,800	150 „	900
Arab Coast	700 „	4,200	250 „	1,500	250 „	1,500
Persian Ports	500 „	3,000	150 „	900	50 „	300
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	1,500 cwts.	18,000	600 cwts.	9,000	250 cwts.	3,750
Maskat	100 „	1,200	50 „	750	20 „	300
Bahrein	200 „	2,400	150 „	2,250	50 „	750
Arab Coast	400 „	4,800	300 „	4,500	500 „	7,500
Raisins and Currants—						
India	1,500 cwts.	10,500	600 cwts.	6,000	201 cwts.	2,010
Maskat	350 „	3,450	50 „	500	49½ „	495
Bahrein	500 „	3,500	200 „	2,000	150 „	1,500
Arab Coast	1,000 „	7,000	800 „	8,000	600 „	6,000
Persian Ports	400 „	2,800	250 „	2,500	99 „	990
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
India	750 cwts.	7,500	400 cwts.	4,000	100½ cwts.	1,005
Turkey	50 „	500	20 „	200	150 „	1,500
Maskat	50 „	500	...	...	402 „	4,020
Zanzibar	300 „	3,000	120 cwts.	1,200	150 „	1,500
Bahrein	100 „	1,000	40 „	400	201 „	2,010
Arab Coast	250 „	2,500	200 „	2,000	499½ „	4,995
Persian Ports	350 „	3,500	180 „	1,800	49 „	495
FUEL—						
Bahrein	200 tons	2,000	50 tons	350	500 tons	3,480
Arab Coast	800 „	8,000	1,000 „	7,000	2,000 „	14,010
Persian Ports	500 „	5,000	300 „	2,100	500 „	2,100
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	1,500 cwts.	10,500	1,800 cwts.	9,000	501 cwts.	2,505
Arab Coast	5,000 „	35,000	9,000 „	45,000	15 000 „	75,000
Persian Ports	4,000 „	28,000	15,500 „	77,500	10,002 „	50,010

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
GRAIN AND PULSE—*continued.*						
Barley—						
Maskat	1,000 cwts.	3,000	1,500 cwts.	4,500	4,000 cwts.	12,000
Arab Coast	1,500 „	4,500	2,000 „	6,000	10,000 „	30,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	6,000	50,000 „	1,50,000	15,000 „	45,000
Rice—						
Turkey	9,000 cwts.	78,000	9,000 cwts	54,000	8,000 cwts.	48,000
Maskat	7,500 „	65,000	1,200 „	7,200	15,000 „	90,000
Arab Coast	45,000 „	3,90,000	1,20,000 „	7,20,000	70,000 „	4,20,000
Persian Ports	15,000 „	1,30,000	60,000 „	3,60,000	45,000 „	2,70,000
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	1,000	200 cwts.	1,000	150 cwts.	1,500
Bahrein	200 „	2,000	100 „	500	201 „	2,010
Arab Coast	500 „	5,000	400 „	2,000	3,496½ „	34,965
Persian Ports	350 „	3,500	7,000 „	35,000	2,202 „	22,020
MASTIC AND OTHER SORTS OF GUM—						
Turkey	300 cwts.	4,500	...	...	...	...
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Maskat	175 cwts.	3,500	100 cwts.	2,000	249 cwts.	2,490
Bahrein	75 „	1,500	60 „	1,200	150 „	1,500
Arab Coast	300 „	6,000	220 „	4,400	1,200 „	12,000
Persian Ports	500 „	10,000	350 „	7,000	699 „	6,990
Cutlery—						
Arab Coast	4 cases	1,000	1 case	250	3 cases	750
Persian Ports	5 „	1,250	2 cases	500	2 „	510
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	100 bdls.	12,000	...	...	...	4,980
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	20 bdls.	200	5 bdls.	300	10 bdls.	600
Other manufactures of jute—						
Arab Coast	267 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	3,000	150 cwts.	1,500
Persian Ports	100 „	1,500	50 „	500	249 „	2,490
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Arab Coast	...	1,000	2,000 pieces	800	1,800 pieces	720
Persian Ports	...	2,500	4,000 „	1,600	1,200 „	480
METALS—						
Copper—						
Maskat	50 cwts.	2,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	80 „	3,200	100 cwts.	5,000	70 cwts.	3,510
Persian Ports	150 „	6,000	50 „	2,500	30 „	1,500
Other sorts of Metals—						
Maskat	...	2,500	30 cwts.	300	81 cwts.	810
Arab Coast	...	8,000	150 „	1,500	1,500 „	15,000
Persian Ports	...	5,000	100 „	1,000	651 „	6,510

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat	665 cwts.	4,000	500 cwts.	2,000	400 cwts.	1,580
Arab Coast	1,665 ,,	10,000	3,000 ,,	12,000	3,000 ,,	12,000
Persian Ports	2,165 ,,	13,000	4,000 ,,	16,000	1,600 ,,	6,390
Other sorts of oils—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	2,000	40 cwts.	640	100 cwts.	1,710
Arab coast	500 ,,	10 000	300 ,,	4,800	550 ,,	9,345
Persian Ports	200 ,,	4,000	100 ,,	1,600	150 ,,	2,550
OPIUM—						
Arab Coast	...	200	...	500	...	...
PEARLS—						
India	...	35,70,000	...	38,50,000	...	33,99,900
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	...
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Maskat	25 cwts.	500	...	...	10 cwts.	255
Arab Coast	75 ,,	1,500	80 cases	960	30 ,,	750
Persian Ports	25 ,,	500	40 ,,	480	20 ,,	510
Other sorts of perfumery—						
Arab Coast	167 tolas	2,500	150 tolas	2,250	120 tolas	1,800
Persian Ports	100 ,,	1,500	50 ,,	750	100 ,,	1,500
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Arab Coast	1,000 cwts.	40,000	700 cwts.	35,000	550 cwts.	27,510
Persian Ports	...	...	300 ,,	15,000	250 ,,	12,495
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Maskat	500 cwts.	7,000	300 cwts.	3,600	200 cwts.	2,610
Arab Coast	1,150 ,,	16,100	1,300 ,,	16,500	2,400 ,,	26,520
Persian Ports	1,500 ,,	21,000	2,000 ,,	25,500	1,000 ,,	10,005
Tea—						
Maskat	4 cases	240	5 cases	300	4 cases	240
Arab Coast	35 ,,	2,100	40 ,,	2,400	40 ,,	2,400
Persian Ports	55 ,,	3,300	100 ,,	6,000	15 ,,	960
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	800 cwts.	9,600	600 cwts.	7,200	350 cwts.	6,300
Arab Coast	300 ,,	3,600	100 ,,	1,200	150 ,,	2,700
Persian Ports	500 ,,	6,000	200 ,,	2,400	50 ,,	900
Other sorts of provisions—						
Maskat	150 cwts.	1,500	...	...	180 cwts.	900
Arab Coast	1,200 ,,	12,000	1,000 cwts.	10,000	1,500 ,,	7,500
Persian Ports	700 ,,	7,000	500 ,,	5,000	1,200 ,,	6,000
SALT—						
India	5,000 tons	25,000	3,000 tons	15,000	3,500 tons	17,595
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
India	3,000 cwts.	15,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of seeds—						
Arab Coast	...	3,000	50 cwts.	350	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,000	100 ,,	700	...	...
SHARKS' FINS—						
India	167 cwts.	2,000	180 cwts.	2,100	150 cwts.	2,250
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	2,300 cwts.	54,500	7,300 cwts.	38,600	3,450 cwts.	51,750
India	60 ,,	2,400	250 ,,	10,000	700 ,,	27,975

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SILK (RAW)—						
Arab Coast	250 lbs.	2,500	160 lbs.	1,600	201 lbs.	2,010
Persian Ports	100 „	1,000	80 „	800	48 „	480
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Maskat	50 pieces	2,500	30 pieces	1,500	20 pieces	1,005
Arab Coast	100 „	5,000	80 „	4,000	150 „	7,500
Persian Ports	80 „	4,000	140 „	7,000	30 „	1,500
Silk Apparel—						
Arab Coast	...	2,000	...	1,200	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	600	...	810
SPICES—						
Maskat	200 cwts.	4,000	150 cwts.	3,000	60 cwts.	1,800
Arab Coast	800 „	16,000	600 „	12,000	450 „	13,500
Persian Ports	100 „	2,000	800 „	16,000	150 „	4,500
TALLOW—						
Maskat	20 cwts.	300	30 cwts.	450	30 cwts.	450
Arab Coast	200 „	3,000	250 „	3,750	200 „	3,000
Persian Ports	50 „	750	100 „	1,500	50 „	750
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Maskat	...	1,000	...	600	...	990
Arab Coast	...	10,000	...	7,200	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	4,500	...	3,500	...	2,520
Rafters—						
Turkey	...	...	...	2,500	...	3,990
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	5,010
TOBACCO—						
India	850 cwts.	10,200	600 cwts.	7,200	501 cwts.	5,010
Turkey	2,100 „	25,200	1,000 „	12,000	600 „	6,000
Bahrein	500 „	12,500	400 „	10,000	200 „	4,995
Persian Ports	400 „	10,000	300 „	7,500	100 „	1,500
WOOL—						
India	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,475
Arab Coast	...	500	...	500	...	510
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
India	25 bdls.	25,000	18 bdls.	18,000	15 bdls.	15,000
Turkey	45 „	45,000	40 „	40,000	45 „	45,000
Bahrein	10 „	10,000	5 „	5,000	5 „	5,010
Arab Coast	5 „	5,000	2 „	2,000	4 „	4,005
Other sorts of woollen goods—						
Persian Ports	50 pieces	2,000	30 pieces	1,200	...	3,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	5,50,000	...	6,00,000	...	4,50,000
Turkey	...	1,20,000	...	80,000	...	49,500
Maskat	...	10,000	...	8,000	...	4,980
Bahrein	...	40,000	...	25,000	...	19,500
Arab Coast	...	18,00,000	...	17,00,000	...	20,01,000
Persian Ports	...	1,00,000	...	70,000	...	1,00,500
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	10,000	...	7,500	...	8,235
Turkey	...	5,000	...	6,000	...	5,505
Maskat	...	5,000	...	4,300	...	4,485
Zanzibar	...	2,500	...	3,000	...	3,495
Bahrein	..	7,000	...	5,000	...	4,785
Arab Coast	...	9,000	...	6,700	...	4,590
Persian Ports	...	9,500	...	10,000	...	7,200
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	87,75,450	...	91,43,520	...	82,79,775

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom . .	...	48,900	...	46,100	...	54,945
India	...	42,70,349	...	45,46,800	...	39,74,205
Turkey	...	3,41,900	...	2,28,880	...	2,03,775
Maskat	...	2,15,890	...	1,03,350	...	1,75,080
Zanzibar	...	5,500	...	4,200	...	4,995
Bahrein	...	92,600	...	58,100	...	49,200
Arab Coast . . .	...	28,52,800	...	29,59,460	...	31,30,125
Persian Ports . . .	...	9,47,520	...	11,96,630	...	6,87,450
TOTAL .	...	87,75,450	...	91,43,520	...	82,79,775

TABLE 6.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Maskat	55 head	1,650	10 head	300	10 head	300
Arab Coast	50 „	1,500	10 „	300	15 „	450
Camels—						
Turkey	15 head	600	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	70 „	2,800	20 head	800	...	...
Other sorts of animals—						
Turkey	10 head	400	...	...	3 head	120
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	3,000 pieces	12,000	2,000 pieces	8,000	1,500 pieces	6,000
Maskat	350 „	1,050	150 „	450	100 „	300
Persian Ports	400 „	1,000	250 „	630	400 „	1,200
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	4 cases	20,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	3 „	15,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	5 „	25,000	1 case	5,000	...	...
Cartridges—						
Maskat	8 cases	4,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	6 „	3,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	10 „	5,000	2 cases	1,000	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	35 cases	7,000	25 cases	5,000	20 cases	4,005
Persian Ports	1 „	200	...	...	...	...
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	3,000 tons	7,500	9,000 tons	18,000	6,000 tons	12,000
CANDLES—						
India	350 cases	2,800	200 cases	1,500	150 cases	1,050
COFFEE—						
India	1,200 cwts.	60,000	5,000 cwts.	1,50,000	4,500 cwts.	1,12,500
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	1,200 cwts.	14,400	1,000 cwts.	12,000	800 cwts.	9,600
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	280 bales	1,12,000	250 bales	1,00,000	200 bales	84,990
Prints—						
India	600 bales	1,80,000	400 bales	1,20,000	320 bales	96,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	350 bales	1,75,000	300 bales	1,50,000	250 bales	1,24,995
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
India	860 bales	4,30 000	650 bales	3,25.000	450 bales	2,25,000
Persian Ports	150 „	60,000	100 „	40,000	79 „	31,500
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	300 cwts.	4,500	400 cwts.	4,800	500 cwts.	7,500
Persian Ports	100 „	1,800	80 „	1,200	60 „	1,200
Yarn and Twist—						
India	250 cwts.	12,500	500 cwts.	25,000	351 cwts.	17,550

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DATES—						
Turkey	62,000 cwts.	1,86,000	35,000 cwts.	1,40,000	19,800 cwts.	99,000
Maskat	10,000 „	30,000	4,000 „	16,000	5,000 „	21,000
Bahrein	8,000 „	24,000	6,000 „	24,000	3,000 „	15,000
Persian Ports	11,000 „	33,000	5,000 „	20,000	6,500 „	26,460
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Quinine—						
India	...	350	...	...	...	1,005
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
India	460 cwts.	4,600	400 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	3,000
Turkey	150 „	1,500	100 „	1,000	150 „	1,500
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS						
Indigo—						
India	30 cwts.	6,000	20 cwts.	4,000	10 cwts.	1,245
Persian Ports	10 „	2,000	15 „	3,000	10 „	1,500
Colours and Paints—						
India	50 cwts.	600	30 cwts.	400	40 cwts.	480
Other sorts of dyeing, etc.—						
India	1,800 cwts.	10,800	1,500 cwts.	9,000	1,200 cwts.	7,200
Persian Ports	2,500 „	15,000	200 „	1,200	300 „	1,800
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Persian Ports	...	5,000	...	4,000	...	3,510
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	360 cwts.	4,320	300 cwts.	4,500	1,200 cwts.	18,000
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	1,500 cwts.	10,500	750 cwts.	7,500	1,500 cwts.	15,000
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
Turkey	100 cwts.	1,000	80 cwts.	800	300 cwts.	3,000
Maskat	250 „	2,500	200 „	2,000	249 „	2,490
Persian Ports	300 „	3,000	250 „	2,500	201 „	2,010
FUEL—						
Coal—						
India	800 cwts.	1,000	400 cwts.	650	995 cwts.	1,995
Maskat	200 „	250	150 „	200	97 „	195
Arab Coast	120 „	150	50 „	60	38 „	75
Firewood—						
Maskat	400 tons.	4,000	500 tons	3,500	1,500 tons	10,500
Persian Ports	4,500 „	45,000	6,000 „	42,000	8,000 „	56,010
FURNITURE—						
India	...	6,000	...	4,500	...	6,000
Turkey	...	1,000	...	500	...	390
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	2,500	...	1,500	...	6,425
Glass—						
India	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	150
Other sorts of glass, etc.—						
India	...	3,000	...	2,500	...	3,810
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	100 lbs.	2,000	120 lbs.	2,400	150 lbs.	3,000
Maskat	10 „	200	...	...	6 „	120

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—contd.		₹		₹		₹
Gold Thread—						
India	140 lbs.	2,800	100 lbs.	2,000	99 lbs.	1,980
Persian Ports	15 „	300	10 „	200	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth—						
India	120 pieces	6,000	100 pieces	5,000	199 pieces	9,945
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	12,000 cwts.	84,000	40,000 cwts.	200,000	25,008 cwts.	1,25,040
Turkey	500 „	3,500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	8,000 „	56,000	3,000 cwts.	15,000	32,502 cwts.	1,62,510
Barley—						
India	1,000 cwts.	3,000	80,000 cwts.	2,80,000	40,000 cwts.	1,40,010
Turkey	3,000 „	9,000	1,800 „	5,400	3,000 „	9,000
Persian Ports	6,000 „	18,000	1,000 „	3,500	16,000 „	55,995
Rice—						
India	105,000 cwts.	9,10,000	300,000 cwts.	18,00,000	2,00,000 cwts.	12,00,000
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
India	400 cwts.	4,000	10,000 cwts.	60,000	8,002 cwts.	80,025
Turkey	200 „	2,000	500 „	2,500	300 „	1,500
Persian Ports	1,000 „	10,000	600 „	4,200	400 „	2,805
HABERDASHERY—						
India	12 cases	3,000	10 cases	2,500	20 cases	6,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	3,000 cwts.	30,000	2,200 cwts.	22,000	3,990 cwts.	39,990
Cutlery—						
India	13 cases	3,000	4 cases	1,000	8 cases	1,995
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	3,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	20 bdls.	1,200	15 bdls.	900	25 bdls.	1,500
Arab Coast	30 „	300	20 „	2,000	49½ „	4,950
Other sorts of Jute Manufactures—						
India	900 cwts.	9,000	750 cwts.	7,500	1,002 cwts.	10,020
Persian Ports	...	300	...	...	...	...
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	500	...	1,000	...	510
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, Shoes, etc.—						
India	...	2,000	...	11,500	...	7,005
Turkey	...	...	...	4,500	...	2,010
Persian Ports	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
LIQUOR, WINES, AND SPIRITS—						
India	...	8,000	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	...	16 cases	390
MATCHES—						
India	120 cases	6,000	100 cases	5,000	120 cases	4,800
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Turkey	4,000 pieces	2,400	2,000 pieces	800	1,500 pieces	600
Bahrein	150 „	750	100 „	400	120 „	480
Persian Ports	12,000 „	4,800	8,000 „	3,200	5,040 „	2,520

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	650 cwts.	32,500	300 cwts.	15,000	150 cwts.	7,500
Tin—						
India	200 cwts.	4,000	150 cwts.	3,000	99 cwts.	3,465
Iron—						
India	1,500 cwts.	15,000	600 cwts.	6,000	3,000 cwts.	30,000
Brass—						
India	12½ cwts.	500	6 cwts.	240	10½ cwts.	420
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	600 cwts.	6,000	400 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	3,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	9,000 cwts.	54,000	11,250 cwts.	45,000	8,002 cwts.	32,010
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	997 „	3,990
Other sorts of oils—						
India	1,200 cwts.	24,000	800 cwts.	12,800	1,000 „	16,995
PEARLS—						
India	...	7,000	...	6,000	...	24,510
Turkey	...	1,00,000	...	70,000	...	60,000
Bahrein	...	90,000	...	50,000	...	20,490
Arab Coast	...	32,00,000	...	32,50,000	...	30,00,000
Persian Ports	...	1,80,000	...	6,00,000	...	4,50,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Persian Ports	104 cwts.	2,500	100 cwts.	2,400	81 cwts.	2,025
Turkey	...	...	...	...	9 „	225
Other sorts of perfumery—						
India	333 tolas	5,000	300 tolas	4,500	200 tolas	3,000
Turkey	67 „	1,000	50 „	750	100 „	1,500
Maskat	100 „	1,500	60 „	900	50 „	750
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	80 cases	4,000	100 cases	2,000	79½ cases	3,975
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	1,000 cwts.	10,000	800 cwts.	8,000	1,002 cwts.	10,020
Zanzibar	4,000 Nos.	1,500	5,000 Nos.	2,000	20,000 Nos.	7,995
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	1,800 cwts.	23,400	1,500 cwts.	18,000	1,000 cwts.	18,000
Persian Ports	200 „	2,600	...	...	...	...
Flour—						
India	900 cwts.	9,000	40,000 cwts.	2,00,000	10,000 cwts.	50,010
Ghee—						
India	...	...	1,000 cwts.	50,000	801 cwts.	40,050
Turkey	400 cwts.	16,000	350 „	17,500	499 „	24,945
Maskat	200 „	8,000	100 „	5,000	79½ „	3,975
Persian Ports	1,500 „	60,000	250 „	12,500	150 „	7,500
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	1,500 cwts.	15,000	1,200 cwts.	12,000	1,005 cwts.	5,025
Maskat	700 „	7,000	850 „	8,500	6,000 „	18,000
Bahrein	400 „	4,000	150 „	1,500	81 „	810
Arab Coast	800 „	8,000	1,000 „	10,000	3,000 „	9,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SALT—						
Persian Ports	5,500 tons	27,500	4,000 tons	20,000	5,001 tons	25,005
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	3,000 cwts.	15,000	...	...	...	...
Simsim—						
India	100 cwts.	700	50 cwts.	350	79 cwts.	555
Persian Ports	300 „	2,100	200 „	1,400	150 „	1,050
Other sorts of seeds—						
India	250 cwts.	2,500	50 cwts.	500	...	...
Turkey	100 „	1,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	42 cwts.	210
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Maskat	60 cwts.	2,400	100 cwts.	4,000	150 cwts.	6,000
Arab Coast	2,000 „	30,000	4,050 „	34,000	3,000 „	45,000
Persian Ports	300 „	4,500	3,420 „	10,600	2,000 „	30,000
SILK (RAW)—						
India	500 lbs.	5,000	400 lbs.	4,000	549 lbs.	5,490
Arab Coast	100 „	1,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	50 lbs.	500	30 lbs.	300
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	300 pieces	15,000	250 pieces	12,500	400 pieces	20,010
Persian Ports	100 „	5,000	80 „	4,000	100 „	5,010
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	1,200 cwts.	18,000	800 cwts.	10,400	600 cwts.	9,000
Ginger—						
India	400 cwts.	10,000	350 cwts.	8,750	200 cwts.	5,400
Black Pepper—						
India	135 cwts.	2,000	400 cwts.	10,000	300 cwts.	7,500
Other sorts of spices—						
India	300 cwts.	15,000	250 cwts.	12,500	199½ cwts.	9,975
Persian Ports	50 „	2,500	...	1,000	...	...
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	625 cwts.	9,350	437 cwts.	6,560	...	...
India	1,500 „	22,500	600 „	9,000	1,000 cwts.	15,000
Soft—						
India	4,500 cwts.	58,500	4,400 cwts.	52,800	6,000 cwts.	72,000
Sugarcandy—						
India	350 cwts.	7,000	300 cwts.	6,000	150 cwts.	3,000
TALLOW—						
India	400 cwts.	6,000	600 cwts.	9,000	400 cwts.	6,000
TEA—						
India	150 cases	9,000	200 cases	12,000	160 cases	9,600
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	31,000	...	19,000	...	7,500
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	8,000	...	10,000	...	15,000
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	1,500 cwts.	37,500	800 cwts.	20,000	1,000 cwts.	15,000
Arab Coast	...	...	100 „	2,500	300 „	7,500
Persian Ports	800 cwts.	9,600	400 „	4,800	252 „	2,520

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOBACCO—*continued.*		₹		₹		₹
Manuactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	4,000	...	2,500	...	3,480
Persian Ports	...	500	...	500	...	...
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	2,000	...	1,200	...	1,500
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	1,500	...	500	...	1,005
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	3,495
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	3,500	...	3,200	...	4,995
Broad cloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
India	5 bdls.	5,000	...	3,000	...	4,500
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Arab Coast	5 bdls.	5,000	...	600	...	1,005
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,995
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	2,505
Other manufactures of Wool—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
SPECIE—						
India	...	20,50,000	...	16,50,000	...	18,00,000
Turkey	...	70,000	...	40,000	...	60,000
Maskat	...	80,000	...	65,000	...	49,500
Bahrein	...	10,000	...	8,000	...	12,000
Arab Coast	...	30,000	...	27,000	...	34,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	45,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	25,000	...	18,000	...	23,460
Turkey	...	3,500	...	2,000	...	3,075
Maskat	...	4,000	...	3,400	...	5,520
Zanzibar	...	2,000	...	1,600	...	2,805
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	1,500	...	1,500
Arab Coast	...	5,000	...	3,500	...	4,545
Persian Ports	...	7,500	...	3,500	...	2,400
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	93,19,970	...	102,59,540	...	91,74,375
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	9,350	...	6,560	...	...
India	...	46,00,250	...	55,44,890	...	45,91,335
Turkey	...	4,05,400	...	2,86,250	...	2,69,865
Maskat	...	2,27,450	...	1,47,250	...	1,51,650
Zanzibar	...	11,500	...	13,600	...	25,800
Bahrein	...	1,48,750	...	85,400	...	52,785
Arab Coast	...	32,83,750	...	33,30,780	...	31,07,025
Persian Ports	...	6,33,520	...	8,44,830	...	9,75,915
TOTAL	...	93,19,970	...	102,59,540	...	91,74,375

TABLE 7.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	150	12,750	73	80,300	223	93,050
	1898	103	10,600	83	91,300	186	101,900
	1899	160	13,600	78	85,800	238	99,400
Turkish	1897	50	3,500	1	1,100	51	4,600
	1898	40	2,800	2	2,200	42	5,000
	1899	70	4,900	1	1,100	71	6,000
Persian	1897	200	8,600	...	...	200	8,600
	1898	220	9,460	...	...	220	9,460
	1899	240	10,320	...	...	240	10,320
French	1897	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1898	12	960	...	...	12	960
	1899	16	1,280	...	...	16	1,280
Maskat	1897	95	3,800	...	...	95	3,800
	1898	100	4,000	...	...	100	4,000
	1899	90	3,600	...	...	90	3,600
Arab	1897	135	4,050	...	...	135	4,050
	1898	120	3,600	...	...	120	3,600
	1899	130	3,900	...	...	130	3,900
TOTAL	1897	645	33,900	74	81,400	719	115,300
	1898	595	31,420	85	93,500	680	124,920
	1899	706	37,600	79	86,900	785	124,500

TABLE 8.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	140	11,900	56	61,600	196	73,500
	1898	93	7,650	42	50,400	135	58,050
	1899	150	12,750	32	35,200	182	47,950
Turkish	1897	50	3,500	2	2,200	52	5,700
	1898	40	2,800	2	2,200	42	5,000
	1899	70	4,900	1	1,100	71	6,000
Persian	1897	120	5,160	...	...	120	5,160
	1898	140	6,020	...	...	140	6,020
	1899	160	6,880	...	...	160	6,880
French	1897	12	960	...	...	12	960
	1898	9	720	...	...	9	720
	1899	13	1,040	...	...	13	1,040
Maskat	1897	75	3,000	...	...	75	3,000
	1898	70	2,800	...	...	70	2 800
	1899	65	2,600	...	...	65	2,600
Arab	1897	125	3,750	...	...	125	3,750
	1898	110	3,300	...	...	110	3,300
	1899	120	3,600	...	...	120	3,600
TOTAL	1897	522	28,270	58	63,800	580	92,070
	1898	462	23,290	44	52,600	506	75,890
	1899	578	31,770	33	36,300	611	68,070

TABLE 9.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	21 head	9,130	28 head	11,900	59 head	20,055
Maskat	7 „	2,590	5 „	2,050	3 „	1,380
Arab Coast	...	...	2 „	940	1 „	510
Persian Ports	4 head	1,260	3 „	1,110	4 „	1,485
Donkeys—						
Turkey	11 head	910	9 head	740	6 head	630
Zanzibar	8 „	1,000	6 „	700	3 „	420
Persian Ports	38 „	2,080	33 „	1,850	56 „	2,685
Camels—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 head	540
Other sorts of animals—						
Persian Ports	...	...	13 head	840	9 head	675
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Turkey	1,970 Nos.	1,04,700	...	...	...	...
Maskat	825 „	49,500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	800 „	48,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1,505 „	93,600	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...
Cartridges—						
Turkey	340,000 Nos.	20,400	...	...	...	...
Maskat	160,000 „	9,600	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	260,000 „	21,600	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	240,000 „	14,400	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of arms, etc.—						
Turkey	...	570	...	2,770	...	2,580
Maskat	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	130	...	450	...	270
Persian Ports	...	190	...	...	...	120
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Turkey	941 cwts.	74,340	883 cwts.	66,220	817 cwts.	62,910
Maskat	52 „	4,100	42 „	4,650	47 „	3,630
Zanzibar	25 „	2,000	32 „	2,400	36 „	2,820
Arab Coast	107 „	8,690	92 „	6,900	100 „	7,710
Persian Ports	222 „	17,100	172 „	12,900	205 „	15,780
CATTLE—						
Turkey	50 head	320	55 head	380	64 head	345
Persian Ports	80 „	380	64 „	400	73 „	420
COFFEE—						
Turkey	2,510 cwts.	1,60,620	2,375 cwts.	99,750	2,280 cwts.	72,960
Persian Ports	35 „	2,240	31 „	1,310	38 „	1,230
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Turkey	810 cwts.	10,530	770 cwts.	9,430	93 cwts.	1,125
Persian Ports	75 „	970	67 „	820	88 „	1,050
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey shirtings—						
Turkey	355 bdls.	80,600	462 bdls.	1,13,190	431 bdls.	1,16,310
Persian Ports	9 „	2,050	11 „	2,970	14	3,435
Prints—						
Turkey	381 bdls.	1,22,300	414 bdls.	1,30,410	365 bdls.	1,19,355
Persian Ports	6 „	1,950	9 „	2,520	11 „	2,640

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		ℝ		ℝ		ℝ
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Dyed shirtings—						
Turkey	91 bdls.	11,500	103 bdls.	13,900	112 bdls.	14,220
Persian Ports	5 „	550	7 „	810	31 „	6,345
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
Turkey	545 bdls.	1,45,490	354 bdls.	74,340	323 bdls.	73,650
Persian Ports	33 „	7,650	27 „	5,750	24 „	5,265
COTTON (RAW)—						
Turkey	30 cwts.	420	26 cwts.	500	33 cwts.	690
Yarn and twist—						
Turkey	152 bdls.	18,810	145 bdls.	18,130	158 bdls.	18,795
DATES—						
India	26,500 cwts.	1,06,000	24,800 cwts.	1,05,400	23,700 cwts.	94,800
Turkey	3,865 „	15,460	3,380 „	14,360	4,470 „	11,205
Maskat	1,300 „	5,200	1,210 „	5,140	1,860 „	4,650
Zanzibar	1,400 „	5,600	1,150 „	4,890	3,680 „	9,210
Arab Coast	3,950 „	14,810	3,540 „	15,040	3,950 „	9,885
Persian Ports	5,800 „	21,750	6,150 „	24,550	7,430 „	18,585
Date juice—						
Turkey	250 cwts.	1,370	232 cwts.	1,330	430 cwts.	1,515
Maskat	405 „	2,220	380 „	2,190	510 „	1,785
Arab Coast	190 „	1,040	175 „	1,010	200 „	705
Persian Ports	1,480 „	8,140	1,370 „	7,880	1,530 „	5,355
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
Turkey	...	1,350	...	1,280	...	1,575
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
Turkey	...	8,750	...	7,850	...	8,280
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	...	8,750	...	7,900	...	8,445
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Turkey	187 cwts.	2,650	175 cwts.	2,450	154 cwts.	2,610
Raisins and Currants—						
Turkey	164 cwts.	1,930	180 cwts.	2,070	175 cwts.	2,010
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
Turkey	...	8,750	...	9,050	...	9,690
Maskat	...	270	...	240	...	285
Arab Coast	...	130	...	160	...	135
Persian Ports	...	1,400	...	1,280	...	1,170
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Turkey	9,750 cwts.	63,400	10,200 cwts.	56,100	9,440 cwts.	43,665
Barley—						
Turkey	1,400 cwts.	5,300	1,470 cwts.	5,500	1,100 cwts.	3,855
Rice—						
Turkey	62,850 cwts.	5,69,500	88,500 cwts.	6,41,620	97,400 cwts.	6,81,810
Arab Coast	1,210 „	11,150	1,650 „	11,960	7,240 „	50,685
Persian Ports	1,280 „	11,840	1,750 „	12,700	2,130 „	14,910
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
Turkey	...	1,560	...	1,370	...	1,650

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
GUM—						
Turkey	...	280	...	250	...	270
Mastic and other sorts of Gum—						
Turkey	...	470	...	500	...	525
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Turkey	...	11,800	...	9,550	...	10,410
Arab Coast	...	1,240	...	1,410	...	1,575
Persian Ports	...	930	...	1,050	...	1,155
Cutlery—						
Turkey	...	190	...	210	...	165
Arab Coast	...	40	...	90	...	105
Persian Ports	...	50	...	70	...	60
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	20,500 pieces	12,800	19,450 pieces	13,600	20,180 pieces	16,350
Persian Ports	13,150 „	8,150	14,350 „	10,050	15,170 „	12,120
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
India	...	2,450	...	3,350	...	3,645
Turkey	...	3,750	...	3,900	...	4,140
Persian Ports	...	1,600	...	2,450	...	2,175
Other Manufactures of Jute—						
Turkey	...	180	...	280	...	270
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	1,160	...	1,000	...	855
Turkey	...	...	...	450	...	600
Persian Ports	...	1,550	...	1,470	...	1,740
METALS—						
Copper—						
Turkey	72 cwts.	4,530	85 cwts.	4,500	78 cwts.	5,460
Other sorts of Metals—						
Turkey	690 cwts.	9,750	640 cwts.	8,640	580 cwts.	7,110
Arab Coast	37 „	380	50 „	670	42 „	525
Persian Ports	140 „	1,950	125 „	1,960	143 „	1,740
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Turkey	4,730 cases	18,620	6,650 cases	23,270	4,718 cases	19,125
Arab Coast	82 „	330	180 „	630	145 „	570
Persian Ports	510 „	2,040	1,920 „	6,720	1,360 „	5,445
Other sorts of Oils—						
Turkey	...	3,650	...	4,000	...	3,705
Persian Ports	...	2,050	...	1,850	...	2,100
OPIUM—						
Turkey	...	140	...	120	...	135
PEARLS—						
India	...	34,87,000	...	46,55,000	...	66,67,005
Turkey	...	3,18,000	...	85,000	...	92,010
Arab Coast	...	55,000	...	38,000	...	46,005
Persian Ports	...	51,000	...	15,000	...	19,410
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	...	300	...	280	...	24

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PERFUMERY—*continued.*		R		R		R
Other sorts of perfumery—						
Turkey	...	4,340	...	3,500	...	3,795
Arab Coast	...	230	...	200	...	240
Persian Ports	...	350	...	290	...	2,325
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Turkey	175 cwts.	7,000	162 cwts.	7,290	181 cwts.	7,605
Maskat	105 „	4,200	95 „	4,270	122 „	5,115
Persian Ports	65 „	2,600	60 „	2,700	68 „	2,865
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Turkey	1,950 cwts.	29,450	2,080 cwts.	27,040	1,870 cwts.	27,105
Persian Ports	80 „	1,210	75 „	980	88 „	1,275
Tea—						
Turkey	...	700	...	640	...	585
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	121 cwts.	2,650	126 cwts.	2,710	112 cwts.	3,360
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Turkey	...	31,450	...	33,300	...	28,950
Arab Coast	...	400	...	410	...	465
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Turkey	...	70	...	80	...	60
Other sorts of seeds—						
Turkey	...	1,700	...	1,820	...	1,665
SHARK FINS—						
India	545 cwts.	14,170	675 cwts.	15,530	580 cwts.	12,705
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
India	800 cwts.	9,000	3,200 cwts.	33,600	2,750 cwts.	22,695
Persian Ports	7,300 „	82,120	6,450 „	77,720	5,450 „	45,210
SILK (RAW)—						
Turkey	1,150 lbs.	9,500	1,280 lbs.	10,240	1,020 lbs.	9,180
Arab Coast	14 „	120	11 „	90	15 „	135
Persian Ports	23 „	190	18 „	140	29 „	240
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Turkey	...	9,150	1,050 pieces	10,500	965 pieces	10,845
Arab Coast	...	630	300 „	2,100	245 „	2,085
Persian Ports	...	1,480	140 „	1,260	133 „	1,665
Silk Apparel—						
Turkey	110 pieces	2,750	113 pieces	2,530	127 pieces	3,165
SPICES—						
Turkey	680 cwts.	20,500	705 cwts.	22,200	642 cwts.	21,180
Arab Coast	22 „	420	19 „	600	14 „	495
Persian Ports	35 „	570	27 „	850	18 „	630
TALLOW—						
Turkey	200 cwts.	4,400	225 cwts.	3,600	208 cwts.	4,005
Persian Ports	64 „	1,430	58 „	930	71 „	1,365
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Turkey	...	6,700	...	7,150	...	7,830
Persian Ports	...	3,100	...	2,150	...	2,445
Rafters—						
Turkey	8,300 pieces	5,400	9,300 pieces	6,550	9,800 pieces	6,375

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899– concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
TOBACCO—						
Turkey	1,050 cwts.	31,900	1,160 cwts.	26,100	1,020 cwts.	25,500
Persian Ports	35 „	1,050	41 „	1,370	53 „	1,680
WOOL—						
Turkey	180 cwts.	6,660	195 cwts.	6,820	207 cwts.	6,630
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
Turkey	...	4,800	...	5,350	...	4,935
Arab Coast	...	630	...	590	...	645
Persian Ports	...	950	...	1,140	...	1,215
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
Turkey	...	6,450	...	5,900	...	6,315
Maskat	...	1,650	...	2,080	...	1,980
Zanzibar	...	700	...	910	...	1,065
Arab Coast	...	3,700	...	4,050	...	4,185
Persian Ports	...	2,100	...	1,750	...	1,935
SPECIE—						
India	...	3,42,000	...	2,87,000	...	2,58,000
Turkey	...	6,85,000	...	7,25,000	...	6,21,000
Maskat	...	14,000	...	17,000	...	15,600
Arab Coast	...	63,000	...	74,000	...	58,500
Persian Ports	...	71,000	...	25,000	...	41,100
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Turkey	...	40,020	...	37,900	...	41,745
Maskat	...	500	...	710	...	345
Arab Coast	...	1,040	...	970	...	855
Persian Ports	...	4,050	...	4,600	...	5,430
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	74,78,150	...	79,40,880	...	98,13,570
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	39,83,710	...	51,26,380	...	70,96,110
Turkey	...	27,22,530	...	23,67,810	...	22,46,415
Maskat	...	1,00,830	...	38,330	...	34,770
Zanzibar	...	9,300	...	8,900	...	13,515
Arab Coast	...	2,32,710	...	1,60,270	...	1,86,285
Persian Ports	...	4,29,070	...	2,39,190	...	2,36,475
TOTAL	...	74,78,150	...	79,40,880	...	98,13,570

TABLE 10.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Turkey	26 head	6,420	22 head	6,820	[illegible] head	12,330
Donkeys—						
Turkey	31 head	3,320	27 head	3,420	34 head	3,870
Camels—						
Turkey	27 head	2,780	36 head	3,430	31 head	3,255
Arab Coast	6 „	1,110	5 „	750	3 „	720
Other sorts of animals—						
Turkey	22 head	990	31 head	1,180	39 head	1,365
Persian Ports	470 „	11,750	445 „	14,220	490 „	13,215
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	...	11,250	...	13,450	...	15,180
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
United Kingdom	3,715 Nos.	2,95,450	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1,200 „	71,400	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	500 „	35,000	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	9,80,000 Nos.	58,800	...	...	...	...
Maskat	120,000 „	7,140	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	13,500	...	...	...	...
India	...	9,800	...	4,400	...	3,750
Maskat	...	450	...	350	...	480
Persian Ports	...	2,050	...	250	...	300
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
India	...	4,350	...	5,210	...	5,625
Turkey	...	200	...	300	...	180
Persian Ports	...	400	...	480	...	540
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	2,300	...	2,050	...	2,415
Turkey	...	5,800	...	6,560	...	5,955
Persian Ports	...	1,450	...	2,120	...	4,140
CANDLES—						
India	...	5,350	...	6,050	...	6,510
Persian Ports	...	800	...	650	...	1,110
CATTLE—						
Turkey	330 head	1,810	520 head	1,950	575 head	2,370
Persian Ports	26,740 „	83,340	29,350 „	87,450	32,100 „	98,745
COFFEE—						
India	4,150 cwts.	2,61,450	4,710 cwts.	1,97,820	4,550 cwts.	1,65,510
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	2,300 cwts	29,300	3,050 cwts.	28,210	3,300 cwts.	29,700
Zanzibar	190 „	2,470	215 „	1,990	200 „	1,800
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	1,430 bdls.	3,07,450	1,637 bdls.	4,00,920	1,581 bdls.	3,96,825
Prints—						
India	705 bdls.	1,76,200	782 bdls.	1,83,770	807 bdls.	1,96,110

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	145 bdls.	19,570	171 bdls.	26,500	193 bdls.	31,065
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
India	263 bdls. 305 cases	1,38,600	245 bdls. 321 cases	1,30,180	283 bdls. 309 cases	1,36,530
COTTON (raw)—						
India	795 cwts.	12,320	940 cwts.	13,160	1,110 cwts.	16,650
Persian Ports	2,070 „	53,820	2,160 „	48,600	1,950 „	52,650
Yarn and Twist—						
India	442 cwts.	23,430	410 cwts.	26,650	432 cwts.	27,210
Persian Ports	485 „	24,740	465 „	28,350	535 „	31,800
DATES—						
Turkey	69,100 cwts.	2,76,400	64,700 cwts.	3,07,320	70,800 cwts.	2,12,400
Persian Ports	...	...	480 „	1,920	...	...
Date Juice—						
Turkey	1,470 cwts.	9,550	1,520 cwts.	9,880	1,700 cwts.	7,230
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	...	550	...	520	...	570
Quinine—						
India	...	360	...	410	...	465
Asafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	470	...	435
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
India	...	13,100	...	14,700	...	13,605
Turkey	...	1,000	...	1,150	...	945
Persian Ports	...	13,450	...	14,830	...	15,105
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	130 cwts.	14,250	145 cwts.	16,240	137 cwts.	15,405
Colours and Paints—						
India	...	430	...	650	...	735
Other sorts of Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
India	...	910	...	1,080	...	1,155
Turkey	57 cwts.	500	60 cwts.	540	72 cwts.	675
Maskat	240 „	2,280	265 „	2,650	285 „	2,700
Persian Ports	800 „	6,850	950 „	7,600	865 „	7,785
EARTHENWARE (Pottery)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	250	...	270
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,850	...	2,340
Persian Ports	...	...	...	6,750	...	7,035
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	500 cwts.	6,250	592 cwts.	8,290	610 cwts.	10,140
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	492 cwts.	5,300	565 cwts.	6,220	535 cwts.	6,375
Other sorts of Fruits, etc.—						
India	...	3,700	...	3,450	...	3,270
Persian Ports	...	00	...	8,050	...	7,980

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FUEL—						
Coal—						
India	155 tons	7,000	174 ons	7,500	195 tons	7,800
Turkey	...	...	...	450	...	585
Persian Ports	1,400 tons	17,500	1,482 tons	19,550	560 tons	24,075
Firewood—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,145
Persian Ports	1,600 tons	25,000	20,500 cwts.	28,180	23,800 cwts.	31,245
FURNITURE—						
India	...	3,650	...	4,150	...	4,710
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	...	...	3,850	...	4,200
Glass—						
India	...	...	...	1,450	...	2,070
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	555
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
India	...	6,150	...	2,750	...	5,295
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	...	1,150	...	1,350	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	420	...	400	...	510
Gold Thread—						
United Kingdom	150 bdls.	4,000	...	...	...	...
India	150 „	4,050	175 bdls.	6,120	190 bdls.	6,840
Persian Ports	550 „	17,000	585 „	19,300	600 „	18,600
Gold embroidered Cloth—						
India	...	...	165 pieces	6,770	185 pieces	8,505
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	3,950 cwts.	24,700	4,500 cwts.	23,620	350 cwts.	1,650
Turkey	2,970 „	13,850	3,100 „	13,950	2,700 „	12,345
Persian Ports	21,200 „	1,17,500	27,150 „	1,42,540	29,600 „	1,33,200
Barley—						
India	...	...	920 cwts.	3,910	285 cwts.	975
Turkey	1,005 cwts.	3,580	1,120 „	4,760	860 „	2,550
Persian Ports	1,450 „	5,450	1,030 „	3,860	1,170 „	3,960
Rice—						
India	167,500 cwts.	15,57,500	3,56,250 cwts.	24,93,750	4,05,000 cwts.	30,37,500
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	...	800	...	1,300	...	1,545
Turkey	...	2,750	...	2,500	...	2,145
Persian Ports	...	8,000	...	7,450	...	7,185
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	900	...	3,600	...	7,860
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	2,250 cwts.	25,850	2,420 cwts.	19,800	2,670 cwts.	18,690
Cutlery—						
India	...	2,450	...	2,320	...	2,010
Persian Ports	...	15,000	...	13,380	...	14,850
HIDES AND SKINS—						
Turkey	14,000 pieces	10,500	12,500 pieces	9,320	14,000 pieces	9,120
Maskat	1,750 „	2,700	1,900 „	2,870	1,750 „	2,640
Persian Ports	2,500 „	2,170	2,800 „	2,450	2,550 „	2,040

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	...	3,150	...	3,020	...	3,375
Turkey	...	880	...	730	...	645
Other sorts of Jute, etc.—						
India	...	8,750	...	8,200	...	7,500
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	2,800	...	3,400	...	4,155
Turkey	...	220	...	180	...	315
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
Turkey	...	...	610 pieces	920	840 pieces	1,245
Maskat	...	...	700 „	1,100	930 „	1,440
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	450	...	2,355
Turkey	...	...	...	650	...	810
Persian Ports	...	...	...	150	...	195
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
India	...	350	...	410	...	540
Brandy—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	165
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	140	...	210
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	25 cases	1,250	...	...	...	...
India	105 „	4,900	130 cases	6,110	102 cases	4,455
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	3,400	...	3,850	...	3,420
Turkey	...	5,200	...	5,750	...	6,285
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	150
Persian Ports	...	650	...	1,700	...	1,350
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	245 cwts.	14,050	280 cwts.	14,840	284 cwts.	17,550
Tin—						
India	74 cwts.	6,000	68 cwts.	5,780	77 cwts.	6,540
Iron—						
India	2,280 cwts.	19,380	2,420 cwts.	18,150	2,665 cwts.	23,985
Brass—						
India	20 cwts.	1,200	24 cwts.	1,510	27 cwts.	1,830
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	800 cwts.	8,600	875 cwts.	9,180	815 cwts.	10,170
Persian Ports	38 „	400	35 „	370	39 „	480
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	12,750 cases	47,700	9,700 cases	31,520	10,300 cases	41,205
Russia	...	...	5,000 „	16,250	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	8,000 „	26,000	5,000 cases	20,010
Other sorts of Oils—						
India	625 cwts.	10,650	570 cwts.	10,250	650 cwts.	12,345
Persian Ports	365 „	6,570	344 „	6,190	315 „	5,280

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PEARLS—						
India	...	...	...	1,58,000	...	1,94,010
Turkey	...	8,80,000	...	9,75,000	...	11,35,005
Arab Coast	...	1,47,000	...	1,07,000	...	76,005
Persian Ports	...	1,38,000	...	92,000	...	67,005
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	320	...	280	...	240
Persian Ports	...	5,650	...	4,840	...	4,560
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	1,370 tolas	8,300	1,550 tolas	10,050	1,039 tolas	10,410
Turkey	480 ,,	4,320	430 ,,	3,810	475 ,,	4,035
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	...	700	...	7,800	...	8,535
Porcelain—						
India	100 cases	9,000	91 cases	7,400	108 cases	9,180
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanut—						
India	...	4,800	...	5,150	...	5,460
Zanzibar	...	4,000	...	4,800	...	4,620
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	410 cwts.	7,800	400 cwts.	8,600	365 cwts.	10,950
Persian Ports	320 ,,	6,100	322 ,,	6,750	373 ,,	11,190
Flour—						
India	...	650	...	1,400	...	840
Persian Ports	...	210	...	330	...	330
Ghee—						
India	51 cwts.	1,750	47 cwts.	2,000	41 cwts.	1,560
Turkey	1,880 ,,	71,500	1,710 ,,	76,950	1,930 ,,	84,915
Persian Ports	770 ,,	26,950	781 ,,	32,800	690 ,,	36,480
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	480 cwts.	7,500	372 cwts.	6,250	330 cwts.	5,940
Turkey	...	550	...	430	...	3,255
Maskat	330 cwts.	7,350	325 cwts.	8,100	310 cwts.	8,370
Zanzibar	...	5,400	...	5,150	...	5,655
Arab Coast	...	32,800	5,220 cwts.	35,650	4,780 cwts.	33,465
Persian Ports	105 cwts.	9,150	88 ,,	7,740	95 ,,	8,640
SALT—	...	2,200	...	3,100	...	2,775
Persian Ports						
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	250	...	270	...	300
Simsim—						
India	...	...	...	450	...	405
Turkey	...	...	...	350	...	405
Persian Ports	...	...	...	380	...	465
Other sorts of seeds—						
Turkey	...	3,550	...	3,160	...	3,450
Persian Ports	...	2,150	...	2,300	...	2,430
SHELLS (MOTHER-O' PEARL)—						
Turkey	3,100 cwts.	35,650	4,200 cwts.	14,450	3,350 cwts.	27,630
Arab Coast	820 ,,	9,430	1,450 ,,	15,620	1,180 ,,	9,750
SILK (raw)—						
India	2,780 lbs.	22,940	3,250 lbs.	26,000	3,000 lbs.	23,250
Turkey	205 ,,	1,590	185 ,,	1,500	210 ,,	1,545
Persian Ports	58 ,,	470	64 ,,	520	76 ,,	585

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	4,620 pieces	40,500	4,950 pieces	42,100	5,320 pieces.	45,225
Turkey	1,250 „	5,900	1,110 „	5,700	1,030 „	5,820
Persian Ports	850 „	4,250	800 „	4,850	825 „	4,530
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	650 cwts.	8,450	715 cwts.	10,010	675 cwts.	9,450
Ginger—						
India	145 cwts.	3,480	165 cwts.	3,630	183 cwts.	3, 840
Black Pepper—						
India	672 cwts.	17,550	810 cwts.	16,600	845 cwts.	29,580
Other sorts of spices—						
India	2,150 cwts.	28,050	2,240 cwts.	30,240	1,950 cwts.	30,300
STATIONERY—						
India	...	3,400	...	3,750	...	4,050
Turkey	...	220	...	200	...	150
Persian Ports	...	150	...	180	...	210
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
India	240 cwts.	3,900	285 cwts.	3,560	325 cwts.	5,100
Persian Ports	130 „	2,100	155 „	1,940	142 „	1,980
Soft—						
India	4,100 cwts.	59,450	4,850 cwts.	55,570	4,730 cwts.	57,900
Sugarcandy—						
India	920 cwts.	17,480	830 cwts.	15,770	865 cwts.	15,135
TALLOW—						
India	550 cwts.	10,450	625 cwts.	10,000	585 cwts.	12,240
Turkey	170 „	3,230	230 „	3,680	317 „	5,505
Persian Ports	125 „	2,620	190 „	3,040	206 „	3,600
TEA—						
India	...	3,100	...	3,450	...	3,615
Persian Ports	...	1,700	...	1,550	...	1,740
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	34,300	...	35,900	...	31,845
Rafters—						
India	...	2,850	...	2,800	...	3,060
Zanzibar	...	18,450	...	22,350	...	26,700
TOBACCO—						
India	...	1,500	...	1,640	...	1,380
Turkey	20 cwts.	2,660	18 cwts.	2,250	21 cwts.	2,580
Maskat	1,900 „	68,420	1,820 „	70,980	1,770 „	72,570
Arab Coast	875 „	31,500	930 „	36,270	856 „	35,100
Persian Ports	620 „	8,150	540 „	6,500	580 „	6,105
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	700	...	830	...	780
Maskat	...	200	...	170	...	210
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	4,850	...	4,280	...	4,650
Turkey	...	320	...	410	...	585
Persian Ports	...	550	...	300	...	375
WOOL—						
Turkey	287 cwts.	9,470	325 cwts.	11,050	345 cwts.	10,350
Persian Ports	100 „	3,300	115 „	3,910	127 „	3,750

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	...	...	3,850	...	4,230
Broad cloth and other woollen piece-goods—						
India	...	11,200	...	9,750	...	11,700
Turkey	...	5,700	...	5,150	...	5,430
Arab Coast	...	2,400	...	1,700	...	975
Persian Ports	...	830	...	900	...	1,200
Persian cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	...	13,500	...	16,400	...	18,600
Arab Coast	...	1,850	...	2,040	...	1,290
Persian Ports	...	750	...	910	...	1,020
Other manufactures of Wool—						
India	580 pieces	2,980	550 pieces	3,150	480 pieces	3,120
Turkey	22 „	480	24 „	560	19 „	510
Persian Ports	215 „	3,250	195 „	2,900	225 „	3,810
SPECIE—						
India	...	15,20,000	...	14,65,000	...	17,27,565
Turkey	...	4,10,000	...	3,88,000	...	3,25,920
Maskat	...	19,500	...	18,000	...	16,700
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	9,975
Persian Ports	...	1,05,000	...	1,18,000	...	82,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	2,820	...	1,920	...	9,600
Turkey	...	4,050	...	3,650	...	6,030
Persian Ports	...	7,200	...	6,850	...	7,800
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	80,47,320	...	88,27,650	...	96,22,590
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	3,73,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	46,32,450	...	57,27,650	...	65,93,010
Russia	...	...	...	16,250	...	...
Turkey	...	17,98,680	...	19,24,990	...	19,28,850
Maskat	...	1,87,240	...	1,12,820	...	1,16,060
Zanzibar	...	30,320	...	34,290	...	48,900
Arab Coast	...	2,26,090	...	2,00,880	...	1,61,790
Persian Ports	...	7,99,540	...	8,10,770	...	7,73,980
TOTAL	...	80,47,320	...	88,27,650	...	96,22,590

TABLE 11.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	27	2,107	59	56,230	86	58,337
	1898	31	1,922	107	115,069	138	116,991
	1899	34	1,938	53	89,963	87	91,901
Turkish	1897	277	9,695	1	1,200	278	10,895
	1898	268	10,988	1	1,200	269	12,188
	1899	278	11,395	1	1,200	279	12,595
Persian	1897	167	4,008	...	...	167	4,008
	1898	156	4,044	...	...	156	4,044
	1899	181	4,525	...	...	181	4,525
French	1897	4	427	...	...	4	427
	1898	3	230	...	...	3	230
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1897	17	561	...	...	17	561
	1898	21	609	...	...	21	609
	1899	23	621	...	...	23	621
Arab	1897	251	8,534	...	...	251	8,534
	1898	263	8,416	...	...	263	8,416
	1899	248	8,928	...	...	248	8,928
Total	1897	743	25,332	60	57,430	803	82,762
	1898	742	26,209	108	116,269	850	142,478
	1899	764	27,407	54	91,163	818	118,570

TABLE 12.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	36	4,248	59	56,230	95	60,478
	1898	38	3,458	107	115,069	145	118,527
	1899	40	3,680	53	89,963	93	93,643
Turkish	1897	263	8,679	1	1,200	264	9,879
	1898	284	9,370	1	1,200	285	10,570
	1899	277	11,080	1	1,200	278	12,280
Persian	1897	154	3,542	...	...	154	3,542
	1898	169	4,056	...	...	169	4,056
	1899	175	4,025	...	...	175	4,025
French	1897	4	427	...	...	4	427
	1898	3	230	...	...	3	230
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1897	22	484	...	...	22	484
	1898	25	581	...	...	25	581
	1899	21	588	...	...	21	588
Arab	1897	245	11,515	...	...	245	11,515
	1898	257	11,051	...	...	257	11,051
	1899	273	10,374	...	...	273	10,374
Total	1897	724	28,895	60	57,430	784	86,325
	1898	776	28,746	108	116,269	884	145,015
	1899	786	29,747	54	91,163	840	120,910

TABLE 13.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	150 head	4,500	50 head	1,500	50 head	1,500
Camels—						
Bahrein	10 head	1,500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	50 „	2,500	20 head	1,000	20 head	1,050
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Persian Ports	...	...	50 Nos.	4,000	125 Nos.	9,945
COFFEE—						
Maskat	650 cwts.	26,000	750 cwts.	25,000	751 cwts.	25,005
FUEL—						
Turkey	...	...	...	1,000	...	990
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,000	...	990
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	2,250 cwts.	22,500	2,000 cwts.	20,000	2,002 cwts.	20,025
Rice—						
Maskat	5,250 bags	42,000	4,000 bags	48,000	4,150 bags	49,995
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	2,000 bdls.	20,000	1,500 bdls.	15,000	1,500 bdls.	15,000
Other Manufactures of Jute—						
Maskat	...	3,500	...	3,000	...	3,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat	200 cases	1,000	200 cases	1,000	204 cases	1,020
Other sorts of Oils—						
Maskat	...	4,900	...	4,000	...	3,990
PEARLS—						
Persian Ports	...	75,00,000	...	55,00,000	...	77,49,990
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Persian Ports	60 cwts.	3,240	30 cwts.	2,000	19½ cwts.	1,950
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Turkey	667 cwts.	2,000	600 cwts.	2,000	600 cwts.	2,040
Bahrein	4,667 „	14,000	4,000 „	14,000	3,998 „	14,010
Persian Ports	4,667 „	14,000	3,000 „	10,000	3,000 „	9,990
SHARK FINS—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O' PEARL)—						
Persian Ports	3,500 cwts.	50,000	3,500 cwts.	50,000	4,000 cwts.	69,990
TOBACCO—						
Bahrein	175 bdls.	3,500	120 bdls.	3,000	210 bdls.	5,505
Persian Ports	500 „	10,000	400 „	10,000	420 „	11,010

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Cloaks, etc.—						
Turkey	150 pcs.	2,250	160 pcs.	2,400	160 pcs.	2,400
Maskat	150 „	2,250	160 „	2,400	160 „	2,400
Zanzibar	100 „	1,500	90 „	1,350	80 „	1,300
Bahrein	400 „	6,000	500 „	7,500	520 „	8,010
Persian Ports	1,500 „	22,500	1,600 „	24,000	1,650 „	24,990
SPECIE—						
Turkey	...	1,00,000	...	80,000	...	80,070
Maskat	...	2,50,000	...	2,20,000	...	2,25,075
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	30,000	...	20,000	...	19,980
Persian Ports	...	1,25,000	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,075
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Maskat	...	16,000	...	15,000	...	9,990
Bahrein	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,505
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,010
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	82,88,740	...	61,97,150	...	84,78,800
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Turkey	...	1,04,250	...	85,400	...	85,500
Maskat	...	3,67,250	...	3,38,400	...	3,40,500
Zanzibar	...	4,500	...	1,350	...	1,300
Bahrein	...	58,000	...	48,500	...	51,000
Persian Ports	...	77,54,740	...	57,23,500	...	80,00,500
TOTAL	...	82,88,740	...	61,97,150	...	84,78,800

TABLE 14.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	100 pieces	1,000	80 pieces	800	80 pieces	795
Maskat	200 „	2,000	150 „	1,500	201 „	2,010
Persian Ports	200 „	2,000	150 „	1,500	201 „	2,010
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	800 Nos.	64,000	500 Nos.	40,000	499 Nos.	39,930
Bahrein	300 „	24,000	200 „	16,000	...	...
Persian Ports	100 „	8,000	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
Maskat	160,000 Nos.	16,000	100,000 Nos.	10,000	100,000 Nos.	6,990
Bahrein	60,000 „	6,000	40,000 „	4,000	...	...
Persian Ports	15,000 „	1,500	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of arms, etc.—						
Maskat	1,500 boxes	1,500	1,000 boxes	1,000	1,000 boxes	1,065
Bahrein	500 „	500	300 „	300	300 „	300
Persian Ports	417 cwts. 3,000 boxes	13,000	400 cwts. 300 boxes	12,000	400 cwts. 300 boxes	12,000
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	700 books	1,000	570 books	850	580 pkgs.	9,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	3,000	3,100 „	3,150	3,000 books	3,210
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	700 cwts.	2,000	1,000 cwts.	3,000	1,010 cwts.	3,990
CANDLES—						
India	100 cases	800	100 cases	800	99 cases	795
Persian Ports	200 „	1,600	200 „	1,600	200 „	1,605
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Bahrein	75 cwts.	5,000	100 cwts.	6,500	100 cwts.	6,510
Persian Ports	600 „	40,000	1,000 „	65,000	1,000 „	65,010
CATTLE—						
Persian Ports	6,000 head	36,000	5,000 head	30,000	5,200 head	35,100
COFFEE—						
India	5,000 cwts.	2,00,000	6,000 cwts.	1,80,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	150 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	5,625 cwts.	2,25,000	7,000 cwts.	2,10,000	7,000 „	2,10,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	5,000 cwts.	42,000	5,000 cwts.	42,000	5,000 cwts.	42,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	16,000	2,000 „	16,000	2,000 „	16,110
COTTON (PIECE-GOODS)—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	300 bdls.	95,350	200 bdls.	63,000	200 bdls.	63,000
Persian Ports	175 „	56,650	157 „	56,650	160 „	57,000
Prints—						
India	100 bdls.	26,670	75 bdls.	18,170	75 bdls.	18,600
Persian Ports	40 „	16,000	50 „	20,000	55 „	22,170
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	75 bdls.	24,750	50 bdls.	16,550	55 bdls.	18,000
Persian Ports	40 „	14,100	50 „	17,600	50 „	20,010
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
India	450 bdls.	1,00,450	240 bdls.	54,700	240 bdls.	54,900
Maskat	8 „	2,000	6 „	1,500	6 „ 20 cases	45,255
Bahrein	12 „	2,000	12 „	2,000	12 bdls.	1,995
Persian Ports	240 „	54,700	450 „	1,00,450	450 „	1,01,955

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	200 cwts.	7,000	100 bdls.	3,750	100 bdls.	3,960
Persian Ports	200 „	7,500	150 „	5,630	150 „	6,000
Yarn and Twist—						
India	200 cwts.	12,000	100 cwts.	6,000	25 cwts.	1,500
Persian Ports	100 „	6,000	200 „	12,000	200 „	13,980
DATES—						
Turkey	62,500 cwts.	2,40,000	31,250 cwts.	1,87,500	32,000 cwts.	1,89,150
Maskat	60,000 „	2,50,000	30,000 „	1,22,000	35,000 „	1,24,500
Bahrein	10,000 „	30,000	5,000 „	20,000	5,000 „	19,500
Persian Ports	50,000 „	2,00,000	30,000 „	1,80,000	35,000 „	1,89,990
Date Juice—						
Turkey	140 cwts.	900	100 cwts.	750	200 cwts.	1,500
Maskat	400 „	2,500	250 „	1,750	365 „	2,490
Bahrein	200 „	1,500	100 „	750	100 „	750
Persian Ports	500 „	3,500	300 „	2,250	350 „	1,950
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
Persian Ports	...	100	...	100	...	...
Quinine—						
Persian Ports	250 bottles	250	200 bottles	200	210 bottles	210
Asafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	200	...	...	...	225
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
India	30 cwts.	700	20 cwts.	700	20 cwts.	750
Persian Ports	400 „	13,330	400 „	12,330	400 „	12,600
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
Persian Ports	110 cwts.	22,000	100 cwts.	20,000	102 cwts.	20,400
Colors and Paints—						
India	100 drums	500	100 drums	500	102 drums	510
Persian Ports	100 „	500	100 „	500	102 „	510
Other sorts of dyeing, etc.—						
India	150 cwts.	2,000	150 cwts.	2,000	160 cwts.	2,100
Persian Ports	350 „	8,000	350 „	8,850	350 „	8,850
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Maskat	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	500	...	600
Persian Ports	...	6,000	...	7,000	...	7,035
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	260 cwts.	2,500	160 cwts.	2,000	175 cwts.	2,505
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	400 cwts.	2,500	200 cwts.	1,750	220 cwts.	1,995
Other sorts of Fruits, etc.—						
Maskat	900 cwts.	9,000	900 cwts.	10,000	900 cwts.	10,050
Bahrein	82 „	2,000	40 „	1,000	40 „	1,020
Persian Ports	1,000 „	22,000	500 „	15,000	450 „	14,025
FUEL—						
Charcoal—						
Persian Ports	...	...	1,000 cwts.	1,000	900 cwts.	900
Firewood—						
Maskat	...	...	4,000 cwts.	2,000	4,000 cwts.	2,400
Persian Ports	...	...	8,000 „	4,000	8,000 „	4,800

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FURNITURE—						
India	300 pieces	6,000	300 pieces	6,000	300 pieces	6,000
Persian Ports	200 „	4,000	200 „	4,000	195 „	3,900
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	960
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	960
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
India	...	600	...	700	...	810
Persian Ports	...	400	...	500	...	900
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold lace—						
India	1,200 tolas	1,500	1,000 tolas	1,250	1,000 tolas	1,200
Maskat	800 „	1,000	700 „	870	700 „	960
Persian Ports	1,200 „	1,500	1,500 „	1,880	1,500 „	1,800
Gold Thread—						
India	8,000 tolas	10,000	8,000 tolas	16,000	7,500 tolas	15,000
Persian Ports	8,000 „	10,000	8,000 „	16,000	1,500 „	3,000
Gold embroidered cloth—						
India	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	...	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	5,250 bags	52,500	2,000 bags	20,000	2,010 bags	20,100
Persian Ports	17,250 „	1,72,500	12,000 „	1,20,000	12,000 „	1,20,000
Barley—						
Persian Ports	18,000 bags	86,000	1,200 bags	12,000	1,200 bags	12,000
Rice—						
India	52,500 cwts.	4,20,000	30,000 bags	3,60,000	30,000 bags	3,60,000
Persian Ports	60,000 „	4,80,000	70,000 „	8,40,000	70,000 „	8,40,000
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	510 cwts.	4,760	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	500 cwts.	3,000	510 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	1,650 cwts.	15,400	1,600 „	9,600	1,800 „	9,945
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	2,000	...	700	...	690
Persian Ports	...	700	...	2,000	...	2,010
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	...	19,500	...	10,000	...	10,050
Persian Ports	...	9,000	...	10,000	...	10,020
Cutlery—						
India	...	1,000	...	500	...	480
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	1,035
MANUFACTURES OF JUTE—						
India	...	...	...	1,000	...	990
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	1,980
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	500	...	1,000	...	1,020
Persian Ports	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	2,025
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
India	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...
Maskat	...	10,000	...	14,000	...	12,000
Persian Ports	...	5,000	...	8,000	...	8,010

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—*contd.*						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, etc.—						
Maskat	...	2,500	...	3,000	...	300
Bahrein	...	500	...	250	...	240
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	1,500
MATCHES—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	210
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	975
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Turkey	2,000 pieces	2,000	1,000 pieces	1,000	510 pieces	510
Maskat	15,000 „	12,000	12,000 „	12,000	12,000 „	12,000
Bahrein	17,500 „	22,500	15,000 „	22,000	15,000 „	22,050
Persian Ports	35,000 „	23,000	30,000 „	23,000	27,000 „	24,000
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	150 cwts.	7,000	100 cwts.	4,000	101 cwts.	4,050
Persian Ports	300 „	16,000	300 „	12,000	300 „	12,000
Tin—						
India	20 cwts.	1,500	15 cwts.	1,130	15 cwts.	1,200
Persian Ports	35 „	2,630	45 „	3,000	45 „	3,600
Iron—						
India	750 cwts.	9,200	400 cwts.	4,850	400 cwts.	4,860
Persian Ports	400 „	4,850	750 „	9,200	750 „	9,210
Brass—						
India	50 cwts.	2,000	100 cwts.	3,000	100 cwts.	3,000
Persian Ports	40 „	1,600	300 „	9,000	200 „	6,000
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	1,087 cwts.	13,000	1,000 cwts.	13,000	1,000 cwts.	12,960
Persian Ports	333 „	4,000	300 „	4,000	300 „	3,900
OILS—						
Kerosine						
India	1,500 cases	7,500	1,000 cases	4,000	900 cases	3,600
Maskat	...	...	1,000 „	4,000	900 „	3,600
Persian Ports	5,000 cases	25,000	6,000 „	24,000	6,180 „	24,720
Other sorts of oils—						
India	450 cwts.	8,300	400 cwts.	8,000	400½ cwts.	8,010
Turkey	3,000 „	54,000	3,000 „	60,000	3,000 „	50,100
Persian Ports	450 „	8,300	450 „	9,000	450 „	9,000
PEARLS—						
Turkey	...	...	...	30,000	...	30,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	50,000	...	69,990
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	130 cboys.	520	100 cboys.	400	90 cboys.	360
Persian Ports	400 „	1,600	300 „	1,200	275 „	1,200
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	...	12,480	...	10,000	...	9,930
Maskat	...	11,320	...	12,000	...	10,500
Persian Ports	...	16,320	...	20,000	...	19,500
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Porcelain—						
India	...	15,000	...	5,000	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	20,000	...	7,000	...	7,500

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanut—						
India	...	500	...	500	...	510
Zanzibar	...	500	...	500	...	495
Persian Ports	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	1,995
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	52 cwts.	800	35 cwts.	700	30 cwts.	720
Persian Ports	13 „	200	16 „	300	14 „	300
Flour—						
India	400 bags	6,000	400 bags	6,000	400 bags	6,000
Persian Ports	600 „	9,000	1,500 „	22,500	1,500 „	22,500
Ghee—						
Turkey	200 cwts.	9,600	100 cwts.	6,000	100 cwts.	6,000
Maskat	300 „	14,400	500 „	30,000	500 „	30,000
Bahrein	500 „	24,000	300 „	18,000	300 „	18,000
Persian Ports	1,000 „	48,000	2,000 „	1,20,000	2,000 „	1,20,000
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	180 cwts.	2,900	...	3,000	...	3,000
Maskat	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	3,000
Persian Ports	180 cwts.	10,100	...	12,000	...	12,000
SALT—						
Persian Ports	30,000 cwts.	10,000	40,000 cwts.	10,000	40,000 cwts.	10,020
SEEDS—						
Simsim—						
Persian Ports	41 cwts.	500	30 cwts.	500	25 cwts.	420
SILK (RAW)—						
India	600 lbs.	4,000	500 lbs.	4,000	580 lbs.	4,200
Maskat	600 „	4,000	500 „	4,000	590 „	4,200
Persian Ports	1,800 „	12,000	1,500 „	12,000	1,400 „	11,610
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	1,500 pieces	18,000	1,000 pieces	10,000	900 pieces	10,020
Maskat	1,000 „	10,000	1,000 „	10,000	900 „	10,020
Persian Ports	2,000 „	20,000	2,000 „	20,000	1,800 „	20,040
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	750 cwts.	6,000	750 cwts.	6,000	700 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	750 „	6,000	750 „	6,000	700 „	6,000
Ginger—						
India	26 cwts.	400	30 cwts.	450	30 cwts.	450
Persian Ports	35 „	500	35 „	500	30 „	450
Black Pepper—						
India	350 cwts.	8,000	350 cwts.	8,000	350 cwts.	7,965
Persian Ports	350 „	8,000	350 „	8,000	350 „	7,965
Other sorts of spices—						
India	330 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	4,020
Persian Ports	800 „	11,000	800 „	11,000	800 „	10,980
STATIONERY—						
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,500	...	3,990
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	3,990
Soft—						
India	7,000 cwts.	1,05,000	3,350 cwts.	50,000	3,350 cwts.	50,010
Persian Ports	3,500 „	52,500	6,700 „	1,00,000	6,700 „	1,00,020
Sugarcandy—						
Persian Ports	...	400	...	500	...	480

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
TALLOW—						
India	800 cwts.	14,400	800 cwts.	14,000	790 cwts.	14,400
Persian Ports	700 „	12,600	750 „	13,000	740 „	13,005
TEA—						
India	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	1,005
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	2,500	...	3,000
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	16,000	...	12,000	...	12,000
Persian Ports	...	7,000	...	6,000	...	7,995
Rafters—						
Maskat	4,000 Nos.	3,000	1,250 Nos.	1,000	1,350 Nos.	1,500
Zanzibar	10,660 „	8,000	9,850 „	7,000	9,800 „	7,005
Persian Ports	4,000 „	3,000	2,500 „	2,000	2,500 „	2,010
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	120 cwts.	3,000	120 cwts.	4,000	110 cwts.	4,005
Persian Ports	40 „	1,000	40 „	1,500	35 „	1,500
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
Persian Ports	...	500	...	300	...	300
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	500	...	500	...	495
Persian Ports	...	500	...	...	...	495
WOOL—						
Turkey	25 cwts.	3,000	25 cwts.	3,000	25 cwts.	3,210
Persian Ports	75 „	7,000	80 „	8,000	80 „	8,455
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Broad cloth and other woollen piece-goods—						
India	110 pieces	6,100	120 pieces	7,000	120 pieces	7,200
Persian Ports	120 „	7,200	135 „	8,000	135 „	8,100
Persian cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	400 pieces	8,000	300 pieces	7,000	300 pieces	7,140
Bahrein	1,500 „	18,000	1,200 „	15,000	1,200 „	25,425
Persian Ports	500 „	11,000	500 „	12,000	500 „	12,210
Other Manufactures of Wool—						
Turkey	50 pieces	1,000	60 pieces	600	60 pieces	630
Persian Ports	200 „	4,000	200 „	4,000	200 „	3,960
SPECIE—						
India	...	1,15,000	...	70,000	...	69,975
Persian Ports	...	13,40,000	...	10,00,000	...	10,50,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,485
Maskat	...	20,000	...	25,000	...	30,000
Persian Ports	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	13,200
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	56,28,130	...	51,98,310	...	51,47,265
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	14,20,360	...	10,58,900	...	8,84,055
Turkey	...	3,19,020	...	2,96,250	...	2,88,600
Maskat	...	4,41,520	...	3,16 820	...	3,66,705
Zanzibar	...	8,500	...	7,500	...	7,500
Bahrein	...	1,36,000	...	1,06,300	...	96,390
Persian Ports	...	33,02,730	...	34,12,540	...	35,04,015
TOTAL	...	56,28,130	...	51,98,310	...	51,47,265

TABLE 15.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	12	840	5	4,000	17	4,840
	1898	10	700	3	2,400	13	3,100
	1899	10	700	4	3,200	14	3,900
Turkish	1897	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1898	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1899	8	160	...	...	8	160
Persian	1897	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1898	350	7,000	...	...	350	7,000
	1899	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	1897	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1898	175	3,500	...	...	175	3,500
	1899	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	1897	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1898	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1899	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
Total	1897	842	17,440	5	4,000	847	21,440
	1898	763	15,760	3	2,400	766	18,160
	1899	838	17,260	4	3,200	842	20,460

TABLE 16.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	2	100	5	4,000	7	4,100
	1898	5	250	3	2,400	8	2,650
	1899	9	630	4	3,200	13	3,830
Turkish	1897	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1898	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1899	8	160	...	...	8	160
Persian	1897	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1898	350	7,000	...	...	350	7,000
	1899	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	1897	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1898	175	3,500	...	...	175	3,500
	1899	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	1897	50	500	...	...	50	500
	1898	75	750	...	..	75	750
	1899	50	500	...	...	50	500
Total	1897	662	12,800	5	4,000	667	16,800
	1898	613	11,660	3	2,400	616	14,060
	1899	667	13,290	4	3,200	671	16,490

TABLE 17.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from and imported into Shiraz during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
Animals—						
Horses and Mules	97 head	18,200	61 head	13,070	132 head	26,400
Cotton (raw)	6,000 pkgs.	1,54,286	3,750 bales	96,430	7,525 bales	2,15,010
Drugs and Medicines	...	...	2,250 pkgs.	48,210	2,600 pkgs.	90,135
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Almonds	15,000 cwts.	3,42,857	15,500 cwts.	1,32,860	14,000 cwts.	1,53,570
Almond Kernal	...	...	...	...	8,500 „	9,94,275
Other sorts of Fruits	4,500 cwts.	15,000	23,400 cwts.	8,62,860	7,875 „	75,000
Gold and Gold Coins	50 lbs.	45,000	...	1,28,570	...	1,20,000
Gum	2,500 cwts.	35,714	15,000 cwts.	6,42,860	22,000 cwts.	8,92,860
Hides and Skins	70,000 pieces	40,000	285,000 pieces	2,44,290	6,500 bdls.	3,85,725
Leather (tanned)	...	...	...	...	265,000 pieces	3,70,845
Opium	3,500 boxes	30,00,000	3,770 chests	34,45,710	3,950 chests	39,50,010
Perfumery—						
Rose-water	1,000 cboys. 2,500 cases	57,857	4,700 cboys. 1,200 cases	35,790	5,400 cboys. 1,500 cases	49,710
Seeds	5,000 cwts.	50,000	3,500 cwts.	25,000	2,500 cwts.	15,000
Silk, manufactures of	150 bales	64,286	270 bales	77,140	225 bales	64,275
Tobacco	30,000 bags	4,71,428	27,550 bags	4,72,290	29,500 bags	5,05,725
Woollen goods (carpets)	4,000 pkgs.	13,71,429	2,965 pkgs.	8,47,140	6,700 pkgs.	19,14,285
Articles not specified above	...	1,50,000	...	1,55,000	...	1,09,710
TOTAL	...	58,16,057	...	72,27,220	...	99,32,535

TABLE 18.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from and imported into Shiraz during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
Arms and Ammunition	530 cases	2,38,857	900 cases	4,60,000	...	14,010
Candles	3,500 „	25,000	4,900 „	35,000	4,750 cases	34,425
Coffee	500 cwts.	15,714	700 cwts.	40,000	650 cwts.	41,145
Cotton goods	42,000 bales	59,70,265	38,500 bales	50,00,500	32,250 bales	55,28,565
Thread and Twist	250 „	32,143	620 „	62,000	1,575 „	1,80,000
Drugs and Medicines	550 cases	47,143	2,100 cases	1,50,000	2,300 cases	1,11,420
Glass and Glassware	350 „	35,000	150 „	30,000	115 „	49,290
Gold Embroidered Cloth	45 „	25,714	50 „	20,000	60 „	25,710
Gold Lace and Thread	20 „	10,080	42 „	9,000	35 „	8,010
Hardware and Cutlery	750 „	63,571	400 „	40,000	500 „	57,135
Indigo	340 „	84,800	770 „	1,65,000	850 „	1,94,280
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	580 „	43,143	1,575 „	90,000	2,400 „	1,71,435
Metals—						
Copper	6,000 cwts.	3,00,000	3,400 cwts.	1,70,000	1,400 cwts.	90,000
Iron	4,000 „	48,714	3,000 „	60,000	3,200 „	68,565
Tin	310 „	12,485	600 „	36,000	1,300 cases	57,135
Brass	440 „	25,972	300 „	15,000	250 cwts.	17,865
Oil (Kerosine)	4,500 cases	38,571	8,000 cases.	60,570	8,500 cases	67,995
Porcelain and Chinaware	420 „	24,000	350 „	20,000	400 „	25,155
Silk, manufacture of	35 bales	10,000	100 bales	30,000	...	...
Spices	6,500 cwts.	2,22,857	7,600 cwts.	1,85,710	6,400 pkgs.	2,74,275
Sugar—						
Loaf	9,000 cases	2,05,714	12,000 cases	3,08,570	15,000 cases	3,42,855
Soft	13,500 bags	2,30,000	14,000 bags	3,10,000	13,500 pkgs.	3,85,725
Tea	12,000 cases	6,17,143	13,500 cases	9,45,000	15,000 cases	10,71,420
Woollen Goods	150 pkgs.	85,714	210 pkgs.	60,000	400 pkgs.	1,37,145
Articles not specified above	1,400 „	1,00,000	...	90,000	...	1,88,565
TOTAL	...	85,12,600	...	83,92,350	...	91,42,125

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A TO PART III

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bunder-Abbas during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bunder-Abbas during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

3. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bunder-Abbas during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

4. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bunder-Abbas during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

5. Abstract table of exports to Principal Countries from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

6. Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

7. Abstract table showing the total and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

8. Abstract table showing the total and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports specified during the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Both the imports and exports show an increase of ₹9,03,870 and ₹44,50,315, respectively, over that of the previous year.

The principal articles of import which shew an increase are—Candles, Drugs and Medicines, Glass and Glassware, Matches, Loaf Sugar, Tea and Woollens.

The following items have contributed towards improvement in exports, *viz.*, Cotton, Almonds, Wheat, Gum, Opium, Rose-water and Silk.

IMPORTS.

Candles.—Owing to the increased use of kerosine oil as an illuminant, the trade in candles was receiving a check, but the high price that ruled for the former article has helped in giving an impetus to the candle trade. The candles are principally of Dutch manufacture.

Coffee—Shews a falling off of ₹29,735, and business generally in this commodity has resulted in loss to those who had dealings in it.

Cotton goods.—Heavy stocks up-country and a very sharp rise in price of cotton at home have acted adversely upon the imports for the year under report.

Glass and Glassware.—Business in these articles is generally carried on by petty dealers on account of its unremunerative nature. Only cheap and showy articles are in demand.

Indigo.—Import in this article shews a decrease of ₹1,92,810. This is due to high price ruling in India.

Metals.—Copper, etc. Owing to enhanced prices in Europe imports were considerably less, and as the condition of the peasantry who are the largest purchasers is anything but satisfactory, indirectly due to embargo on export of grain, the trade in these articles will take some time before it can be revived.

Kerosine Oil.—The trade in this article is practically a monopoly in the hands of a British Indian firm of Bombay. The returns shew a decrease of ₹41,440, but this is nominal, as it merely shews the value of the kerosine oil transhipped from Bushire to Bahrein without landing it in Bushire, as was done in the previous year. The price of this commodity which is imported from Russia ruled very high in the year under report and it once reached ₹8 per case.

Porcelain and Chinaware.—The trade in these articles is a losing one, chiefly due to breakage.

Provisions and Oilman-stores.—The imports under this head shew a decrease of ₹5,04,475, which is due to a better harvest and consequently doing away with the necessity of importing food stuffs from foreign countries.

Sugar, Loaf.—Large quantities, especially French, of this article was imported, and the business proved a remunerative one. A few parcels of Egyptian sugar were imported and were easily disposed of.

Tea—Is finding favor with the Persians in preference to coffee, and the year's operations shew an increase of ₹15,05,370.

EXPORTS.

Horses.—Export shews a slight increase, but it is far below the average.

Arms and Ammunition.—The quantity shewn in the return consists almost entirely of the over-carried arms and ammunition which had been previously seized by the Persian Government, but subsequently, on enquiry, released by them.

Cotton.—There is an improvement in the export of this article. This was chiefly due to the failure of the cotton crop in India. It is doubtful whether the improvement will continue, as, in the normal state of affairs, business with India is not a very remunerative one.

Date—Crop was excellent and the price consequently was low.

Wheat.—The quantity shewn in the return represents the exports to smaller ports in the Gulf. Grain, though cheaper in the year under report than in 1898, was still dear. That prices did not fall further was no doubt due partly to the fear of another bad year. The embargo was in force throughout the year, and is responsible to a certain extent for the depressed condition of the trade generally, as the peasantry were unable to dispose of the surplus grain and in return buy other commodities.

Gum Arabic.—There has again been a good trade in this article, though prices have risen so much on this side as to leave only a bare margin of profit.

Gum Tragacanth—Has this year been shipped pretty freely by natives who have made some good profits. In this, as in all other exports, the native is put on a very much better footing as regards duty, being only liable to a small sum per package, against a full 5 per cent. *ad valorem* levied from European exporters.

Hides and Skins.—The export in these articles shews a decrease of R35,065 over that of the previous year. The trade is capable of development if skilfully tanned and cured articles could be turned out.

Opium.—A larger export of this article was made during the year under report, but owing to the adulterated nature of the stuff a considerable number of cases remained unsold in China at the close of the year and the owners have suffered heavily. There is always a good demand in China for unadulterated opium.

Shells.—Transactions in shells have proved disastrous to those who undertook them, and unless more care is taken by shippers as to the quality of this commodity and the requirement of the market, the trade is not likely to improve.

Seeds.—Operations in linseed, poppy seed and lucerne-grass seed were profitable, but in sesame seed no good result was obtained.

Silk.—The principal centres of silk-producing districts are Khorassan and Resht, and the bulk of the produce is exported to Russia, but a comparatively small quantity finds its way to India and to Beyrout in Turkey.

Wool.—The export fell far short of the previous year, and although the clip of the year under report was of a better quality, the results were not satisfactory, and shippers are said to have lost 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Carpets.—Shipments were unsatisfactory, chiefly due to a large stock of the previous year's export having remained unsold in London, Egypt and Turkey.

C. A. KEMBALL,
Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE;
The 18th June 1900.

TABLE 1.

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
Turkey	32 Pkgs.	4,320	39 Pkgs.	15,600	30 Pkgs.	21,990
Maskat	25 „	7,500	22 „	8,800	20 „	8,010
Bahrein	26 „	2,250	24 „	9,600	15 „	6,000
Arab Coast	38 „	11,400	35 „	14,000	25 „	9,990
Persian Ports	25 „	7,500	34 „	13,600	35 „	14,010
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	6,523½ cwts.	62,082	1,705 cwts.	23,860	3,132 cwts.	87,690
Maskat	70 „	840	80 „	1,120	100 „	2,790
Bahrein	30 „	360	20 „	280	18 „	495
Arab Coast	50 „	600	40 „	560	50 „	1,410
DATES—						
India	60,000 cwts.	2,40,000	50,000 cwts.	2,25,000	45,000 cwts.	2,02,500
Arab Coast	12,000 „	48,000	13,000 „	58,500	16,000 „	72,000
Persian Ports	8,000 „	32,000	6,000 „	27,000	12,000 „	54,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
India	2,964 cwts.	26,676	3,000 cwts.	36,000	1,725 cwts.	17,250
Turkey	150 „	1,350	180 „	2,160	126 „	1,260
Maskat	100 „	900	135 „	1,620	150 „	1,500
Bahrein	100 „	900	125 „	1,500	81 „	810
Arab Coast	150 „	1,350	165 „	1,980	120 „	1,200
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	700 cwts.	18,900	584 cwts.	11,680	1,600 cwts.	20,805
India	7,972 „	1,58,570	16,100 „	3,32,000	4,000 „	51,990
Turkey	3,000 „	10,650	2,250 „	10,120	2 300 „	10,350
Maskat	559 „	1,956	400 „	1,800	900 „	4,050
Bahrein	200 „	700	150 „	670	300 „	1,350
Arab Coast	300 „	1,050	252 „	1,130	500 „	2,250
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
India	1,288 cwts.	14,132	1,290 cwts.	14,910	1,575 cwts.	14,175
Turkey	4,000 „	16,000	4,484 „	17,940	8,050 „	32,205
Maskat	300 „	1,200	400 „	1,600	350 „	1,305
Bahrein	600 „	2,400	800 „	3,200	1,200 „	4,800
Arab Coast	400 „	1,600	450 „	1,800	400 „	1,605
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	16,290 cwts.	1,95,480	13,938 cwts.	2,09,070	22,260 cwts.	3,11,640
Turkey	300 „	3,600	150 „	2,250	135 „	1,890
Maskat	580 „	6,960	400 „	6,000	500 „	6,990
Bahrein	150 „	1,800	100 „	1,500	80 „	1,125
Arab Coast	200 „	2,400	100 „	1,500	125 „	1,755
Raisins and Currants—						
India	24,737 cwts.	1,48,425	18,738 cwts.	1,49,910	31,690 cwts.	2,37,675
Turkey	250 „	1,500	200 „	1,600	400 „	3,000
Maskat	400 „	2,400	300 „	2,400	500 „	3,750
Bahrein	150 „	900	100 „	800	110 „	825
Arab Coast	200 „	1,200	150 „	1,200	300 „	2,250
Other sorts of Fruits, etc.—						
India	10,489 cwts.	1,94,583	7,094 cwts.	1,53,200	6,022 cwts.	1,08,045
Turkey	500 „	3,900	400 „	4,800	550 „	4,950
Maskat	310 „	2,840	450 „	5,400	600 „	5,400
Bahrein	150 „	1,250	90 „	1,080	110 „	990
Arab Coast	400 „	3,400	150 „	1,800	250 „	2,250

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	2,500 cwts.	17,500	900 cwts.	5,400	2,500 cwts.	16,245
Bahrein	400 „	2,800	100 „	600	150 „	975
Arab Coast	1,200 „	8,400	400 „	2,400	2,000 „	13,005
Persian Ports	4,800 „	33,602	1,450 „	8,700	2,350 „	15,270
Barley—						
Maskat	150 cwts.	600	100 cwts.	450	250 cwts.	1,005
Bahrein	50 „	200	100 „	450	150 „	600
Arab Coast	100 „	400	150 „	680	350 „	1,395
Other sorts of Grain—						
Turkey	344 cwts.	2,059	100 cwts.	700	50 cwts.	345
Maskat	2,320 „	13,900	300 „	2,100	400 „	2,790
Bahrein	800 „	4,800	100 „	7,000	200 „	1,395
Arab Coast	1,012 „	6,060	200 „	1,400	250 „	1,740
Persian Ports	700 „	4,200	108 „	760	110 „	795
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	30,800	...	23,250	...	3,000
Maskat	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	600	...	...	...	...
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	250 bdls.	5,000	100 bdls.	2,000	150 bdls.	3,000
Turkey	150 „	3,000	250 „	5,000	300 „	6,000
Maskat	110 „	2,200	275 „	5,500	501 „	10,020
Bahrein	90 „	1,800	125 „	2,500	150 „	3,000
Arab Coast	200 „	4,000	250 „	5,000	399 „	7,980
OPIUM—						
China	1,286 chts.	10,28,800	587 chts.	5,67,000	725 chts.	7,25,505
PEARLS—						
India	...	15,600	...	20,000	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	60 cwts.	2,400	40 cwts.	2,400	...	...
Arab Coast	42 „	1,680	51 „	3,060	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	231 cwts.	12,705
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Maskat	200 cwts.	1,400	60 cwts.	360	...	...
Arab Coast	300 „	2,100	120 „	780	...	...
Persian Ports	100 „	700	...	...	...	...
SALT—						
India	20,000 tons.	50,000	26,000 tons.	65,000	22,000 tons.	54,990
Maskat	6,000 „	15,000	8,000 „	20,000	12,000 „	30,000
Zanzibar	2,000 „	5,000	1,000 „	2,500	1,500 „	3,750
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
India	120 cwts.	720	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Seeds—						
India	4,596 cwts.	80,236	1,874 cwts.	27,800	1,550 cwts.	24,555
Persian Ports	100 „	800	40 „	680	100 „	1,800
SILK (RAW)—						
India	3 bdls.	3,000	8½ bdls.	8,500	18 bdls.	18,645
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 bdl.	1,500
Maskat	1 bdl.	1,000	13½ bdls.	13,500	11 bdls.	11,010
Bahrein	½ „	500	1 bdl.	1,000	...	...
Arab Coast	½ „	500	2 bdls.	2,000	3 bdls.	3,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk piece-goods—						
India	79 bdls.	47,700	30 bdls.	21,000	20 bdls.	13,995
Turkey	8 „	4,000	4 „	2,800	5 „	3,495
Maskat	29 „	14,500	8 „	5,600	10 „	6,990
Bahrein	5 „	2,500	2 „	1,400	...	...
Arab Coast	8 „	4,000	4 „	2,800	6 bdls.	4,185
Persian Ports	6 „	3,000	2 „	1,400	3 „	2,085
SPICES—						
India	77 cwts.	10,875	2 cwts.	4,800	2 cwts.	5,010
Maskat	2 „	3,000	1 cwt.	2,400	...	...
Bahrein	1 cwt.	1,500	½ „	1,200	...	...
Arab Coast	1 „	1,500	½ „	1,200	...	...
TOBACCO—						
India	500 cwts.	4,500	600 cwts.	4,800	300 cwts.	1,800
Turkey	2,560 „	23,040	200 „	16,000	276 „	1,665
WOOL—						
India	14,165 cwts.	3,13,990	15,631 cwts.	2,89,820	13,771 cwts.	2,66,235
Bahrein	15 „	300	25 „	500	50 „	855
Arab Coast	75 „	1,500	50 „	1,000	100 „	1,710
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	5 bdls.	5,000	...	...	...	...
India	30 „	30,000	35 bdls.	35,000	42 bdls.	42,000
Turkey	72 „	72,000	77 „	77,000	94½ „	94,500
Egypt	158 „	31,600	250 „	70,000	200 „	30,000
Maskat	6 „	6,000	5 „	5,000	7½ „	7,500
Bahrein	2 „	2,000	1 bdl.	1,000	3 „	3,000
Arab Coast	3 „	3,000	2 bdls.	2,000	3 „	3,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	2,72,911	...	1,40,000	...	1,20,000
Turkey	...	1,100	...	2,000	...	2,490
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Maskat	...	14,300	...	7,500	...	22,500
Bahrein	...	1,80,500	...	19,100	...	12,000
Persian Ports	...	37,420	...	80,500	...	57,510
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	1,900	...	...	...	2,025
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	990
Maskat	...	455	...	300	...	585
Arab Coast	...	345	...	600	...	1,530
Persian Ports	...	355	...	700	...	480
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	36,92,672	...	29,86,430	...	30,33,480
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	23,900	...	11,680	...	20,805
India	...	19,06,680	...	17,85,920	...	15,86,220
Turkey	...	1,46,519	...	1,57,970	...	1,35,640
Egypt	...	31,600	...	70,000	...	39,990
China	...	10,28,800	...	5,67,000	...	7,25,505
Maskat	...	1,18,051	...	99,250	...	1,42,440
Zanzibar	...	5,000	...	2,500	...	3,750
Bahrein	...	2,07,460	...	53,380	...	38,220
Arab Coast	...	1,05,085	...	1,05,390	...	1,32,255
Persian Ports	...	1,19,577	...	1,33,340	...	1,58,655
TOTAL	...	36,92,672	...	29,86,430	...	30,33,480

TABLE 2.

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Maskat	170 head	5,100	80 head	1,600	90 head	1,800
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
United Kingdom	12 cases	60,000	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	14 cases	12,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
United Kingdom	8 cases	6,400	...	...	...	...
Maskat	6 „	300	...	...	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	60 cases	3,000	116 cases	11,600	89 pkgs.	8,010
CANDLES—						
India	1,500 cases	9,000	1,111 cases	7,220	4,200 cases	29,400
COFFEE—						
India	398 cwts.	19,900	556 cwts.	22,240	436 cwts.	17,445
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	130½ cwts.	1,566	200 cwts.	2,400	300 cwts.	3,750
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	1,200 bales	4,80,000	2,300 bales	11,92,500	2,050 bdls.	11,89,995
India	1,000 „	3,00,000	1,880 „	3,88,500	1,700 „	4,56,750
Prints—						
United Kingdom	600 bales	1,80,000	400 bales	1,20,000	150 bales	90,000
India	300 „	72,000	400 „	96,000	350 „	84,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	2,000 bales	2,40,000	2,100 bales	2,52,000	2,000 bales	2,40,000
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	1,400 bales	2,80,000	100 bales	10,000	50 bales	4,995
India	2,300 „	5,90,000	970 „	3,94,000	558 „	2,23,200
YARN AND TWIST—						
India	5,960 bales	8,16,520	5,379 bales	9,41,330	5,000 bales	8,75,010
DATES—						
Turkey	...	...	324 cwts.	860	400 cwts.	1,200
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	...	...	100 cwts.	500	150 cwts.	1,200
Turkey	164 cwts.	820	...	...	...	...
Quinine—						
India	42 cases	4,200	27 cases	2,050	116 cases	17,400

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
India	486 cwts.	5,760	456 cwts.	5,210	716 cwts.	4,995
Turkey	190 „	1,540	24 „	240	238 „	3,420
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	3,453½ cwts.	2,36,012	3,186 cwts.	2,85,980	3,964 cwts.	2,93,565
Other sorts of Dyes, etc.—						
United Kingdom	111 cwts.	13,875	71 cwts.	10,650	36 cwts.	3,960
India	1,022 „	79,756	1,876 „	74,930	251 „	27,615
FURNITURE—						
India	...	23,020	...	21,450	...	20,595
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	65 cases	3,250	64 cases	3,200	188 cases	7,515
Glass—						
India	281 cases	1,405	200 cases	1,000	100 cases	510
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
India	60 cases	2,000	68 cases	5,000	69 cases	19,950
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	100 cwts.	600	4,640 cwts.	27,840	3,300 cwts.	23,100
Barley—						
India	...	...	20,470 cwts.	92,120	9,000 cwts.	36,000
Turkey	3,981 cwts.	19,905	2,250 „	9,000	6,000 „	24,000
Rice—						
India	13,764 cwts.	1,16,994	39,423 cwts.	1,97,120	17,762 cwts.	1,24,035
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	50 cwts.	400	4,592 cwts.	20,610	976 cwts.	5,280
Turkey	...	...	60 „	300	50 „	285
HABERDASHERY—						
India	61 cases	6,200	70 cases	7,000	62¼ cases	6,210
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	200 pkgs.	7,095	456 pkgs.	6,520	500 pkgs.	6,000
Cutlery—						
India	80 cases	8,000	90 cases	9,000	86 cases	8,610
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	7,000	...	4,000	...	3,495
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	1,250 bdls.	41,000	1,057 bdls.	34,510	584 bdls.	27,225
Other sorts of Jute, etc.—						
India	12 bdls.	1,200	10 bdls.	1,000	18¾ bdls.	1,890
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	„	...	7 cases	700	13 cases	1,290

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SADDLERY, HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—						
India	10 cases	1,000	8 cases	800	9½ cases	945
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Brandy—						
India	300 cases	7,200	469 cases	11,260	453 cases	4,530
MATCHES—						
India	590 cases	23,600	414 cases	18,630	650 cases	26,445
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	8 bdls.	200	20 bdls.	500	10 bdls.	255
Maskat	1,500 „	15,000	1,200 „	12,000	1,000 „	10,005
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	3,781½ cwts.	1,70,167	3,642 cwts.	1,89,390	401 cwts.	20,055
Tin—						
India	375 cwts.	18,750	330 cwts.	16,500	190 cwts.	7,605
Iron—						
India	3,208 cwts.	19,320	2,823 cwts.	18,840	1,700 cwts.	10,110
Brass—						
India	100 cwts.	5,000	86 cwts.	5,160	36 cwts.	2,160
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	234 cwts.	1,854	210 cwts.	2,100	1,064 cwts.	10,020
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	60 cwts.	900	3,552 cwts.	10,630	3,849 cases	15,390
Other sorts of Oils—						
India	...	...	117 cwts.	2,340	56 cwts.	1,125
PEARLS—						
Arab Coast	...	15,600	...	20,000	...	...
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	45 cboys.	270	10 cases	150	20 cases	300
Persian Ports	40 „	240	81 „	1,220	40 „	600
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	653 cases	33,100	506 cases	21,420	280 cases	9,795
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanut—						
India	175 cwts.	2,100	160 cwts.	1,920	414 cwts.	5,790
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	300 cwts.	3,600	325 cwts.	4,870	174 cwts.	3,480
Flour—						
India	1,200 cwts.	9,600	3,845 cwts.	23,070	2,121 cwts.	21,210
Ghee—						
India	67½ cwts.	2,700	200 cwts.	10,000	...	...
Turkey	162½ „	6,500	...	...	...	...

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PROVISIONS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	297 cwts.	1,168	187 cwts.	780	257 cwts.	1,545
Maskat	6,500 „	19,500	8,900 „	31,150	10,500 „	42,000
Arab Coast	12,500 „	37,500	19,500 „	68,250	21,500 „	86,010
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	1,102 cwts.	3,324	1,154 cwts.	15,000	1,000 cwts.	14,010
Ginger—						
India	876 cwts.	12,264	726 cwts.	10,890	375 cwts.	6,000
Black Pepper—						
India	1,566 cwts.	36,018	1,810 cwts.	44,340	707 cwts.	20,505
Other sorts of Spices—						
India	264⅓ cwts.	5,245	933⅓ cwts.	32,850	860 cwts.	29,610
STATIONERY—						
India	185 cases	11,100	93 cases	9,300	130 cases	10,305
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
India	3,750 cwts.	43,750	3,900 cwts.	62,400	23,487 cwts.	3,05,340
France	18,750 „	2,25,000	10,500 „	1,68,000	7,500 „	97,500
Soft—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	400 cwts.	3,990
India	23,585 cwts.	2,43,850	19,833 cwts.	2,38,000	23,450 „	2,57,955
Sugarcandy—						
India	432¼ cwts.	6,916	488 cwts.	8,300	922 cwts.	12,915
TEA—						
India	18,155⅓ cwts.	10,68,408	37,471 cwts.	16,06,180	59,959 cwts.	29,97,945
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	6,000	...	10,000	...	15,000
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	2,800	...	3,000	...	2,100
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	700 bdls.	21,000	500 bdls.	25,000	300 bdls.	9,000
Arab Coast	50 „	1,500	60 „	3,000	100 „	3,000
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	29 cases	1,650	38 cases	1,900	20¼ cases	810
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	...	5 cases	1,000	3 cases	600
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	...	13 bales	10,370	...	...
Broadcloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
India	4 pkgs.	4,000	3 bdls.	3,000	6 bdls.	6,000

Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOLLEN GOODS—*contd.*						
Other manufactures of Wool—						
India	12 bdls.	12,000	...	...	...	12,510
SPECIE—						
India	...	1,80,000	...	98,000	...	1,09,980
Turkey	...	44,466	...	45,790	...	21,825
Maskat	...	8,000	...	14,800	...	12,000
Bahrein	...	15,000	...	12,000	...	7,995
Arab Coast	...	12,000	...	6,000	...	9,990
Persian Ports	...	76,660	...	13,000	...	18,600
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	15
India	...	8,618	...	14,750	...	18,495
Turkey	...	...	...	1,000	...	5,700
Persian Ports	...	...	...	840	...	...
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	61,05,256	...	71,90,070	...	81,82,680
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	10,32,275	...	13,33,150	...	12,92,955
India	...	45,40,680	...	54,14,650	...	65,28,915
France	...	2,25,000	...	1,68,000	...	97,500
Turkey	...	73,501	...	57,340	...	56,730
Maskat	...	72,500	...	89,420	...	78,285
Zanzibar	...	2,800	...	3,000	...	2,100
Bahrein	...	15,000	...	12,000	...	7,995
Arab Coast	...	66,600	...	97,250	...	99,000
Persian Ports	...	76,900	...	15,260	...	19,200
TOTAL	...	61,05,256	...	71,90,070	...	81,82,680

TABLE 3.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	24	4,320	76	83,600	100	87,920
	1898	30	5,400	67	73,700	97	79,100
	1899	28	5,040	64	70,400	92	75,440
Turkish	1897	8	320	...	...	8	320
	1898	10	400	1	1,100	11	1,500
	1899	15	600	...	...	15	600
Persian	1897	130	4,550	...	...	130	4,550
	1898	145	5,075	...	...	145	5,075
	1899	152	5,320	...	...	152	5,320
French	1897	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1897	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1898	47	705	...	...	47	705
	1899	40	600	...	...	40	600
Arab	1897	60	900	...	...	60	900
	1898	70	1,050	...	...	70	1,050
	1899	80	1,200	...	...	80	1,200
Total	1897	252	10,540	76	83,600	328	94,140
	1898	302	12,630	68	74,800	370	87,430
	1899	315	12,760	64	70,400	379	83,160

TABLE 4.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	21	3,780	72	79,200	93	82,980
	1898	27	4,860	65	73,700	92	78,560
	1899	25	4,500	82	88,000	107	92,500
Turkish	1897	8	320	...	...	8	320
	1898	10	400	1	1,100	11	1,500
	1899	15	600	...	...	15	600
Persian	1897	120	4,200	...	...	120	4,200
	1898	130	4,550	...	...	130	4,550
	1899	128	4,480	...	...	128	4,480
French	1897	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1897	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1898	47	705	...	...	47	705
	1899	40	600	...	...	40	600
Arab	1897	60	900	...	...	60	900
	1898	70	1,050	...	...	70	1,050
	1899	80	1,200	...	...	80	1,200
Total	1897	239	9,650	83	91,300	104	94,180
	1898	284	11,565	66	74,800	350	86,365
	1899	288	11,380	82	88,000	370	99,380

TABLE 5.

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
India	...	13,930	...	23,600	...	41,655
Turkey	...	910	...	740	...	2,910
Maskat	...	2,590	...	2,050	...	1,380
Zanzibar	...	1,000	...	700	...	420
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	940	...	510
Persian Ports	...	12,740	...	7,400	...	10,005
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	1,65,670	...	3,270	...	2,580
Maskat	...	2,17,140	...	...	...	36,000
Arab Coast	...	75,730	...	450	...	270
Persian Ports	...	1,70,470	...	4,000	...	10,065
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	7,300	...	7,500	...	8,010
Turkey	...	79,140	...	69,220	...	64,905
Maskat	...	6,500	...	5,650	...	5,220
Zanzibar	...	2,000	...	2,400	...	2,820
Arab Coast	...	17,690	...	11,900	...	19,710
Persian Ports	...	23,100	...	14,900	...	19,785
CATTLE—						
Turkey	...	320	...	380	...	345
Bahrein	...	12,000	...	24,000	...	27,990
Arab Coast	...	3,200	...	1,500	...	2,400
Persian Ports	...	380	...	400	...	420
COFFEE—						
Turkey	...	1,63,620	...	1,02,750	...	77,970
Maskat	...	32,000	...	29,500	...	27,510
Arab Coast	...	30,000	...	68,000	...	75,000
Persian Ports	...	7,240	...	10,310	...	11,250
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Turkey	...	10,530	...	9,430	...	1,125
Maskat	...	1,200	...	600	...	600
Arab Coast	...	4,200	...	4,200	...	4,200
Persian Ports	...	2,770	...	2,620	...	2,250
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	2,542	...	...	...	3,360
India	...	3,978	...	4,290	...	1,290
Turkey	...	3,96,236	...	3,66,400	...	3,75,315
Maskat	...	83,068	...	59,050	...	49,995
Bahrein	...	2,250	...	25,470	...	21,015
Arab Coast	...	2,15,400	...	1,64,000	...	2,15,700
Persian Ports	...	4,72,960	...	3,25,280	...	1,67,460
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	...	70,086	...	29,790	...	1,01,655
Turkey	...	420	...	620	...	690
Maskat	...	840	...	1,120	...	2,790
Bahrein	...	9,960	...	16,280	...	40,500
Arab Coast	...	3,300	...	3,560	...	8,910
Persian Ports	...	900	...	1,200	...	2,250
YARN AND TWIST—						
Turkey	...	18,810	...	18,190	...	18,795
Bahrein	...	...	...	8,000	...	11,010
Arab Coast	...	2,500	...	2,000	...	1,005
Persian Ports	...	5,000	...	15,000	...	2,715

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DATES—						
United Kingdom	...	15	...	...	...	...
India	...	3,77,505	...	3,91,680	...	3,72,630
Turkey	...	24,460	...	14,360	...	16,200
Egypt	...	6,045	...	1,310	...	1,440
Maskat	...	5,200	...	5,140	...	4,650
Zanzibar	...	5,600	...	4,890	...	9,210
Arab Coast	...	2,02,810	...	1,53,540	...	1,41,885
Persian Ports	...	1,28,750	...	1,04,030	...	1,08,375
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	...	1,370	...	1,380	...	1,515
Maskat	...	2,220	...	2,130	...	1,785
Arab Coast	...	4,040	...	3,410	...	855
Persian Ports	...	8,260	...	9,680	...	5,850
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	33,300	...	19,180	...	24,000
India	...	2,07,699	...	3,90,610	...	1,16,790
Turkey	...	23,172	...	24,100	...	24,735
Egypt	...	364	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	4,756	...	4,070	...	5,685
Bahrein	...	10,594	...	6,770	...	4,950
Arab Coast	...	12,400	...	9,510	...	7,530
Persian Ports	...	210	...	1,270	...	660
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	...	320	...	150	...	...
India	...	14,167	...	14,910	...	14,220
Turkey	...	34,862	...	38,510	...	53,370
Egypt	...	...	...	40	...	105
Maskat	...	3,600	...	1,960	...	1,440
Bahrein	...	6,616	...	6,900	...	7,095
Arab Coast	...	5,800	...	3,300	...	3,105
Persian Ports	...	3,609	...	1,740	...	525
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
United Kingdom	...	11,798	...	5,710	...	44,430
India	...	6,66,169	...	7,68,970	...	8,74,860
Turkey	...	25,645	...	23,940	...	27,390
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	225
Maskat	...	17,635	...	15,700	...	21,495
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	1,500	...	1,800
Bahrein	...	14,677	...	19,630	...	30,885
Arab Coast	...	21,430	...	19,160	...	24,885
Persian Ports	...	7,780	...	6,290	...	4,335
FUEL—						
Turkey	...	...	...	1,000	...	990
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	1,350	...	4,470
Arab Coast	...	8,000	...	7,000	...	14,010
Persian Ports	...	5,000	...	2,100	...	2,100
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	30,195
India	...	652	...	570	...	1,320
Turkey	...	7,20,369	...	7,59,740	...	7,79,460
Maskat	...	1,87,900	...	1,00,110	...	1,96,560
Bahrein	...	13,600	...	11,510	...	4,980
Arab Coast	...	4,60,510	...	7,89,440	...	6,26 805
Persian Ports	...	2,17,507	...	6,49,720	...	4,21,620
GUM—						
United Kingdom	...	88,500	...	99,020	...	3,04,995
India	...	1,05,915	...	1,57,600	...	1,78,215
France	...	10,560	...	1,260	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	12,180
Turkey	...	5,610	...	3,580	...	6,405
Egypt	...	2,100	...	4,680	...	7,200
Maskat	...	24	...	160	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	220	...	...

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Turkey	...	11,990	...	9,760	...	10,575
Maskat	...	3,500	...	2,000	...	2,490
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	1,200	...	1,500
Arab Coast	...	8,280	...	6,150	...	14,430
Persian Ports	...	12,230	...	8,620	...	8,715
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	623	...	1,760	...	480
India	...	3,59,580	...	3,10,170	...	2,71,530
France	...	...	...	...	...	7,995
Turkey	...	...	...	320	...	90
Egypt	...	...	...	160	...	...
Maskat	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	600	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	8,150	...	10,050	...	12,120
JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	2,128	...	8,000	...	4,500
India	...	29,660	...	8,150	...	22,365
Germany	...	...	...	800	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	34,650
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
India	...	2,450	...	3,350	...	3,645
Turkey	...	3,930	...	4,180	...	4,410
Maskat	...	3,500	...	3,000	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	4,000	...	3,000	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	23,300	...	18,250	...	20,265
LEMONS, DRY—						
Turkey	...	12,250	...	9,910	...	...
Arab Coast	...	3,600	...	1,200	...	...
Persian Ports	...	6,000	...	2,400	...	...
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	6,160	...	3,000	...	3,855
Turkey	...	3,000	...	5,450	...	6,600
Maskat	...	2,200	...	5,500	...	10,020
Bahrein	...	1,800	...	2,500	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	5,000	...	5,800	...	8,700
Persian Ports	...	4,050	...	3,070	...	2,220
METALS—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	23,760
Turkey	...	14,280	...	13,140	...	12,570
Maskat	...	4,500	...	300	...	810
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,440
Arab Coast	...	11,580	...	7,170	...	19,035
Persian Ports	...	12,950	...	5,460	...	10,350
OILS—						
Turkey	...	22,270	...	27,270	...	22,830
Maskat	...	11,000	...	7,640	...	8,310
Arab Coast	...	20,330	...	17,430	...	21,915
Persian Ports	...	21,090	...	26,170	...	16,485
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	...	4,87,600	...	5,37,110	...	2,34,000
India	...	5,520	...	3,660	...	...
Germany	...	920	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	140	...	120	...	135
Egypt	...	33,120	...	1,830	...	13,995
China	...	36,12,160	...	35,92,520	...	50,64,510
Arab Coast	...	200	...	500	...	...

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PEARLS—						
India	...	70,72,600	...	85,25,000	...	1,01,18,910
Turkey	...	3,18,000	...	85,000	...	92,010
Arab Coast	...	55,000	...	38,000	...	46,005
Persian Ports	...	75,53,000	...	55,16,000	...	77,69,400
PERFUMERY—						
United Kingdom	...	480	...	...	...	...
India	...	67,512	...	44,900	...	57,075
Turkey	...	5,803	...	6,550	...	7,080
Maskat	...	941	...	920	...	2,415
Zanzibar	...	9,082	...	15,400	...	7,695
Bahrein	...	1,660	...	1,200	...	2,805
Arab Coast	...	4,230	...	3,410	...	2,790
Persian Ports	...	3,935	...	1,660	...	5,730
PROVISIONS—						
United Kingdom	...	275	...	50	...	225
India	...	14,958	...	6,390	...	4,125
Turkey	...	72,840	...	74,490	...	76,830
Egypt	...	...	...	150	...	...
Russia	...	15	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	24,576	...	14,380	...	9,435
Zanzibar	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	14,800	...	14,750	...	16,140
Arab Coast	...	74,380	...	68,150	...	67,155
Persian Ports	...	64,497	...	92,020	...	70,530
SALT—						
India	...	75,000	...	80,000	...	72,585
Maskat	...	15,000	...	20,000	...	30,000
Zanzibar	...	5,000	...	2,500	...	3,750
SEEDS—						
United Kingdom	...	8,478	...	5,300	...	5,055
India	...	1,12,393	...	48,700	...	71,655
Germany	...	6,707	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	2,610	...	2,400	...	2,835
Maskat	...	346	...	3,660	...	5,670
Bahrein	...	362	...	1,020	...	...
Arab Coast	...	3,000	...	350	...	...
Persian Ports	...	3,859	...	2,430	...	2,025
SHARK FINS—						
India	...	16,170	...	17,630	...	14,955
Persian Ports	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	...	3,43,760	...	7,87,520	...	3,82,710
India	...	12,086	...	43,600	...	50,670
France	...	22,638	...	38,548	...	2,805
Germany	...	4,858	...	7,740	...	945
Persian Ports	...	1,32,120	...	1,27,720	...	1,15,200
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	71,000	...	55,950	...	70,095
Turkey	...	21,100	...	10,240	...	17,715
Egypt	...	400	...	...	...	9,150
Maskat	...	1,000	...	13,500	...	11,010
Bahrein	...	500	...	1,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	3,120	...	3,690	...	5,145
Persian Ports	...	1,190	...	940	...	720
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
India	...	47,700	...	21,000	...	13,995
Turkey	...	15,900	...	15,830	...	17,505
Maskat	...	17,000	...	7,100	...	7,995
Bahrein	...	2,500	...	1,400	...	...
Arab Coast	...	11,630	...	10,100	...	14,970
Persian Ports	...	9,480	...	10,260	...	6,060

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SPICES—						
India	...	10,875	...	4,800	...	5,010
Turkey	...	20,500	...	22,200	...	21,180
Maskat	...	7,000	...	5,400	...	1,800
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	1,200	...	...
Arab Coast	...	17,920	...	13,800	...	13,995
Persian Ports	...	2,570	...	16,850	...	5,130
TALLOW—						
Turkey	...	4,400	...	3,600	...	4,005
Maskat	...	300	...	450	...	450
Arab Coast	...	3,000	...	3,750	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	2,180	...	2,430	...	2,115
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Turkey	...	12,100	...	16,200	...	18,195
Maskat	...	1,000	...	600	...	990
Arab Coast	...	10,000	...	8,300	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	9,600	...	7,650	...	9,975
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	...	198	...	100	...	...
India	...	16,409	...	12,220	...	6,930
France	...	550	...	780	...	...
America	...	110	...	150	...	...
Turkey	...	80,723	...	88,700	...	44,895
Egypt	...	1,35,828	...	2,28,680	...	54,810
Malta	...	6,302	...	4,060	...	720
Cyprus	...	2,548	...	810	...	1,170
Greece	...	4,928	...	43,150	...	...
Bahrein	...	16,000	...	13,000	...	10,500
Persian Ports	...	21,072	...	19,890	...	15,690
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	...	3,48,600	...	2,24,510	...	38,340
India	...	3,34,990	...	3,03,060	...	3,00,480
France	...	6,975	...	...	...	990
Turkey	...	6,660	...	6,820	...	6,630
Bahrein	...	300	...	500	...	855
Arab Coast	...	2,000	...	1,500	...	2,220
WOOLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	2,51,290	...	1,91,270	...	1,51,890
India	...	68,600	...	65,670	...	73,140
Germany	...	...	...	1,390	...	13,455
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	5,370
Turkey	...	1,66,250	...	1,93,860	...	2,19,525
Egypt	...	94,800	...	3,21,440	...	2,54,595
Dutch Colony	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	10,400	...	9,480	...	11,880
Zanzibar	...	2,200	...	2,260	...	2,365
Bahrein	...	18,000	...	13,500	...	16,020
Arab Coast	...	12,330	...	8,640	...	11,835
Persian Ports	...	27,550	...	31,680	...	40,125
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	1,600	...	...	...	...
India	...	15,57,734	...	12,53,890	...	11,74,245
Turkey	...	9,13,300	...	9,35,370	...	8,33,520
Egypt	...	...	...	1,000	...	9,000
Maskat	...	3,03,400	...	2,57,200	...	2,75,955
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	2,66,300	...	72,100	...	58,875
Arab Coast	...	18,63,000	...	17,74,000	...	20,59,500
Persian Ports	...	4,81,620	...	2,93,400	...	3,24,505

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries into which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—		R		R		R
United Kingdom	...	36,516	...	25,640	...	26,190
India	...	24,700	...	18,820	...	15,960
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Germany	...	...	...	200	...	1,035
Austria	...	250	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	53,820	...	57,510	...	69,255
Egypt	...	3,878	...	4,210	...	16,530
China	...	...	...	250	...	...
Maskat	...	22,648	...	21,560	...	15,990
Zanzibar	...	2,500	...	3,000	...	3,495
Bahrein	...	22,829	...	13,500	...	19,785
Arab Coast	...	10,385	...	8,270	...	7,125
Persian Ports	...	21,983	...	23,450	...	22,755
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	3,45,15,538	...	3,30,95,530	...	3,75,45,845
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	16,22,523	...	19,05,320	...	12,50,370
India	...	1,13,73,498	...	1,26,19,480	...	1,40,85,630
France	...	40,723	...	40,580	...	13,590
Germany	...	12,485	...	10,130	...	27,615
Austria	...	250	...	...	...	5,370
America	...	110	...	150	...	...
Turkey	...	34,33,000	...	30,21,480	...	29,77,740
Egypt	...	2,76,535	...	5,63,500	...	3,67,050
China	...	36,12,160	...	33,92,770	...	50,64,510
Malta	...	6,302	...	4,060	...	720
Cyprus	...	2,548	...	810	...	1,170
Greece	...	4,928	...	43,150	...	...
Dutch Colony	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	15	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	9,94,134	...	5,99,990	...	7,53,330
Zanzibar	...	34,382	...	32,650	...	31,555
Bahrein	...	4,21,248	...	2,56,780	...	2,83,815
Arab Coast	...	31,90,595	...	32,25,120	...	34,50,600
Persian Ports	...	94,89,102	...	73,79,560	...	92,32,780
TOTAL	...	3,45,15,538	...	3,30,95,530	...	3,75,45,845

TABLE 6.

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ANIMALS—		R		R		R
Turkey	...	14,510	...	14,850	...	21,840
Maskat	...	6,750	...	1,900	...	2,100
Arab Coast	...	5,410	...	1,850	...	1,170
Persian Ports	...	11,750	...	14,220	...	14,115
APPAREL, WEARING—						
United Kingdom	...	28,500	...	12,380	...	8,490
India	...	37,050	...	33,450	...	31,590
France	...	300	...	4,930	...	1,005
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,410
Austria	...	...	...	300	...	1,890
China	...	...	...	400	...	...
Maskat	...	3,050	...	1,950	...	2,310
Persian Ports	...	3,800	...	2,130	...	3,210
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	21,55,100	...	...	...	...
India	...	28,180	...	4,400	...	3,750
France	...	26,340	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	100	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	1,26,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	2,97,730	...	51,350	...	48,465
Bahrein	...	1,87,880	...	20,300	...	300
Persian Ports	...	90,350	...	18,250	...	12,300
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
United Kingdom	...	35,250	...	12,400	...	22,005
India	...	54,850	...	72,160	...	91,140
France	...	3,000	...	400	...	11,110
Germany	...	200	...	4,000	...	510
Austria	...	...	...	500	...	...
Turkey	...	700	...	300	...	1,680
Egypt	...	8,000	...	3,000	...	4,050
Persian Ports	...	3,600	...	3,630	...	3,750
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	2,300	...	2,050	...	2,415
Turkey	...	5,800	...	6,560	...	5,955
Persian Ports	...	10,950	...	23,120	...	20,130
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	...	56,780	...	6,770	...	27,300
India	...	18,430	...	16,910	...	46,260
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	345
Belgium	...	12,220	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,400	...	2,250	...	2,715
CANVAS (COUNTRY)—						
India	...	3,060	...	...	...	5,715
Bahrein	...	5,000	...	6,500	...	6,510
Persian Ports	...	40,000	...	65,000	...	65,550
CATTLE—						
Turkey	...	1,810	...	1,950	...	2,370
Persian Ports	...	1,19,340	...	1,17,450	...	1,33,845
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	2,530	...	9,285
India	...	5,60,220	...	5,63,645	...	3,15,240
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	2,25,850	...	2,10,580	...	2,10,180

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	...	88,866	...	86,710	...	89,205
Turkey	...	140	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	2,470	...	1,990	...	1,800
Persian Ports	...	16,000	...	16,000	...	16,110
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	1,07,86,780	...	67,43,200	...	64,23,765
India	...	39,62,560	...	33,09,970	...	28,26,495
France	...	3,860	...	9,830	...	55,305
Germany	...	880	...	2,050	...	4,065
Austria	...	4,980	...	49,820	...	19,890
Turkey	...	5,280	...	11,060	...	8,670
Egypt	...	5,070	...	290	...	...
Maskat	...	2,000	...	3,210	...	45,255
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,995
Persian Ports	...	2,17,640	...	2,41,830	...	2,40,330
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	...	24,010	...	21,830	...	28,230
Persian Ports	...	63,630	...	68,170	...	59,850
YARN AND TWIST—						
United Kingdom	...	3,800	...	...	...	6,240
India	...	9,40,650	...	10,69,980	...	10,59,720
Austria	...	...	...	400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	30,740	...	40,350	...	45,780
DATES—						
India	...	110	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	7,35,400	...	6,51,110	...	5,42,145
Maskat	...	2,80,000	...	1,38,000	...	1,45,500
Bahrein	...	54,000	...	44,000	...	34,500
Persian Ports	...	2,34,690	...	2,52,280	...	2,16,450
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	...	16,450	...	24,630	...	17,730
Maskat	...	2,500	...	1,750	...	2,490
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	750	...	750
Persian Ports	...	3,500	...	2,250	...	1,950
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	22,170	...	14,270	...	12,900
India	...	1,35,190	...	98,220	...	1,46,460
France	...	16,400	...	1,100	...	1,455
Germany	...	2,600	...	8,070	...	8,655
Austria	...	...	...	50	...	1,290
Turkey	...	4,990	...	2,640	...	7,590
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	30
China	...	5,280	...	10,160	...	15,360
Persian Ports	...	28,330	...	30,110	...	29,235
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIAL—						
Indigo—						
India	...	6,79,322	...	7,89,520	...	6,19,245
Egypt	...	...	...	4,400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	24,000	...	29,820	...	11,250
Other sorts of Dyeing, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	32,685	...	23,360	...	14,760
India	...	1,03,036	...	96,500	...	57,825
Germany	...	...	...	320	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	150	...	...
Turkey	...	500	...	540	...	675
China	...	150	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	3,130	...	3,580	...	4,920
Zanzibar	...	250	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	31,760	...	21,790	...	22,005

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	250	...	270
Maskat	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	...	...	500	...	600
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,854	...	2,240
Persian Ports	...	11,000	...	17,750	...	17,580
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
India	...	3,700	...	3,450	...	3,270
Turkey	...	1,000	...	800	...	3,000
Maskat	...	11,500	...	12,000	...	12,540
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	1,020
Persian Ports	...	64,070	...	55,810	...	78,030
FUEL—						
United Kingdom	...	19,250	...	10,610	...	4,800
India	...	18,400	...	13,230	...	24,510
Turkey	...	3,500	...	6,050	...	20,595
Maskat	...	4,250	...	5,700	...	13,500
Arab Coast	...	150	...	60	...	2,220
Persian Ports	...	1,42,010	...	1,62,280	...	2,18,670
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	...	2,000	...	400	...	1,995
India	...	41,610	...	42,800	...	50,355
France	...	...	...	1,000	...	510
Germany	...	...	...	88,000	...	12,000
Austria	...	...	...	500	...	1,005
Turkey	...	1,000	...	500	...	390
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	3,900
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	10,410	...	8,770	...	13,800
India	...	40,315	...	70,220	...	1,08,540
France	...	4,690	...	5,080	...	4,965
Germany	...	...	...	2 650	...	2,580
Austria	...	5,510	...	19,350	...	20,895
Turkey	...	250	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	140	...	...
China	...	...	...	100	...	570
Persian Ports	...	1,400	...	2,300	...	555
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
United Kingdom	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	36,500	...	52,160	...	50,775
France	...	1,400	...	11,620	...	5,400
Austria	...	1,400	...	...	...	2,805
Turkey	...	2,700	...	13,500	...	3,000
Maskat	...	1,200	...	870	...	1,080
Persian Ports	...	33,220	...	37,780	...	30,915
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
India	...	33,35,234	...	57,67,780	...	51,85,320
Turkey	...	87,875	...	56,220	...	80,160
Maskat	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	11,43,130	...	13,83,450	...	28,07,790
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	...	3,200	...	3,600	...	2,010
India	...	68,700	...	60,000	...	50,160
France	...	...	...	900	...	...
Germany	...	200	...	2,500	...	870
Austria	...	600	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	700	...	2,000	...	2,010

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	26,360	...	16,540	...	19,980
India	...	1,56,135	...	1,59,050	...	1,62,090
France	...	3,800	...	5,800	...	6,255
Germany	...	...	...	4,350	...	4,710
Austria	...	600	...	1,250	...	2,580
Turkey	...	50	...	...	...	105
Egypt	...	6,270	...	400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	26,000	...	24,440	...	26,910
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	8,000	...	4,000	...	3,495
Turkey	...	10,500	...	9,320	...	9,120
Maskat	...	2,700	...	2,870	...	2,640
Persian Ports	...	3,670	...	4,450	...	5,040
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	1,200	...	...	...	390
India	...	96,920	...	1,03,120	...	99,645
Turkey	...	990	...	730	...	735
Maskat	...	1,360	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	300	...	2,000	...	4,950
Persian Ports	...	1,650	...	3,820	...	1,980
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	9,440	...	4,320	...	1,365
India	...	6,160	...	8,690	...	9,270
France	...	100	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	190	...	255
Austria						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	675
Persian Ports	...	220	...	1,520	...	735
	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	2,025
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	11,100	...	8,800	...	6,510
India	...	27,200	...	24,200	...	27,315
France	...	...	...	4,400	...	5,505
Germany	...	...	...	3,100	...	690
Turkey	...	5,000	...	6,070	...	10,560
Maskat	...	12,500	...	18,100	...	13,740
Bahrein	...	500	...	250	...	315
Persian Ports	...	9,700	...	13,050	...	11,220
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
United Kingdom	...	37,010	...	41,970	...	31,635
India	...	14,050	...	19,530	...	13,620
France	...	7,290	...	6,570	...	6,060
Germany	...	1,130	...	14,010	...	20,010
Austria	...	500	...	20	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	90	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	105
Persian Ports	...	...	...	140	...	600
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	17,100	...	5,430	...	40,245
India	...	52,550	...	46,940	...	44,820
Germany	...	...	...	7,600	...	10,050
Austria	...	15,950	...	19,920	...	24,000
Turkey	...	50	...	...	...	4,005
Egypt	...	11,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	210
Persian Ports	...	...	...	1,000	...	975
MATS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	90
India	...	4,710	...	5,750	...	4,785
Turkey	...	16,600	...	13,320	...	7,395
Maskat	...	32,330	...	34,350	...	23,535
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	150
Bahrein	...	24,500	...	23,900	...	22,530
Persian Ports	...	33,040	...	30,250	...	27,870

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
METALS—						
United Kingdom	...	2,01,830	...	3,53,950	...	37,170
India	...	5,53,541	...	6,59,270	...	3,16,500
France	...	...	...	2,340	...	1,875
Germany	...	3,380	...	400	...	...
Turkey	...	100	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	240	...	600
Persian Ports	...	31,100	...	38,400	...	39,000
OILS—						
United Kingdom	...	80	...	...	...	585
India	...	1,64,440	...	1,26,750	...	1,35,585
France	...	40	...	200	...	645
Germany	...	...	...	300	...	75
Russia	...	12,000	...	75,760	...	22,500
Turkey	...	54,000	...	60,040	...	50,100
Italy	...	...	...	100	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	4,000	...	3,600
Bahrein	...	50	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	39,870	...	65,820	...	63,000
PEARLS—						
India	...	7,000	...	1,64,000	...	2,18,520
Turkey	...	9,80,000	...	10,75,000	...	12,25,005
Bahrein	...	90,000	...	50,000	...	20,490
Arab Coast	...	33,62,600	...	33,77,000	...	30,76,005
Persian Ports	...	3,18,000	...	7,42,000	...	5,86,995
PERFUMERY—						
India	...	25,780	...	24,550	...	23,340
Turkey	...	6,430	...	5,390	...	6,660
Maskat	...	12,820	...	12,900	...	11,250
Persian Ports		26,310	...	29,660	...	27,885
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	64,020	...	81,610	...	30,915
India	...	77,800	...	67,210	...	64,140
France	...	900	...	860	...	1,800
Germany	...	...	...	300	...	...
Austria	...	600	...	2,760	...	3,030
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	90
China	...	55,750	...	12,790	...	15,045
Persian Ports	...	20,000	...	7,000	...	7,560
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—						
United Kingdom	...	6,660	...	10,110	...	7,170
India	...	1,34,178	...	4,70,040	...	2,12,085
France	...	190	...	1,910	...	690
Germany	...	...	...	410	...	480
Austria	...	...	...	190	...	2,280
Turkey	...	1,08,050	...	1,01,040	...	1,19,190
Italy	...	...	...	100	...	...
China	...	3,360	...	2,520	...	2,880
Maskat	...	1,03,110	...	1,25,660	...	1,60,575
Zanzibar	...	12,600	...	16,050	...	19,020
Bahrein	...	30,260	...	20,900	...	19,050
Arab Coast	...	78,300	...	1,13,900	...	1,28,475
Persian Ports	...	1,87,410	...	6,21,490	...	3,33,540
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	39,700	...	33,100	...	37,800
SEEDS—						
India	...	3,200	...	1,300	...	960
Turkey	...	4,550	...	3,510	...	3,855
Persian Ports	...	20,000	...	4,850	...	4,875

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Turkey	...	35,650	...	44,450	...	27,630
Maskat	...	2,400	...	4,000	...	6,000
Bahrein	...	40,000	...	1,28,400	...	11,010
Arab Coast	...	39,130	...	49,620	...	54,750
Persian Ports	...	4,500	...	34,600	...	30,000
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	31,940	...	34,000	...	32,940
Turkey	...	1,590	...	1,500	...	1,545
Maskat	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,200
Arab Coast	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	12,470	...	13,020	...	12,495
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	42,750	...	20,500	...	44,010
India	...	91,500	...	78,040	...	85,260
France	...	8,000	...	13,000	...	32,505
Austria	...	4,000	...	15,300	...	31,800
Turkey	...	19,900	...	25,800	...	16,830
Maskat	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,020
Persian Ports	...	30,250	...	29,850	...	30,585
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	13,500
India	...	7,000	...	1,000	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	500	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	2,000	...	33,750
China	...	...	...	8,000	...	10,005
SPICES—						
India	...	2,53,421	...	3,44,720	...	3,72,780
Turkey	...	...	...	630	...	105
China	...	...	...	420	...	...
Persian Ports	...	28,000	...	26,540	...	25,620
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	...	29,540	...	19,300	...	17,910
India	...	31,040	...	18,220	...	31,890
France	...	1,700	...	200	...	450
Germany	...	200	...	800	...	2,205
Austria	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,205
Turkey	...	220	...	200	...	150
China	...	2,100	...	600	...	510
Persian Ports	...	3,150	...	3,680	...	4,305
SUGAR (LOAF)—						
United Kingdom	...	33,970	...	12,260	...	1,860
India	...	1,84,160	...	79,440	...	4,72,395
France	...	10,34,160	...	6,16,400	...	6,96,540
Germany	...	...	...	3,800	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	5,190	...	9,495
Turkey	...	1,680	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	40	...	10,440
Persian Ports	...	4,100	...	26,130	...	7,875
SUGAR (SOFT)—						
United Kingdom	...	51,700	...	1,86,160	...	53,775
India	...	6,31,830	...	8,40,950	...	8,89,680
France	...	...	...	...	...	10,005
Germany	...	23,100	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	31,065
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	2,010
Persian Ports	...	52,990	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,020
SUGARCANDY—						
India	...	31,396	...	30,070	...	31,050
Persian Ports	...	400	...	500	...	480

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
TALLOW—						
India	...	30,850	...	33,000	...	32,646
Turkey	...	3,230	...	3,680	...	5,505
Persian Ports	...	15,220	...	16,040	...	16,605
TEA—						
United Kingdom	...	6,440	...	32,780	...	34,140
India	...	15,07,158	...	22,41,860	...	37,78,620
Germany	...	...	...	3,030	...	...
Turkey	...	200	...	8,210	...	...
China	...	1,08,410	...	1,79,430	...	1,55,265
Maskat	...	...	...	160	...	...
Persian Ports	...	3,900	...	4,910	...	8,085
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
India	...	1,21,130	...	1,15,660	...	1,32,315
France	...	...	...	500	...	...
Turkey	...	1,200	...	...	...	3,300
Maskat	...	3,000	...	1,000	...	3,630
Zanzibar	...	61,250	...	55,854	...	67,605
Persian Ports	...	10,000	...	8,570	...	17,475
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	...	16,250	...	33,930	...	14,685
India	...	11,970	...	12,600	...	15,465
France	...	...	...	...	...	270
Germany	...	...	...	1,200	...	2,790
Austria	...	...	...	800	...	2,520
Turkey	...	2,660	...	2,250	...	2,745
Egypt	...	3,750	...	1,000	...	285
Maskat	...	1,30,120	...	1,20,150	...	1,00,785
Arab Coast	...	33,000	...	41,770	...	45,600
Persian Ports	...	20,070	...	13,910	...	10,425
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	...	10,550	...	10,500	...	11,565
India	...	9,150	...	9,990	...	11,940
France	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	2,800	...	840
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	8,710
Turkey	...	320	...	410	...	585
Persian Ports	...	1,050	...	300	...	870
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	1,23,320	...	1,64,550	...	44,565
Persian Ports	...	13,580	...	29,900	...	58,320
WOOLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	29,320	...	63,230	...	76,155
India	...	1,22,430	...	1,66,980	...	1,49,430
France	...	3,060	...	11,450	...	31,455
Germany	...	...	...	1,130	...	4,770
Austria	...	...	...	7,650	...	25,470
Turkey	...	28,680	...	33,710	...	36,510
Egypt	...	...	...	850	...	...
Bahrein	...	18,000	...	15,000	...	27,930
Arab Coast	...	9,250	...	4,340	...	3,270
Persian Ports	...	27,030	...	34,760	...	35,565
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	8,80,575
India	...	38,88,330	...	32,96,900	...	37,23,240
Turkey	...	7,14,576	...	7,74,970	...	5,63,055
Maskat	...	1,55,660	...	1,30,080	...	99,800
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	9,975
Bahrein	...	54,850	...	20,000	...	27,195
Arab Coast	...	42,000	...	33,000	...	44,490
Persian Ports	...	16,83,070	...	17,50,500	...	14,12,860

Abstract Table showing the total value of principal articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	32,460	...	32,530	...	50,205
India	...	62,588	...	62,340	...	98,580
France	...	7,900	...	8,310	...	12,405
Germany	...	...	...	5,550	...	3,570
Austria	...	...	...	2,500	...	7,170
Turkey	...	9,140	...	10,530	...	16,140
Egypt	...	9,600	...	1,250	...	...
China	...	150	...	5,150	...	2,790
Maskat	...	25,100	...	32,680	...	39,000
Zanzibar	...	2,000	...	1,600	...	2,805
Bahrein	...	4,240	...	7,600	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	5,000	...	3,500	...	4,545
Persian Ports	...	26,920	...	22,550	...	25,605
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	4,74,25,946	...	4,49,70,960	...	4,58,74,830
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	1,37,96,705	...	77,65,910	...	79,21,785
India	...	1,85,29,850	...	2,14,34,450	...	2,19,70,215
France	...	11,24,230	...	26,31,790	...	8,84,255
Germany	...	31,690	...	1,56,560	...	80,535
Austria	...	34,140	...	1,28,150	...	1,92,120
Russia	...	12,000	...	75,760	...	22,500
Turkey	...	30,09,711	...	12,14,800	...	29,06,040
Egypt	...	1,69,690	...	11,370	...	16,920
Belgium	...	12,220	...	...	...	...
China	...	1,75,200	...	2,19,570	...	2,02,425
Italy	...	...	...	290	...	...
Maskat	...	11,08,210	...	7,25,000	...	7,66,745
Zanzibar	...	78,570	...	75,490	...	1,01,355
Bahrein	...	5,14,780	...	3,41,100	...	1,77,195
Arab Coast	...	35,76,440	...	36,28,890	...	33,67,815
Persian Ports	...	52,52,510	...	65,61,830	...	72,64,930
TOTAL	...	4,74,25,946	...	4,49,70,960	...	4,58,74,830

TABLE 7.

Abstract Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	231	21,437	303	322,624	534	344,061
	1898	189	20,422	356	379,724	545	400,146
	1899	282	26,278	300	368.291	582	394,569
Turkish	1897	395	19,730	3	3,515	398	23,245
	1898	401	18,098	5	5,889	406	23,987
	1899	431	21,255	4	5,078	435	26,333
Norwegian	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Persian	1897	1,047	29,658	...	...	1,047	29,658
	1898	1,041	29,779	...	...	1,041	29,779
	1899	1,173	36,165	...	...	1,173	36,165
Maskat	1897	362	10,811	...	...	362	10,811
	1898	348	9,464	...	...	348	9,464
	1899	365	10,261	...	...	365	10,261
Arab	1897	701	19,009	...	...	701	19,009
	1898	715	19,076	...	...	715	19,076
	1899	758	22,428	...	...	758	22,428
French	1897	19	1,627	1	850	20	2,477
	1898	15	1,190	...	...	15	1,190
	1899	16	1,280	...	...	16	1,280
Austrian	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	2	3,107	2	3,107
American	1897	1	918	...	...	1	918
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1897	2,756	103,190	308	327,824	3,064	431,014
	1898	2,709	98,029	362	386,816	3,071	484,845
	1899	3,025	117,667	307	377,679	3,332	495,346

TABLE 8.

Abstract Table showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that Cleared from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1897	217	21,448	282	297,733	499	319,181
	1898	178	18,018	293	324,799	471	342,817
	1899	274	26,560	259	319,285	533	345,845
Turkish	1897	381	15,199	4	4,615	385	19,814
	1898	417	16,480	5	5,889	422	22,369
	1899	430	20,940	4	5,078	434	26,018
Norwegian	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Persian	1897	924	24,802	...	...	924	24,802
	1898	949	25,226	...	...	949	25,226
	1899	1,058	31,185	...	...	1,058	31,185
Maskat	1897	347	9,934	...	...	347	9,934
	1898	322	8,236	...	...	322	8,236
	1899	338	9,228	...	...	338	9,228
Arab	1897	515	17,790	...	...	515	17,790
	1898	554	17,761	...	...	554	17,761
	1899	603	19,674	...	...	603	19,674
French	1897	16	1,387	2	1,700	18	3,087
	1898	12	950	...	...	12	950
	1899	13	1,040	...	...	13	1,040
Austrian	1897	...	...	1	835	1	835
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280
Total	1897	2,400	90,560	289	304,883	2,689	395,443
	1898	2,432	86,671	299	331,891	2,731	418,562
	1899	2,716	108,627	265	326,846	2,981	435,473

PART IV.—TRADE REPORT FOR MASKAT FOR 1899-1900.

The total trade for the year, including specie, is returned at $4,134,020 as against $42,89,600 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of $155,580. If we exclude specie, regarding which reliable figures are not procurable, there being no duty upon it, the decrease would be reduced to $107,580 according to information derived from the chief trading and banking firms in Maskat.

IMPORTS.

Excluding specie, of which there is a decrease of $20,000, the value of the import trade shows an increase of $28,520 as compared with the preceding year. This is due chiefly to the Arms Trade with England in which there has been a considerable increase on last year's figures.

Cereals, ghee and twist and yarn from Persia and wheat from Asiatic Turkey also contributed to the increase, while all the articles of import from India show a great falling off, amounting in all to $304,300 chiefly appearing under the head of Bengal rice, cereals and oils of all kinds. This decline is attributed to famine and consequent high prices in India.

EXPORTS.

The exports show a decrease of $164,100 or excluding specie of $136,100. While there is a slight increase in mother o'pearls, and pearls to India and specie to Persia, there is a great decline in all the articles of export; dates which form the chief article of trade at Maskat made their way but slowly to the coast towns owing to the prevalence of cholera and plague, and consequently a large stock remained with the producers at the end of the year. The same cause contributed to the decline in fish, fruit and specie to India and cotton fabrics to Zanzibar.

CUSTOMS.

A marked feature in the history of the Maskat Customs Administration is that this year the Sultan instead of farming out the customs as usual retained them under his own immediate control from the month of November 1899, when the Farm fell in.

P. Z. COX, *Captain,*
Political Agent and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,
Maskat.

APPENDIX A TO PART IV.

TABLE No. 1.

Imports into Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
Arms, Ammunition, etc.						
United Kingdom	...	900,000	...	200,000	...	383,600
France	...	100,000	...	60,000	...	61,550
Cereals—wheat and other grain.						
India	3,500 tons	245,000	3,000 tons	200,000	1,900 tons	133,000
Asiatic Turkey	250 „	15,000	300 „	18,000	480 „	39,110
Persia	200 „	15,000	300 „	18,000	1,000 „	72,560
Coffee.						
India	2,500 cwts.	50,000	2,000 cwts.	36,000	1,800 cwts.	32,000
Asiatic Turkey	2,000 „	30,000	1,500 „	20,000	1,200 „	16,000
Oils of all kinds.						
India	125,000 gallons	100,000	150,000 gallons	125,000	90,000 gallons	75,000
Russia	...	...	...	...	48,000 „	12,000
Ghee.						
India	500 gallons	15,000	400 gallons	1,200	300 gallons	900
Persia	30,000 „	80,000	40,000 „	90,000	50,000 „	110,000
Piece-goods.						
	thousand yards.		thousand yards		thousand yards	
India	1,500	255,000	12,000	200,000	100,000	184,000
America	225	27,000	450	48,000	480	40,000
Twist and yarn.						
India	50,000 cwts.	165,000	60,000 cwts.	175,000	50,000 cwts.	150,000
Persia	...	...	...	...	680 „	9,000
Silk and silk goods.						
India	...	60,000	...	45,000	...	40,000
Persia	...	15,000	...	12,000	...	10,000
Rice.						
India	11,000 tons	1,000,000	10,000 tons	900,000	9,000 tons	810,000
Sugar.						
India	10,000 cwts.	70,000	9,000 cwts.	60,000	8,000 cwts.	53,000
Articles not specified above.						
India	...	130,000	...	120,000	...	110,000
Turkey in Asia	...	4,000	...	3,500	...	28,000
Persia	...	5,000	...	5,500	...	36,000
Other countries	...	50,000	...	60,000	...	20,000
Specie.						
India	...	150,000	...	100,000	...	70,000
Asiatic Turkey	...	20,000	...	30,000	...	25,000
Persia	...	30,000	...	40,000	...	60,000
Other countries	...	20,000	...	25,000	...	20,000
TOTAL	...	3,537,500	...	2,592,200	...	2,600,720

Total value of imports from principal countries.

COUNTRIES.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.
United Kingdom	900,000	200,000	383,600
India	2,226,500	1,962,000	1,657,900
France	100,000	60,000	61,550
America	27,000	48,000	40,000
Asiatic Turkey	69,000	71,500	108,110
Persia	145,000	165,500	297,560
Russia	...	...	12,000
Other countries	70,000	85,000	40,000
TOTAL	3,537,500	2,592,200	2,600,720

TABLE No. 2.

Exports from Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
Dates.						
India	14,000 tons	750,000	12,000 tons	600,000	11,000 tons	550,000
America	1,200 ,,	70,000	1,000 ,,	60,000	800 ,,	48,000
Turkey in Asia	700 ,,	40,000	600 ,,	30,000	500 ,,	24,000
Zanzibar	50 ,,	2,500	75 ,,	3,500	70 ,,	3,200
Other Countries	100 ,,	5,000	125 ,,	6,000	100 ,,	5,000
Fruit.						
India	6,000 cwts.	65,000	6,500 cwts.	70,000	6,000 cwts.	65,000
Fish, large and small.						
India	4,000 tons	90,000	5,000 tons	100,000	4,500 tons	90,000
Other Countries	200 ,,	6,000	150 ,,	4,000	100 ,,	2,800
Limes, dried.						
India	125 cwts.	1,200	100 cwts.	1,200	50 cwts.	700
Turkey in Asia	2,200 ,,	22,000	2,500 ,,	30,000	2,200 ,,	28,000
Persia	1,800 ,,	18,000	2,000 ,,	22,000	1,800 ,,	21,000
Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.	thousand yards.		thousand yards.		thousand yards.	
Turkey in Asia	150	50,000	100	40,000	80	32,000
Zanzibar and East Africa	400	150,000	350	125,000	280	98,000
Other Countries	150	50,000	125	42,000	100	34,000
Mother o'pearl.						
India	1,000 cwts.	25,000	1,000 cwts.	30,000	1,200 cwts.	35,000
Pearls.						
India	...	35,000	...	40,000	...	50,000
Salt.						
India	5,000 tons	20,000	4,000 tons	16,000	3,200 tons	12,000
Zanzibar	500 ,,	2,000	400 ,,	1,600	300 ,,	1,100
Other Countries	200 ,,	800	150 ,,	600	150 ,,	500
Articles not specified above.						
India	...	125,000	...	120,000	...	115,000
Turkey in Asia	...	15,000	...	17,000	...	15,000
Zanzibar	...	7,000	...	7,500	...	7,000
Other Countries	...	15,000	...	18,000	...	16,000
Specie.						
India	...	200,000	...	250,000	...	200,000
Persia	...	25,000	...	20,000	...	40,000
Turkey in Asia	...	25,000	...	18,000	...	20,000
Other Countries	...	20,000	...	25,000	...	25,000
TOTAL	...	1,834,500	...	1,697,400		1,533,300

Total value of exports to principal countries.

COUNTRIES.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.
India	1,311,200	1,227,200	1,117,700
America	70,000	60,000	48,000
Turkey in Asia	152,000	135,000	119,000
Persia	43,000	42,000	61,000
Zanzibar and East Africa	161,500	137,600	104,300
Countries not specified above	96,800	95,600	83,300
TOTAL	1,834,500	1,697,400	1,533,300

TABLE No. 3.

Showing total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1897-98	102	11,000	130	160,000	232	171,000
	1898-99	90	9,000	126	145,000	216	154,000
	1899-1900	80	6,000	129	149,240	209	155,240
French	1897-98	30	2,200	...	...	30	2,200
	1898-99	10	1,000	1	130	11	1,130
	1899-1900	12	950	...	...	12	950
Turkish	1897-98	27	4,000	3	2,700	30	6,700
	1898-99	35	4,500	3	4,500	38	9,000
	1899-1900	41	4,260	...	...	41	4,260
Maskat	1897-98	23	4,500	...	...	23	4,500
	1898-99	28	5,000	...	...	28	5,000
	1899-1900	48	5,300	...	...	48	5,300
Persian	1897-98	75	6,500	...	...	75	6,500
	1898-99	70	5,600	...	...	70	5,600
	1899-1900	80	5,500	...	...	80	5,500
Other Countries	1897-98	12	1,200	...	...	12	1,200
	1898-99	15	1,500	3	2,900	18	4,400
	1899-1900	20	2,000	1	1,300	21	3,300
Total	1897-98	269	29,400	133	162,700	402	192,100
	1898-99	248	26,600	133	152,530	381	179,130
	1899-1900	281	24,010	130	150,540	411	174,550

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1897-98	103	11,077	130	160,000	233	171,077
	1898-99	89	8,900	126	145,000	215	153,900
	1899-1900	80	6,000	129	149,240	209	155,240
French	1897-98	30	2,200	...	...	30	2,200
	1898-99	10	1,000	1	130	11	1,130
	1899-1900	12	950	...	...	12	950
Turkish	1897-98	27	4,000	3	2,700	30	6,700
	1898-99	33	4,300	3	4,500	36	8,800
	1899-1900	40	4,160	...	...	40	4,160
Maskat	1897-98	28	5,100	...	...	28	5,000
	1898-99	25	4,700	...	...	25	4,700
	1899-1900	48	5,300	...	...	48	5,300
Persian	1897-98	80	6,800	...	...	80	6,800
	1898-99	68	5,400	...	...	68	5,400
	1899-1900	80	5,500	...	...	80	5,500
Other Countries	1897-98	12	1,200	...	...	12	1,200
	1898-99	14	1,400	3	2,900	17	4,300
	1899-1900	20	2,000	1	1,300	21	3,300
Total	1897-98	280	30,277	133	162,700	413	192,977
	1898-99	239	25,700	133	152,530	372	178,230
	1899-1900	280	23,910	130	150,540	410	174,450

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH AND THE KARUN RIVER FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Abstract of Contents.

General. | Agriculture.
Exports. | Trade routes.
Imports. | Health.
Shipping. | Postal service.
Statistics.

KRANS 53 TO 1£ STERLING.

GENERAL.

Trade generally was stationary, particularly in the wheat-growing districts; owing to merchants being unable to purchase grain, the export thereof being prohibited, the populace had little cash and retail traders in Mohammerah and Bunder Nasri did little business.

EXPORTS.

Wheat.—Owing to the prohibition on its export being strictly enforced at Bunder Nasri, little wheat was exported; a certain amount was, however, conveyed from the fields to the sea coast and thence by boat to Basrah.

Horses.—The increase in shipment of horses is due to horses being brought from Turkish territory to avoid increased customs dues there.

Dates.—The amount of dates given in the annexed tables are those only exported in steamers and Indian sailing vessels: it is estimated that some six thousand tons in addition were exported by sailing crafts chiefly for India.

Liquorice.—Liquorice was exported to England from the Karun for the first time, but quality was found to be unsatisfactory.

Wool.—The wool was again inferior in quality and prices too high for the London market.

IMPORTS.

The principal increase in imports was in cotton goods, and is due to increased purchases in the Mohammerah market for neighbouring districts both in Persia and Turkey and for Koweit.

The principal demand and prices were as previously reported. They were nearly all of Manchester manufacture. A small consignment from Marseilles consisted of cotton tissue kerchiefs, an article only manufactured on the Continent; these were imported previously, but not direct from France.

Sugar.—Sugar again shows an increase, especially loaf. This article is carried by caravans to neighbouring provinces. It is chiefly French beet, but Egyptian loaf also shews an increase. Cane soft sugar has now been almost entirely replaced by beet. Prices rose at the end of the year about 3 per cent. and ranged from 65 to 75 krans per case of 144 lbs. for loaf and from 55 to 65 krans per bag of 1½ cwt. for soft.

Matches.—Matches shew a marked increase due to purchases for neighbouring districts. They are all of Swedish manufacture. Price 180 krans for sulphur and 250 krans for safety per box of 40 gross.

Date boxes.—Materials for boxes for packing dates were imported from Trieste for the first time, but three-quarters of these were afterwards forwarded to Turkish territory.

SHIPPING.

Sea.—Sixteen steamers called with cargo from London, Manchester and Marseilles, and nine took cargo for London of Messrs. F. C. Strick & Co., and

Messrs. Buckmall Brothers' lines. The British India Mail Steamers called weekly and the Bombay and Persia once in three weeks from and for Bombay. Returns of sailing vessels under foreign flag were not obtainable.

Freights to London ranged from 20 to 25 shillings per ton and to India from 8 to 24 shillings per ton.

River.—The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company continued to run fortnightly to Bunder Nasri. This Company have a second steamer available should trade increase.

Freights to Nasri about 10 and to Shushter about 18 shillings per ton.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—Owing to partial character of the spring rains, the wheat crop varied from total failure to unusually good. Taking the crop as a whole, it was an average one. Prices at Nasri ranged from 25 to 34 krans for 3½ cwts.; the embargo, being strictly enforced at Nasri, caused prices at Mohammerah to rise to 26 krans for 1½ cwt.

Prospects for next crop are excellent, and a larger area than usual has been sown.

Dates.—The date crop was unusually large, and prices correspondingly low, ranging from 7 to 12 krans per basket of 154 lbs.; a portion of the crop remains for shipment.

Ghee.—Ghee returned to its normal price in March.

Trade routes.

Dizful-Khoremabad.—At the end of August the Governor-General of Arabistan and Luristan made arrangements for securing the safety of caravans between Dizful and Khoremabad, thus re-opening the direct route from the Karun to the north of Persia which had been closed for some years owing to the lawlessness of the tribes.

Ahwaz-Ispahan.—The principal bridge over the Karun on the new Ahwaz-Ispahan mule road was finished on the 14th December, and this road is now practically finished. It consists of 18 stages, but by doubling short stages of 12 miles can be done in 15 days.

The two routes from the Karun are therefore now open, and an increase of trade may be expected.

Dizful.—There was a considerable increase in the caravan trade between Dizful and Mohammerah.

Health.

The health of Mohammerah was fair; in October and November there were a very few cases of cholera; but the disease did not become epidemic.

Postal Service.

A weekly postal service between Mohammerah and the interior of the Province was re-established in July by the Persian Government. Letters for Mohammerah should be addressed *viâ* Bombay and Persian Gulf to avoid delay.

APPENDIX A TO PART V.

Exports from Mohammerah.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
WHEAT—						
Great Britain	15,032 cwts.	5,014	...	...	2,130 cwts.	536
Persian Gulf Ports	1,500 „	550	1,165½ cwts.	299	...	...
FLOUR—						
Persian Gulf Ports	3,162 cwts.	1,581	426 cwts.	92	346½ cwts.	104
GUM—						
Great Britain	540 cwts.	225	585 cwts.	244	3,108 cwts.	1,759
India	787 „	309	947 „	366	2,463 „	1,394
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	...	...	16½ „	9
DATES—						
Great Britain	18,750 cwts.	4,500	8,050 cwts.	4,200	14,375 cwts.	2,366
Singapore	...	...	...	...	86 „	15
India	10,160 cwts.	2,032	12,185 cwts.	3,477	35,120 „	957
Persian Gulf Ports	150 „	30	348½ „	90	...	...
HORSES—						
India	62 head	1,240	50 head	1,000	1,315 head	16,300
Persian Gulf Ports	3 „	60	4 „	80	9 „	180
OILSEEDS—						
Great Britain	7,288½ cwts.	3,658	5,137½ cwts.	2,324	10,744 cwts.	5,355
India	1,330	595	...	...	424½ „	213
France	... „	...	750 cwts.	337	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	15½ „	7	...	...
PEARLS—						
India	1 pkg.	1,124	...	...	...	...
OPIUM—						
Persian Gulf Ports	3 cases	174	1 case	58	...	...
GHEE—						
India	1,497 cwts.	2,994	13 cwts.	26	111 cwts.	222
Persian Gulf Ports	234 „	468	242 „	484	40 „	80
WOOL—						
Great Britain	2,814 cwts.	5,628	777 cwts.	1,554	405 cwts.	810
India	1,991 „	3,982	4,218 „	8,436	4,307 „	8,750
Persian Gulf Ports	51 „	104	6 „	12	...	...
PIECE-GOODS—						
India	...	...	6 bales	90	...	...
Jeddah	...	...	4 „	80	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	15 „	7,214	113 bales	3,390
Do.	7,000 pieces	4,250	10,500 pieces		14,500 pieces	7,934
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	11 bales	165	7 bales	210
MATERIALS FOR DATE CASES—						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	5,936 pkgs.	4,275
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	418	...	72	...	247
India	...	1,608	...	1,575	...	2,748
Persian Gulf Ports	...	1,064	...	493	...	875
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	186	...	465
France	...	...	...	...	...	90
TOTAL	...	41,608	...	32,961	...	59,284
SPECIE—						
India	...	27,939	...	23,595	...	36,234-10
Persian Gulf Ports	...	17,926	...	32,153	...	14,513-10
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	218	...	21,674
GRAND TOTAL	...	87,473	...	88,927	...	1,31,706

Exports from Mohammerah—contd.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Great Britain . . .	...	19,443	...	8,394	...	11,073
India	...	13,884	...	14,970	...	21,621
Singapore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	15
France	...	...	...	337	...	90
Turkish Arabia . .	...	4,250	...	7,400	...	16,064
Persian Gulf Ports . .	...	4,031	...	1,780	...	10,421
Jeddah	...	...	...	80	...	...
TOTAL .	...	41,608	...	32,961	...	59,284

N. B.—Exports of piece-goods to Turkish Arabia is Manchester cotton goods re-shipped for Basrah.

Imported into Mohammerah.

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
	300 tons	600	184 tons	276	300 tons	600
	307 „	480	90 „	135	150 „	225
ia	81 „	160	252 „	378	...	...
ritain	...	...	...	...	357 cwts.	1,666
	2,559 cwts.	11,942	1,065 cwts.	4,970	444 „	2,072
n	...	...	108 „	504	492 „	2,471
urkish Arabia	...	...	120 „	560	30 „	140
UGS—						
Great Britain	...	33	...	457	...	230
India	...	209	...	257	...	597
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	...	15	...	111
GUNNY BAGS—						
India	...	660	...	789	...	1,170
MATCHES—						
Great Britain	60 cases	240	25 cases	100	105 cases	420
India	...	...	64 „	256	16 „	64
Austria	...	...	10 „	40	282 „	1,128
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	17 „	68	6 „	24
METALS—						
Iron—						
Great Britain	1,105½ cwts.	553	867 cwts.	867	577 cwts.	577
India	97 „	97	797½ „	786	152 „	150
Copper—						
Great Britain	...	...	131 cwts.	262	60 cwts.	120
India	408 cwts.	816	540 „	1,080	448 „	896
Other metals—						
Great Britain	...	...	35 cwts.	34	114 cwts.	86
India	...	694	123 „	176	291 „	294
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	30 „	23	3 „	2
METAL MANUFACTURES—						
Great Britain	...	167	...	404	...	1,019
India	...	689	...	428	...	699
COTTON GOODS—						
Great Britain	867 pkgs.	27,390	1,553 pkgs.	47,910	1,886 pkgs.	67,280
India	3,456 „	32,829	2,910 „	51,045	3,114 „	58,855
Aden (Americans)	...	...	419 „	12,570	591 „	17,710
Turkish Arabia	3,000 pieces	375	3 „	90	34 „	910
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	27 „	270	...	...
France	...	...	5 „	250	8 pkgs.	400
Austria	...	...	2 „	180	...	...
RICE—						
India	4,390 cwts.	2,210	13,435 cwts.	4,938	6,127 cwts.	2,371
SILK—						
Great Britain	1 case	50	...	...	...	...
India	27 cases	1,350	16 cases	2,400	58 cases	5,800
SPICES—						
India	664 cwts.	936	741½ cwts.	1,359	834½ cwts.	1,559
SUGAR, SOFT—						
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	945 cwts.	773
France	...	...	375 cwts.	281	60 „	49
Austria	4,686 cwts.	3,514	...	...	...	...
India	74 „	49	4,646 cwts.	3,566	5,692 cwts.	4,292
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	177 „	130	...	...
SUGAR, LOAF—						
France	5,946 cwts.	4,955	6,192 cwts.	5,160	10,095 cwts.	8,888
India	6,007 „	5,006	825 „	685	975 „	860

Imported into Mohammerah—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1897.		1898.		189	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£		
TEA—						
India	171 cwts.	768	388⅓ cwts.	1,424		
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	10 „	40		
THREAD AND TWIST—						
Great Britain	...	...	39 cwts.	150	51	
India	202 cwts.	692	297⅓ „	1,303	332⅓ „	
WHEAT—						
India	2,752⅓ cwts.	1,146	...	...	...	
Basrah	48,000 „	16,000	...	...	...	
MATERIAL FOR DATE CASES—						
Austria	...	...	...	...	6,994 pkgs.	5,025
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	583	...	3,409	...	1,226
India	...	3,034	...	4,247	...	3,815
Austria	...	735	...	91	...	1,692
France	...	...	...	...	...	25
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	638	...	677
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	...	1,428	...	2,002
TOTAL	...	121,407	...	156,429	...	202,492
SPECIE—						
Basrah	...	...	...	733	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
GRAND TOTAL	...	121,407	...	157,162	...	207,892
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Great Britain	...	29,616	...	53,869	...	74,189
Aden	...	...	...	13,074	...	20,181
India	...	63,607	...	79,844	...	87,032
Austria	...	4,249	...	311	...	7,845
France	...	4,955	...	5,691	...	9,362
Turkish Arabia	...	16,535	...	1,666	...	1,727
Persian Gulf Ports	...	2,445	...	1,974	...	2,156
TOTAL	...	121,407	...	156,429	...	202,492

...trade from Karun Ports.

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
...	1,738 cwts.	254	1,269 cwts.	325	699 cwts.	233
...	12 „	3	9 „	2	1,163 „	314
...	791 cwts.	902	455 cwts.	525	204 cwts.	272
...	182 „	209	458½ „	529	279 „	372
...OUR ...	3,753 cwts.	1,347	2,466 cwts	757	1,110 cwts.	278
GHEE ...	258 cwts.	409	103 cwts.	309	264 cwts.	528
GUM ...	1,810 cwts.	1,392	6,544 cwts.	5,034	2,355 cwts.	1,295
PIECE-GOODS ...	280 pkgs.	2,800	282 pkgs.	2,820	240 pkgs.	2,400
Basrah ...	347 „	1,596	100 „	1,000	116 „	1,160
RICE ...	2,532 cwts.	1,299	1,680½ cwts.	431	886 cwts.	178
MAHLAB ...	188 cwts.	432	402 cwts.	760	267 cwts.	468
OILSEEDS ...	7,476 cwts.	5,519	8,503 cwts.	5,461	10,375 cwts.	5,207
WHEAT ...	4,563 cwts.	1,408	45,803½ cwts.	11,752	13,186 cwts.	3,315
Basrah ...	...	...	2,250 „	596	2,568 „	969
WOOL ...	7,039 cwts.	10,829	2,222 cwts.	4,444	3,888 cwts.	7,776
Basrah ...	218 „	335	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Local ...	...	1,412	...	2,763	...	2,326
Basrah ...	...	67	...	800	...	692
TOTAL ...	...	30,213	...	38,308	...	27,783
SPECIE ...	...	10,717	...	18,841	...	19,255
Basrah ...	...	329	...	2,552	...	3,420
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	41,259	...	59,701	...	50,458

River trade to Karun

Principal articles shipped and transshipped from principal countries.	1897.		1			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£		
METALS—						
Iron—						
Local	54 cwts.	54	57 cwts.	57		
India	762 „	762	32 „	32		
Turkish Arabia	8 „	2	...	...	50	
Others—						
Local	76 cwts.	135	111½ cwts.	167	167 cwts.	
India	4 „	12	765 „	1,350	388 „	
Great Britain	189 „	243	...	...	...	
PIECE-GOODS—						
Local	473 pkgs.	4,730	265 pkgs.	2,650	737 pkgs.	7,370
India	900 „	9,340	1,220 „	20,955	1,423 „	18,220
Turkish Arabia	57 „	1,096	71 „	1,365	35 „	350
SUGAR, LOAF—						
Local	1,469 cwts.	1,223	691 cwts.	699	2,255 cwts.	1,985
India	...	...	2,775 „	2,313	150 „	132
France	975 cwts.	812	4,425 „	3,688	7,360 „	6,462
Egypt	...	...	1,200 „	1,000	3,075 „	2,707
Turkish Arabia	153 cwts.	108	...	...	...	...
SUGAR, SOFT—						
Local	1,020 cwts.	765	323½ cwts.	266	795 cwts.	631
India	1,020 „	765	3,181 „	2,378	4,350 „	3,557
Great Britain	...	...	300 „	226	...	...
TWIST—						
Local	70 cwts.	260	74½ cwts.	286	17½ cwts.	65
India	199 „	765	1,215½ „	4,547	1,028 „	3,867
TEA—						
Local	70 cwts.	196	74½ cwts.	132	83 cwts.	278
India	...	320	797½ „	2,665	326¼ „	1,087
MATCHES—						
Local	50 cases	200	11 cases	44	372 cases	1,488
DATES—						
Local	1,735 cwts.	311	84,756½ cwts.	22,002	2,355 cwts.	355
TREACLE—						
Local	963 cwts.	296	1,983½ cwts.	657	1,067 cwts.	805
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Local	...	1,942	...	1,451	...	5,470
India	...	1,072	...	1,750	...	2,317
Great Britain	...	7	...	...	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	614	...	2,137	...	859
TOTAL	...	26,030	...	72,817	...	60,632
SPECIE—						
Local	...	...	...	...	...	2,339
Basrah	...	...	...	3,720	...	17
GRAND TOTAL	...	26,030	...	76,537	...	62,988
TOTAL VALUE FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Local	...	10,112	...	28,411	...	19,597
India	...	13,036	...	35,990	...	30,149
Great Britain	...	250	...	226	...	...
France	...	812	...	3,688	...	6,462
Egypt	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,707
Turkish Arabia	...	1,820	...	3,502	...	1,717
TOTAL	...	26,030	...	72,817	...	60,632

Return of shipping at the Port of Mohammerah during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

ENTERED.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
...ls.							
...	1897	9	857	68	68,071	77	68,9
...	1898	6	448	92	90,545	98	90
...	1899	16	1,693	84	96,072	100	9
...	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	
...	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	
...	1899	...	...	1	1,531	1	
...kish ...	1898	...	...	1	1,380	1	
RIVER BOATS FROM KARUN.							
British ...	1897	...	...	20	2,785	2	
	1898	...	...	26	3,317		
	1899	...	...	24	3,091		
Persian ...	1897	18	810	9	450		
	1898	63	2,835	...	...		
	1899	42	1,890	...	...		
TOTAL ...	1897	27	1,667	97	71,306		
	1898	69	3,283	120	96,445		
	1899	58	3,583	110	101,897		

CLEARED.

		Sailing.		Steam.	
		...	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.

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